"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains today; Thursday fair, somewhat warmer; moderate northeast to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,249. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CALLS ON BERLIN TO SAY IF U-BOAT ATTACKED SUSSEX

Lansing Cables to Ambassador Gerard to Make the Direct Inquiry of Germany.

WILSON AND CABINET ACT

Believed to Have Decided That Time Has Come for Full Understanding or Break.

COL. HOUSE AT THE CAPITAL

Called to White House to Confer with President — Appeal to Congress Is Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The seriousness with which the Administration views the present status of relations between Germany and the United States was indicated today by the action of Secretary Lansing, in sending instructions by cable to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to make inquiries as to whether the Channel passenger liner Sussex and the British steamer Englishman were torpedoed by German submarines.

It was the conclusion of President Wilson and his advisers that the situation demanded that the facts in these two cases should be ascertained as quickly as possible, and that the direct, although not unprecedented method, of seeking information in the German capital should be resorted to. In taking this course the Government is emphasizing that Germany has lost an opportunity of coming forward with the statement that inquiries would be made to learn whether the attacks were due to German submarines and assurances that submarine commanders had been instructed not to fire torpedoes at unarmed merchant vessels without giving them warning and affording passengers and crews an opportunity to escape.

The message to Ambassador Gerard was sent after today's Cabinet meeting.

No representations are to be made to the German Government under the instructions given to Ambassador Gerard, and their scope does not permit him to enter into any discussion of the case with the Berlin Foreign Office. The sole purpose of the inquiry is to ascertain whether these steamers were torpedoed by a German submarine.

Merely Seeks Facts.

President Wilson and his advisers are desirous of knowing at the earliest possible moment whether the German Government was responsible for the destruction of these vessels after it had given a broad and solemn pledge that it would not allow its submarines to sink vessels without warning and without safety to the lives of non-combatants, provided such steamers did not offer resistance or attempt to escape. Ambassador Gerard has been definitely instructed to ask for the facts, and likewise been advised not to discuss them with the German Government.

The entire situation was canvassed very carefully and deliberately in today's meeting of the Cabinet in a session that lasted two hours. It is learned tonight that the Cabinet took a very grave view of the situation, and that strong sentiment developed in favor of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany if that Government admitted that the Sussex was attacked by a German submarine unless, in addition to disavowing the attack and punishing the commander, Germany radically altered her submarine policy and gave unequivocal pledges that attacks on merchant steamers without warning would be positively and absolutely abandoned.

It was learned that the President and his advisers concluded that the point had been reached where there must be an absolute "show-down" with respect to the German submarine controversy. The Administration will not be satisfied with any repetition of apologies previously given. Should the German Government admit that the Sussex was torpedoed, even if contending that the act was a mistake and in violation of Admiralty instructions, the Administration, it was intimated in a reliable quarter tonight, will be strongly persuaded to break diplomatic relations unless the methods of submarine warfare are at once reformed.

House at the Capital.

The gravity of the situation brought Colonel E. M. House to Washington this afternoon. He conferred with President Wilson at length tonight at the White House. Counselor Frank L. Polk of the State Department spent an hour at the White House in conference with Colonel House.

The tension was aggravated tonight by official confirmation of the earlier news report from London that the British steamer Manchester Engineer was torpedoed with two Americans on board. A dispatch from Consul Wesley Frost at Queenstown to the State Department, received tonight, read:

"The Manchester liner Manchester Engineer was torpedoed without warning off Waterport with two American citizens, negroes, on board. No casualties."

Should Germany deny responsibility for the loss of the Sussex, the Englishman, or the Manchester Engineer, the Administration will be compelled to base its action on its own independent investigation of the incidents. Admission or responsibility will serve, however, to hasten the crisis between the two Governments. The best obtainable information here tonight is that the President—while proceeding very deliberately—is determined to bring the controversy to a prompt issue as soon as it is definitely determined that a German submarine was responsible for these incidents.

Once it is established beyond reasonable doubt or definitely that the Sussex was sunk by a German submarine, President Wilson, it is understood, will be prepared to go before Congress, re-

Continued on Page 2.

LAYS AIR CASUALTIES TO POOR BRITISH CRAFT

Pemberton-Billing in Commons Says 150 Lives Have Been Sacrificed.

LONDON, March 28.—The Government was again heckled in the House of Commons tonight by Noel Pemberton-Billing, recently elected on the air preparedness issue, and other members, who accused the Ministers of parsimony and neglect of valuable inventions offered to them, and asserted that the public interest was being sacrificed to ignorance and intrigue among the higher officials.

Mr. Pemberton-Billing said that a series of casualties with a total of 150 dead, 150 wounded, and 105 missing, was due to the sending of British aviators in aeroplanes which were outclassed hopelessly by German machines.

He asserted that German aeroplanes were immensely superior to British machines, notwithstanding the fact that within twenty miles of London there could be obtained engines better than those used by the Germans.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, made conciliatory answers to these charges and assured Mr. Pemberton-Billing that he was wholly misinformed as to the charges of ignorance and intrigue and with respect to accidents attributed to faulty machines. He promised that a small judicial body would be appointed to investigate and report to Parliament.

Mr. Tennant admitted that at present a majority of the German aeroplanes were probably faster than a majority of the British, but said he expected soon to have machines superior to those of the Germans. The War Office, he said, had not abandoned hope of dealing successfully with Zeppelin raids; in fact, its hope was higher than ever before.

To references to Sir Henry Dalziel's allegation that dummy wooden guns had been sent, surrounded by soldiers, to towns where there had been Zeppelin raids, in order to allay public anxiety, Mr. Tennant replied that he had never heard of such measures being taken.

GERMAN DESTROYER RAMMED AND SUNK

British Report Destruction of Craft With All on Board in North Frisian Fight.

LONDON, March 28.—Official announcement was made today that in the recent engagement off the German Coast a British light cruiser rammed and sank a German destroyer.

The announcement follows:

"All the ships employed in the operations off the German Coast have now returned to their ports except the Medusa, which ship, as was feared, was sunk after all her crew had been taken off in very bad weather by the destroyer Lassoc withodt any casualty, a fine piece of seamanship. Our destroyers, while dealing with enemy patrol vessels, were themselves attacked by enemy aircraft. They received no damage of any kind.

"The following prisoners were rescued from the enemy patrol trawlers, which were previously reported sunk by our ships, viz: four from the trawler Otto Rudolf, sixteen from the trawler Braunschweig.

"On Saturday night a division of German destroyers was encountered by our light cruisers. One of these destroyers was rammed and sunk by H. M. S. Cleopatra. None of her crew was saved."

An official German statement of yesterday told of the loss of a German torpedo boat during the encounter off the North Frisian Coast. The statement said two armed fishing steamers had been sunk and that one torpedo boat had failed to return. The British lost three seaplanes, and a British destroyer is believed to have been sunk.

MAKE 100-MILE FLIGHT AND SHELL THE TURKS

British Airmen Raid a Desert Camp East of Suez and Attack Patrols.

LONDON, March 28.—A successful aerial raid on the Turkish advance base at Bir-el-Hassanah, 100 miles east of the Suez Canal, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Suez. The raid was made by British airmen on March 24. Forty bombs were dropped on the Turkish camp, which was set on fire. Other bombs hit the reservoir and the buildings erected by the Turks in the last few months.

One British airman routed singlehanded a body of Turkish infantry. Descending to within 200 feet, he approached the Turks from behind and opened fire with his machine gun. The Turks fled in panic.

All the aeroplanes returned in safety, having flown some 200 miles. It has become a practice of British airmen, when flying over the desert, to attack and disperse hostile patrols by spraying them with machine gun fire.

PROMISES TO PAY BRAZIL.

Germany Guarantees $30,000,000 for State of Sao Paulo.

RIO JANEIRO, March 28.—It is announced that the German Government has declared its intention to assume responsibility for the payment of the money deposited in Berlin banks to the account of the State of Sao Paulo, amounting to about $30,000,000.

The newspapers praise the quick action of the Brazilian Chancellery in this matter. A Epocha, however, asks if the Germans will be able to keep their promises.

Florida-Atlantic-Carolina Resorts. Four steel trains daily. Get Booklets. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1,184 Broadway.—Advt.

VON PAPEN'S AID HERE TO CONFESS

Capt. von der Goltz Comes from London to Bare Plots to Blow Up Canadian Bridges.

PLANNED BY THE ATTACHE?

Scheme for Revolution in Canada Was Also Suggested, but Project Was a Failure.

SPY THEN SENT TO ENGLAND

Had a Passport Made Out to Another Man, but Was Caught and Put In the Tower.

Captain Horst von der Goltz, the secret agent of the German Government, who has confessed that he acted as the go-between between Captain von Papen and the men who were engaged to dynamite Canadian railroad bridges, and who afterward escaped to Europe under a passport made out in the name of Bridgman W. Taylor, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner Finland in charge of Detective Sergeant Brust of Scotland Yard.

After giving his testimony to the Department of Justice, which will probably require about three months, von der Goltz will be taken back to England and detained in prison until the war is over. At first it was intended that he should be landed here as a prisoner under an extradition warrant charging him with obtaining a passport under a false pretense, but this plan was abandoned because his evidence is wanted in Washington.

Before the prisoner was sent out of England an agreement was made between the State Department at Washington and the Foreign Office in London that von der Goltz should not be "kidnapped" during his stay in this country, and that he should be treated with courtesy and returned safely to England.

He expressed the hope that some of his powerful friends in this country would contrive to spirit him away, so that he would not have to return to the grim English prisons at Brixton and Reading, where he has spent many weary months.

Smartly Dressed, Wears Monocle.

The German Government agent or spy, smartly dressed and wearing a monocle, was taken from the Finland when she arrived at her pier, at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by officers from the Department of Justice, and his guardian, Brust, but he was not handcuffed. He was taken first to the British Consulate, at 8 Whitehall Street, where, after a brief consultation with Consul General Clive Bayley and others he was conducted to the Department of Justice bureau in the Park Row Building.

Von der Goltz, the consulate Attaches here say, has admitted to the British authorities in London the facts related in the papers and diary found on Captain von Papen when he arrived in Falmouth in January on the Rotterdam, but no more. He did this after a statement had been shown to him, made by the German Military Attaché, which is said to have involved him in the dynamite plot.

Captain von der Goltz, whose age is given as 32, looks younger and is younger by some years. He is not related to Field Marshal von der Goltz, the military commander of Constantinople, and that may not be his right name, but it is the name by which he has been known during his official career in Germany, Mexico, and the United States. He was known as Bridgeman W. Taylor in London when he arrived there in November, 1914.

When the Finland left Liverpool on Saturday, March 18, there was a rumor current among the first cabin passengers that a German spy was on board on his way to give evidence in Washington. After two days' discussion the passengers fixed upon a stolid cloth manufacturer from Paisley as the spy, and a linen merchant from Belfast as the officer who was in charge of the prisoner.

Death or Testimony His Alternative.

No one suspected that the tall, fair young man with a monocle who wore a brown corduroy Norfolk jacket with a red and white check lining and slouch hat, was the German spy, or that the tall man in check suit who played deck quoits in the second cabin was Detective Sergeant Brust of Scotland Yard, who lived in the same cabin with his prisoner.

To a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES who was on board the Finland von der Goltz readily admitted that he was the man who was arrested in London as Bridgeman W. Taylor. He said his appearance as a witness was his only alternative to save his life. If he had refused he expected to be taken to the Tower of London and shot. The German Government agent refused to give an interview during the voyage about his connection with the plots, but THE TIMES correspondent learned many details about von der Goltz's career as a soldier of fortune and as an emissary of the German Government.

In June, 1913, he was serving as a Captain in Carranza's army in Chihuahua City and at the instigation of German Consul Kuch he was arrested and sentenced to be shot by order of General Mercado. Von der Goltz sent word to General Chao, who commanded the Villa forces outside the city, and Chao wrote a letter to General Mercado promising to capture the city and hang the General in the market place if von der Goltz were harmed. Three times von der Goltz was taken out and placed against a wall for the firing squad. After half an hour's delay each time he was escorted back to his prison. On Sept. 2, 1913, Consul Kuch received orders to obtain the spy's release and he was ordered to go to Los Angeles, where an attempt was made upon his life in November at night outside one of the banks, the windows of which were smashed by bullets.

Von der Goltz escaped unhurt, and as he could not have his assailant arrested because of his own position, the police locked him up on the charge of firing a revolver in the streets. Von der Goltz believed that both his arrest in Chihuahua with the sentence of death, and the attempt to shoot him in Los Angeles were at the instigation of the German Government.

At that time German financiers in

Continued on Page 2.

Carson Menaces Asquith Government; Demands Prompt Action on Conscription

LONDON, March 28.—Another step in the growth of a full-fledged opposition party to the present coalition Government was marked by a meeting in the House of Commons this evening of the Unionist War Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson. Seventy-six of the committee's 150 members were present.

The meeting declared its adhesion to the principle that "the country demands equal sacrifices from all men of military age," thus taking up the cudgels in behalf of married men who attested under the Earl of Derby's enlistment scheme, but now demand that if they are called to the colors steps must be taken to extend conscription to all men who failed to attest.

At the suggestion of Sir Edward Carson the committee agreed to give the Asquith's Government a week in which to arrange a solution of the alleged recruiting muddle. If by Tuesday the Cabinet has not framed a satisfactory solution, Sir Edward Carson will put a question before the House of Commons in some form which will be regarded as a proposal for a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

NEW ALLIED PLAN TO STARVE THE FOE

War Conference at Paris Establishes a Permanent Blockade Committee.

TO CURB SHIPPING RATES

Decides to Take Steps to Apportion Freight Charges and Adjourns Its Session.

PARIS, March 28.—The conference of the representatives of the Grand Alliance, which closed today, adopted resolutions affirming unity of military, economic, and diplomatic action looking to the accomplishment of their unshaken purpose to achieve victory for the common cause. Among the means decided upon to accomplish this end is the establishment of two permanent committees, one to "prevent the revictualing of the enemy," the other to check the rise of prices in their own territory by the equitable apportionment of marine freight charges.

The text of the resolutions, which were adopted just before adjournment, follows:

The representatives of the allied Governments, in conference at Paris March 27 and 28, 1916, affirm the complete community of views and solidarity of the Allies. They confirm all the measures taken to realize unity of action and unity of front.

They understand by that, at the same time, unity of military action, assured by the entente concluded between the General Staffs; unity of economic action, the organization of which the present conference has regulated, and unity of diplomatic action, which is guaranteed by their unshaken will to continue the struggle to victory for the common cause.

The allied governments decide to put into practice in the economic domain their solidarity of views and interests. They charge the economic conference, which is to be held shortly at Paris, to propose for them appropriate measures for the realization of this solidarity.

With a view to strengthen, co-ordinate, and unify the diplomatic action to be exercised to prevent the revictualing of the enemy the conference has decided to establish at Paris a permanent committee, in which all the allies will be represented.

The conference has decided: First, to continue the organization, already begun, at London of an international central bureau of freights; second, to proceed in common, and with the briefest delay, to seek practical means to employ in equitable manner among the allied nations the charges for maritime transportation and check the rise in freight rates.

Briand's Tribute to Soldiers.

At the conclusion of the last sitting Premier Briand thanked the delegates for the valuable aid which had made his task as President an easy one. The assembly, the Premier said, was to be congratulated on the facility with which the different questions submitted to it had been settled. Should fresh problems arise requiring joint deliberation, the allied Governments could not find a better way of solving them than by arranging another meeting.

The Premier said he felt it his duty in the name of the conference to send a merited tribute of admiration to the allied soldiers, who were fighting so heroically for the triumph of liberty and right. The conferees warmly gave acquiescence to Premier Briand's words and expressed their absolute confidence that victory would crown the united efforts of the allied nations.

Never perhaps have deliberations so important as those of this conference had so little written about them. Thirty-seven persons took part, yet the proceedings are understood to have gone forward without the least confusion because the subjects of discussion had been considered in advance by each of those to whose judgment military, political, and economic questions were to be submitted.

The conferees separated themselves into groups according to the questions to be discussed, this process facilitating the reaching of common understandings.

The decisions of the conference have the force of the decisions of the respective Governments, because each, with the exception of Russia, was represented by its principal Ministers and Generals.

One of the conferees is quoted in the Matin as describing the unique character of the gathering.

"I have seen many conferences in which statesmen and diplomatists took part," this delegate said. "Usually one received the impression that each person was carefully watching for an opportunity to turn to his own account the mistakes and weaknesses of the others, and to obtain the maximum advantage for the power he represented.

Absence of National Jealousies.

"But there was nothing of that kind at the present conference. After a few words of welcome from Premier Briand the discussion opened, and a breath of high purpose and resolve seemed to pass over the historic assembly, and to touch us all deeply. We felt at every moment that a work for humanity far greater than any national aspiration was incumbent on us, and guided us to a single end. The image of the enemy we must reduce was ever before our eyes. The absolute necessity for union and for sacrifices echoed in every word. There is, indeed, in this conference an unforgettable grandeur for those who have the honor to share in its deliberations."

Premier Asquith and Field Marshal Lord Kitchener will visit Italy before returning to London.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Advt.

30-DAY SENTENCE FOR JOHN M'GRATH

Roosevelt's Private Secretary Sent to Workhouse on Assault Charge.

COLONEL STANDS BY HIM

Secretary Says He Was Protecting a Woman When Lighte's Leg Was Broken.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's private secretary, John McGrath, who has been the ex-President's confidential man on all political tours since 1912 and Acting Secretary of the Progressive National Committee for the last few months, was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island in the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of assault and disorderly conduct. The complainant was Charles Lighte, a manufacturer of mineral waters, who said that McGrath and his cousin, William Powers, had broken his leg and also had insulted Mrs. Lighte in a café in the rear of a saloon at St. John's Place and Rogers Avenue, in Brooklyn, on the night of June 11 last.

McGrath's attorney, John J. Halpin of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, who were counsel for Colonel Roosevelt in the Barnes libel suit, late last night got a suspension of sentence from Justice Stapleton pending an examination of the testimony in an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Mr. McGrath spent several hours in Raymond Street jail, and had not been released at midnight.

Colonel Roosevelt said last night at Oyster Bay that he had confidence in his secretary, and would do everything to aid him in his fight to keep out of prison.

This statement was issued by the ex-President at Oyster Bay last night:

"Mr. McGrath told me he was in a restaurant and had nothing to do with the assault except to interfere to save a woman from injury. I believe in him absolutely. He has been associated with me now for nearly four years in the closest relations, and I have felt I could not only have absolute confidence in his energy and ability, but in his straightforward integrity. He will continue in my service with undiminished trust and regard on my part, exactly as if this had not happened."

Stories told by McGrath and Mr. and Mrs. Powers and by the complainant and his witnesses differed greatly. McGrath and Powers testified that McGrath had come to visit Mr. and Mrs. Powers at their home at 1,520 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and that they had gone to the café to telephone to Mrs. McGrath at Oyster Bay that her husband had missed his train and would not be home until late that night.

They said they took a table next to that of the Lightes, and Mrs. Powers was facing the Lighte table. Lighte's behavior with his wife became such that McGrath and Powers said they felt constrained, in the cause of decency, since Mrs. Powers was with them, to ask Lighte to cease demonstrations he was making.

Lighte became indignant, they said, and struck at Powers, while McGrath attempted to separate the combatants. Mr. Halpin said that McGrath had not struck a blow. Powers struck Lighte in self-defense, it was said, and did not know Lighte had injured his leg.

The Lightes said they were sitting at their table quietly discussing what they should eat for dinner when Powers remarked:

"Why don't you feed the kid?"

"Mind your business," retorted Mrs. Lighte, and with that the fight was on, witnesses said.

Mrs. Lighte cuffed Powers, remarking to her husband at the same time, "You're not going to stand for this, are you?" and Mr. Lighte got up to give battle. Mrs. Lighte testified that McGrath and Powers beat her husband and rolled him around on the floor until they had broken his leg, and until he was almost unconscious.

Lighte was so ill for fourteen weeks after the fight that he could not leave his bed, his wife said. As soon as he could leave the house he went to the Flatbush Police Court, and on Oct. 11 made a complaint before Magistrate Naumer. McGrath and Powers were held for the Grand Jury, and on Oct. 14 the case was sent to Special Sessions. Several adjournments of the case followed because Lighte was not able to appear in court. It was finally decided to try the case without him, and his wife told the court yesterday that he was still unable to leave his bed, except at intervals.

It was not known that McGrath was Colonel Roosevelt's secretary until Assistant District Attorney Edward Cooper insisted that the defendant give his record. When he told who he was Mr. Cooper sent to his office for Chester Cunick, who had worked for Colonel Roosevelt, and he identified McGrath.

McGrath almost collapsed when he heard Justices Salmon, Carvin, and Edwards sentence him forty days. His face became pale and he walked slowly and was very nervous when attendants led him to the patrol wagon that was to take him to Raymond Street Jail.

Powers also was found guilty and got a similar sentence.

It was said that while the trial was in progress some person who said he was at the headquarters of the Progressive National Committee at 30 East Forty-second Street telephoned to protest against sentencing McGrath to Blackwell's Island.

It was denied at Progressive Headquarters that Mr. McGrath was on trial in Brooklyn. The idea was ridiculed. When he left the office he expected to return, they said. Neither did any one at Colonel Roosevelt's office at the Metropolitan Magazine know that Mr. McGrath had been sentenced. He had been at both offices early in the day.

Mrs. Lighte refused to comment on the case last night when she was interviewed at the Lighte Bottling Works at 646 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. At Mr. McGrath's home at 600 West 178th Street it was said that Mrs. McGrath was out, and that she would not return until late. No one was allowed to visit the prisoners in Raymond Street Jail after 5 o'clock without special permission from the Commissioner of Corrections.

Mrs. Della Stenbeck, mother of Mrs. McGrath, who lives at 542 West Seventy-ninth Street, where Mr. McGrath lived last Summer, did not know of the trial or the alleged assault.

It was said that it would take several days to consider the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt, and that pending the decision for appeal McGrath might be released on bail.

WAITE CONFESSES TO TWO MURDERS

Killed His Mother-in-law with Germs and Morphine and Father-in-law with Arsenic.

PAID $9,000 TO EMBALMER

After Second Crime to Have Him Say Arsenic Was in Embalming Fluid.

RULED BY 'MAN FROM EGYPT'

Says Demon of Dual Personality Drove Him to Crimes—Wife Disputes His Stories.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite confessed late yesterday afternoon that he killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hannah Peck; that he had given disease germs to her, and shortly before she died had dosed her with morphine. He also confessed that he had later killed her husband, John E. Peck, with arsenic, and that his first story that he had bought arsenic for Mr. Peck at Mr. Peck's request was false.

In making this confession Dr. Waite represented himself as the victim of an evil influence which dominated him in his crimes, and which he personified as "the man from Egypt." Almost in the same breath he narrated to District Attorney Swann a perfectly coherent story of how when he first feared that the poisoning of his father-in-law would be discovered he bribed the man who embalmed Mr. Peck's body to say that he had used arsenic in the embalming fluid.

The part of Dr. Waite's confession relating to "the man from Egypt" was taken to be the groundwork for a defense plea of insanity, and his admissions concerning the undertaker to show that before his arrest he was making plans to justify a plea of "not guilty."

Dr. Waite's confession was made in various conversations with different persons who went to see him at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He first talked to his brother, Frank A. Waite, and R. C. Schindler, a private detective employed by the Peck family. Later he talked to District Attorney Swann, Assistant District Attorneys George N. Brothers and Francis X. Mancuso, Detective Cunniff, and Walter R. Deuel of 32 Nassau Street, who appeared yesterday as his counsel.

Says He Gave $9,000 Bribe.

District Attorney Swann and his assistants saw Dr. Waite in his bed in the private room of the alcoholic ward at Bellevue, to which he was removed yesterday from the prison ward. When the party entered the room Dr. Waite said he was ready, willing, and eager to make a full and complete statement, but Mr. Deuel interrupted, saying that in his opinion the patient was too weak to talk. A complete statement was therefore prevented, but Mr. Swann proceeded to ask a few questions. He first asked the dentist whether any one had assisted him in his crime, and he said:

"Yes. I returned from Grand Rapids on Saturday, March 18, after having taken Mr. Peck's body there. I knew that an autopsy had been performed and that arsenic had, therefore, been discovered.

"The next morning Eugene Oliver Kane of 427 West Fifty-seventh Street, an embalmer employed by the undertaking company which had charge of Mr. Peck's remains, came to my apartment to collect his own and the undertaker's bills. I told Kane that I would give him $9,000 if he would swear, whenever questioned, that he had used arsenic in embalming Mr. Peck's body and if he would prepare an embalming fluid containing arsenic, a sample of which might be shown to the District Attorney as similar to that used on Mr. Peck.

"Kane agreed, and the next day, Monday, I went to the garage of Gustave Cimiotti at 2,906 Broadway, near 115th Street, where I kept my automobile, and gave Cimiotti a check for $9,300, which I asked him to cash at the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank next door. Cimiotti did this, and brought the money to the garage, where I waited for it.

"I then went in my car to a cigar store on the south side of Fifty-ninth Street, near Ninth Avenue, where, by appointment, I met Kane. There are two telephone booths in that store, and I passed the money to Kane in one of them. He went out and went one way and I went out and went another."

Waite's Story Confirmed.

Detective Cunniff, who shadowed Dr. Waite from the time he returned to the city from Grand Rapids until his arrest, at once corroborated this confession so far as it related to the dentist's movements. Cunniff saw him go to the garage on Monday, wait there while the garage keeper went to the bank and return, and finally meet a man in the cigar store with whom he went into a telephone booth.

As soon as he had heard the confession District Attorney Swann and his assistants went to the cigar store, saw that its location and the number of telephone booths in it as described by Waite were correct, and then went to Kane's home. Kane was not there, but his unsuspecting wife told the District Attorney a number of places where her husband could usually be found. He was not at any of these places, so Detective Cunniff and the Assistant District Attorneys went back to his home to wait until he returned. He had not returned late last night. One of the places where Dr. Waite said Kane might be reached was the Plowright undertaking establishment at 144 Lexington Avenue. When District Attorney Swann inquired there he was told that Kane had not been there yesterday.

At Kane's home the District Attorney obtained a sample of the embalming fluid usually used by him, which will

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BLIZZARDS AND GALES SWEEP GREAT BRITAIN

Railways Are Blocked and Wires Down—Midland Snowdrifts Twenty Feet Deep.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 29.—Great Britain during the last forty-eight hours has experienced the worst hurricane and blizzard in the recollection of the present generation. Details of devastation and disaster are coming into London from various sources, but communication is too disorganized for any complete summary of the damage done by the elements.

Rivers are at flood and railway trains have been held up for hours in the drifted snow; houses have been unroofed and trees and telegraph poles blown down. This is the oft-repeated story from many corners of the country, particularly the northern counties and Wales.

The greatest fury of the blizzard appears to have been expended in the Midlands, where in some places the snowdrifts are twenty-five feet deep.

Train service is entirely demoralized. Trains from the north and west have been frequently twenty hours late in reaching London. Many trains have been entirely canceled.

Work in the Wales coal fields has been largely suspended, and an important meeting of coal miners at Cardiff, which was to have decided on the question of a strike, was canceled, as the delegates were unable to reach the city.

Shopping in the business districts in the West End of London was badly impeded yesterday by the violence of the storm. Both the shops and the theatres were virtually deserted throughout the evening.

Liverpool and Birmingham experienced even more severe weather than London. Birmingham was cut off from communication with fifty nearby towns.

The casualties reported thus far have been remarkably few, consisting of only two deaths and about a score of serious injuries.

SAYS MAROONED MEN HAVE FOOD SUPPLIES

Shackleton's Ship Aurora Reports It Had Meagre Stores for Its Long Antarctic Drift.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 29.—Another wireless dispatch was received in London yesterday from the Aurora confirming the report that a fair amount of stores was available for the explorers now marooned at the Ross sea base. The message reads:

STEAMSHIP AURORA, SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN, March 25, 1916.—Two months' stores were left at Hut Point for non-returned party. Ready stores only were landed for the party at Cape Evans. All sledging rations were landed.

Party is short of fuel and clothing. Ship had meagre stores. Our main diet throughout our drift was penguin and seal.

There were sufficient stores previously at Cape Evans. We experienced bad weather. Expect to arrive early April. STENHOUSE.

When the relief ship Aurora of the Shackleton antarctic expedition broke away from her Ross Sea anchorage she left ten members of the ship's company ashore. There has been much speculation over their fate, and the fear has been expressed in London that they would suffer for food.

The Aurora drifted in the antarctic ice for more than ten months and was released on March 14. By wireless she has reported that she is making for a New Zealand port. J. R. Stenhouse, the chief officer, is now in command of the vessel.

LABOR AGITATORS SEIZED IN BRITAIN

Six Leaders of "Clyde Workers' Committee" Deported from District by Military Authorities.

LONDON, March 28.—Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Munitions, revealed to the House of Commons today a grave condition of strike promotion and what he described as a deliberate, organized policy of holding up munitions of war which, in the opinion of Sir Edward Carson, who followed him in the debate, might justify the men involved being charged with high treason for assisting the King's enemies.

The announcement by Dr. Addison which brought out these opinions was that six leaders of a body calling itself the "Clyde Workers' Committee," which had been attempting to foment strikes among munitions workers on the Clyde, had been removed from the district by the military authorities. In making the announcement Dr. Addison added that the committee had in particular attempted to stop work in factories where large guns were being made and in five cases had succeeded. The strikes bore no relation to industrial conditions, he said, and were denounced by trades union leaders.

The object of the committee, he explained, was to compel the Government to repeal the Munitions of War and Military Service acts and to withdraw all limitations upon increases of pay, strikes, and freedom of action without Government control.

Dr. Addison explained further that the trouble arose on March 17, in one case 1,000 men having been brought out, and from that time on a series of strikes had occurred under a systematic plan. Finally the Minister of Munitions had requested the military authorities to remove the delinquents under the Defense of the Realm act.

PATROL IN SULU SEA AS NEUTRALITY GUARD

Stories of German Activities and Allied Warships Offending Reach Manila.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, March 28.—Travelers from Mindanao say that the cruiser Brooklyn is patrolling the Sulu Sea as Germans are suspected of assembling U-boat parts there. The activities ashore and afloat are regarded as suspicious. The Allies' warships swarm in these waters and it is asserted are violating neutrality. On one occasion one anchored close to the shore of Bongo Island, the crew landing and commandeering provisions.

DODD HUNTS VILLA FROM NEW BASE WEST OF SIERRAS

Colonel, with Column, Abandons El Valle for Operations from Madera.

VILLA IN A CANYON COUNTRY

Outlaw Is Sought in the Santa Catherina Region, Southeast of Babricora.

QUICK DRIVE WILL BE MADE

Troopers Being Picked to Make Last Sharp Advance to Close In Upon the Fugitive.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 28.—Colonel George A. Dodd's column has been shifted from the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre to the Pacific slope and is now operating out of Madera as a base in Santa Catherina cañon, the "Seven Hills" district, and Babricora.

This became known today from two independent sources over the telegraph line from Casas Grandes. The news was received that Colonel Dodd had abandoned El Valle as a base, had left the Carranza column under General Pablo Bertani to operate in the east slope country between Galeana and Namiquipa, and had gone southwest to Madera by train to use that lumber camp as a base. From the same source it was reported today in Juarez that Villa was believed to be in the Santa Catherina cañon country, fifteen miles southeast of Babricora and in the convolutions of the Sierra Madera range.

The information which sent the flying column into that country was received at Madera by long-distance telephone from Babricora ranch, a short distance from Babricora Station and in the Babricora lake district. The report from Babricora was followed by increased activity, as reported by returning soldiers from the Casas Grandes. These soldiers, who are being sent here for treatment at the base hospital, declare that when they left Casas Grandes the Tenth Cavalry, which is a part of Colonel Dodd's column, was moving south from Casas Grandes toward Madera by way of the Cumbre Mountain switchback, the negro cavalrymen having obtained Mexico North Western passenger coaches and were taking their cavalry horses with them in the box and stock cars and were leaving under rush orders.

Quit Carranza Soldiers.

General Pershing, these soldiers state, has quit the Carranza column, leaving the Mexican soldiers to garrison the towns and taking the field with an independent force in order not to be handicapped by the slower moving Mexican cavalry and infantry. The Carranza soldiers are reported to be most friendly with the American column, and there has been no friction since the two columns joined, but the American commanders have been unable to reconcile themselves to the "mañana" methods of the Bertani commands, and are striking out on a chase for Villa as an independent flying force.

Negro troops are being sent in as fast as they can be outfitted. These soldiers are found ideal for the hard drives over the desert country and mountains. Three battalions of the Twenty-fourth Infantry which has been at Camp Furlong, Columbus, N. M., is expected to go in today. The regiment will take in nine war-strength companies.

Major Clyde Ford left here today for the front. For the troops of his command his packing case contained cigarettes, underwear, canned peaches, canned pears, plums, pineapples, chewing gum, matches, socks, handkerchiefs, soap, crackers, and 120 letters.

Motor-truck conditions are improving south of Columbus and the trucks are reported to be making the first leg of the journey from Columbus to Casas Grandes with little difficulty. The deep ruts in the road have been repaired, and army engineers have been taking the kinks out of the road and making new road where bad stretches exist.

Orders were issued by General Pablo Bertrani at Casas Grandes today that no American army officers or other Americans be permitted to use the Mexico Northwestern telegraph line between Casas Grandes and Juarez for communicating with their families in El Paso. This contradicts the promise of General Gavira that the military would permit the use of the telegraph for military and other matters between Casas Grandes and Juarez.

Through the efforts of the Carranza Consul here, Andres Garcia, it may yet be possible to ship supplies to the American troops in the field by means of an evasion which the Consul has suggested to the local army commanders. His idea is to ship the military goods from some wholesale store here or some individual to another individual in Casas Grandes. This method would cause no opposition on the part of the Carranza civil or military officials, according to Consul Garcia.

Americans who have come to the border from Western Chihuahua report bridges have been burned south of Casas Grandes since the American troops have been using the railroad.

Villa Headed for San Andres?

EL PASO, Texas, March 28.—Dispatches from the front interpreted in connection with news brought by Americans returning from different points in the interior of Chihuahua caused a be-

lief here tonight that Francisco Villa was headed for San Andres, about twenty-five miles southwest of Chihuahua City, a favorite headquarters of the bandit. He is thought to be not fewer than fifty miles ahead of his pursuers.

Several Americans in El Paso, who are not only thoroughly familiar with the country through which Villa is fleeing but are well acquainted with the bandit chief, are agreed that Villa's objective is the district around Parral and south from there to Torreon, territory in which numerous Villa bands, under the leadership of Canuto Reyes, are operating with considerable success. If Villa effects a junction with Reyes he will be able to control several thousand soldiers, who, split into guerrilla bands, might be able to keep up a desultory mountain warfare for an unlimited period.

The one hope at present is that the American cavalrymen may be able to catch up with Villa before he gets much further south. The supplies question overshadows everything else now. In the passes and dim trails of the great continental divide over which Villa is now fleeing, motor transportation is practically impossible, according to men who know the country. Nothing but pack mules and horses can be used, and even these must be loaded lightly. The establishment of a great base of supplies and munitions at the nearest point to these tortuous mountain ranges is understood to be General Pershing's plan, but the maintenance of this base is considered an impossibility without railroad facilities on the backward trail to the United States border.

Another Border Canard.

As far as the border is concerned conditions seem to have settled down to a condition of stagnation. Excitement was caused early today by a report that Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande thirty-two miles east of here and attempted a raid on the ranch of C. E. Kelley, former Mayor of El Paso. Troops were rushed to the scene, but after many hours of fruitless search they returned with the report that they believed the whole story was due to the overwrought nerves of a woman.

The first soldier suffering from a gunshot wound to arrive from the front is at the hospital at Fort Bliss today, but little was learned of his condition, and whether intentional or not, a court-martial will determine. The soldier is Private Beundreau of the Sixteenth Infantry, shot in the foot. He was taken to Fort Bliss Hospital with fourteen other men belonging to the expeditionary force, who had a varied assortment of disorders. So heavy has been the tax on the Fort Bliss post hospital that an adjoining troop barracks has been taken over for the use of the patients.

CAVALRY DRIVE ARRANGED.

Pershing Prepares a Picked Force to Close in on Villa.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua, March 28, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.).—Preparations for closing in on Francisco Villa in a quick cavalry drive were being rushed forward rapidly today at the field headquarters of Brig. Gen. Pershing, expeditionary commander.

A body of picked cavalrymen has been concentrated and is now in reserve at the front somewhere south of Namiquipa on the northeastern edge of the Guerrero district. These men are prepared to make a dash of indefinite duration as soon as the bandit chieftain's whereabouts is determined.

It is known that American military leaders look to the cavalry for the actual capture of Villa. With the establishment of the new American advance base 120 miles south of Casas Grandes and with developments apparently imminent, it is believed the field headquarters may be moved shortly from Colonia Dublan to a point nearer the front, so that General Pershing may be in closer communication with the troops in the American vanguard.

Army reports indicated today that quiet continued to prevail along the American line, and that there had been no engagements in which American troops had a part.

20 APACHES TO BE SCOUTS.

Captain Will Pick Indians in Arizona to Assist Pershing.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 28.—Twenty Apache Indian scouts for service with General Pershing's forces in Mexico will be selected by Captain Hazard, commander at Fort Apache in Northern Arizona.

General Funston sent to him tonight instructions to choose them from those willing to volunteer and to prepare them for immediate dispatch to General Pershing's headquarters.

Pershing suggested using the Indians, and requested twenty be sent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—General Pershing as a young Lieutenant just out of West Point fought against the very men who are now to lead him over the same trails that he pursued them over at that time. It was in campaigning against Geronimo's Indian band that General Pershing first learned the ways of Indian and guerrilla warfare. He was assigned in 1886, a few months after his graduation from West Point, as a Second Lieutenant to the Sixth Cavalry, then engaged in the Indian campaign in the Southwest. He was there for several years, and gave evidence of the later distinction when he applied the lessons he learned fighting the Indians to his tasks in the Philippines.

EL PASO TO STOP FAKE NEWS.

Law to Fine Offending Correspondents $25 to $200 Is Passed.

The following telegram from Andreas Garcia, the Mexican Consul in El Paso, was made public here yesterday by Juan T. Burns, the Mexican Consul General.

In order to prevent the false rumors concerning the Mexican situation which are being spread by certain correspondents, the City Council of El Paso passed a regulation fining the correspondents who circulate them from $25 to $200. This step was taken following certain fictitious reports which were published in the local press.

The new law, it was stated, would go into effect April 5.

AMMUNITION FOR CARRANZA.

1,243 Cases Being Shipped to Mexico by Way of Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 28.—The Ward liner Saratoga, arriving here today, brought 1,243 cases of ammunition for General Carranza. The ammunition will be transferred here to a Mexico-bound vessel.

Querido Moheno, ex-Huerta minister, has arrived here. In an interview he praised Villa for "calling the bluff of the United States."

REFUGEES FROM TAMPICO.

American Women and Children Sent Across the Border.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 28.—Women and children at Tampico have been sent to the United States as a precautionary measure, according to information reaching here today. The yacht Wild Duck left yesterday for Port Arthur with families of employes of the Mexican Gulf Petroleum Company on board. Reports are that Tampico is still quiet.

Friends of Charles O. Meyer of Bayonne, Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company's plant at Tampico, received telegrams yesterday stating that the Villistas had not caused any trouble there. Mr. Meyer has with him his wife and two children and father-n-law, Charles Barnes of Bayonne, and there are other Bayonne residents there, including Thomas Warnock, a foreman, whose family lives at 11 East Twenty-seventh Street.

REPORT MEXICAN GOOD-WILL GROWING

Advices from Consuls Show Conditions Distinctly Improved, Government Officials State.

SENATOR FALL ALARMED

Mexicans Hostile, He Wires from Border — Washington Presses Carranza for Use of Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Reports concerning conditions in Mexico received by the State and War Departments today were extremely favorable, indicating that the American expeditionary force had made a good impression, and was being cordially received, also that the Mexican authorities were friendly and willing to co-operate. A contrary statement of conditions came to Washington from Senator Fall of New Mexico, who is at El Paso. He represented conditions as grave, and indicated that there was danger of an anti-American outbreak.

Officials of the Administration expressed extreme satisfaction over the optimistic character of the reports received by the State and War Departments regarding the situation in Mexico, particularly in the State of Chihuahua, following the penetration of General Pershing's expedition against Villa into that State nearly 300 miles. These dispatches indicate not only that the officials of the de facto Government generally, as well as the populace in Mexico, were showing a cordial disposition toward the expedition, and that Americans and their interests were not being molested, but also that the expedition, despite the difficulty of transportation of supplies over the desert in automobile trucks, was meeting with all the success that could be expected under the circumstances. Secretary Baker issued this statement:

Good Will Growing.

Dispatches last night and today, while meagre and dealing with technical matters, indicated a continued and growing good will of the people in Mexico toward our expedition. Its object appears more and more thoroughly understood. There is no dispatch indicating a cause for apprehension.

Secretary Lansing issued this statement:

The State Department is in receipt of advices dated March 27 from Ciudad Juarez stating that the American forces in Mexico are making a good impression on the Mexican populace in the districts through which they pass. The general conditions in Ciudad Juarez are reported to be quiet and to be improving daily.

Telegraphic advices dated March 27 from Piedras Negras state that the situation there continues to be good in every respect. The Mexican officials are reported to be extending every courtesy to foreigners, and the civilian populace is said to show no anti-American feeling.

Guaymas and vicinity and Topolobampo continued quiet. Conditions at Tampico are said to be unchanged, and Vera Cruz is reported quiet.

Republican Senators Excited.

Republican Senators were excited by a telegram from Senator Fall, in which he described conditions on the border, which he has been studying at close range for about a week. Mr. Fall said that conditions affecting the border itself, as well as the punitive expedition into Mexico, were grave, and he personally vouched for the truth of the information from which he drew his deductions. The telegram, which was addressed to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader in the Senate, was shown to Republicans generally, and later laid before the War Department, but at Mr. Fall's request was withheld from publication.

Mr. Fall said there was a good deal of alarm in El Paso lest the city should be attacked by Carranzistas across the Rio Grande, but he thought the fear not altogether justified. There are 300 or 400 American soldiers at El Paso, he said, and about 700 Mexican soldiers across the river in Juarez, while in the vicinity of Juarez are 5,000 or 3,500 more. He seemed to think there was less danger of attack than of incendiarism within El Paso by the 30,000 Mexicans residing and working there. Some of these Mexicans, he said, had been followers of Villa at one time.

Much uneasiness existed along the border, said Mr. Fall, on account of the failure of the Carranza Government to allow the use of the Mexican Northwestern Railroad for transporting supplies to General Pershing's column. Mr. Fall's dispatch made it plain that he thought that in withholding permission to use the road the Carranzistas were not merely trying to avoid inciting the peons against the United States, but were actually trying to embarrass General Pershing's movements.

In this connection Mr. Fall told of two brothers, American citizens, with a flour mill and other works at Casas Grandes, near which town General Pershing's headquarters is situated. The works are run by gasoline engines, and a supply of gasoline in stock. General Pershing contracted with them for flour for his troops and gasoline for his motor trucks. When the brothers tried to replenish their stock by importing three tank cars of gasoline from El Paso, General Gaviera, the Carranzista commander at Juarez, it is alleged, refused entry.

The inference is that such a shipment of gasoline to a private concern could not have aroused illiterate Mexicans through giving them the impression that the railroad had fallen into the hands of the American army, and that the refusal of entry for the three tank cars must have been directed by unfriendly motives.

Press Carranza to Act.

War Department officials discounted reports from the border that the American expedition soon would lack supplies if the Carranza Government failed to grant immediately the request of the United States for permission to use the Mexico Northwestern Railway for the shipment of supplies from El Paso. It was explained that the expedition was not being embarrassed by any lack of supplies and that even if the request for the use of the railway should not be granted the expedition could be supplied by vehicles overland.

It is to relieve the strain and difficulty of depending entirely on motor truck caravans across the desert that the State Department, on recommendation of the War Department, is endeavoring to make an agreement with the Carranza Government for the shipment of supplies over the Mexico Northwestern Railway. This request was being considered collaterally with the plans for a working agreement between the United States and Mexico, but since it is taking time to complete the protocol, it was decided today to send instructions to Special Agent Rodgers at Queretaro to separate the railroad problem from the protocol and endeavor to persuade the Carranza Government to grant permission for the shipment only of supplies over the Mexico Northwestern Railway to General Pershing's field bases. These instructions were telegraphed tonight.

Dispatches received at the War Department tonight indicated that no engagement with Villa or his followers had yet taken place, Secretary Baker said that no shot had been fired.

Will Buy Eight Aeroplanes.

The Emergency Appropriation bill passed by Congress today provides for twenty-four additional aeroplanes. In this connection Secretary Baker said:

"There is no present intention of buying twenty-four machines. The first thing will be to buy eight machines and experiment with them, to get the best type we can of those that have been developed for European service. General Funston thinks that he should have eight machines, in addition to those he has now. They will be used on scout duty and will not be used for offensive operations except incidentally.

"We do not know what is going to happen in Mexico, and we have no idea how many columns we may have to divide our forces into, and it may very well be that before we get very far with these eight machines we have and the eight we propose to secure, some of them will be wrecked.

"The ultimate intention is to build up two squadrons so organized as to be types for service conditions, so that when we do actually have service use of aeroplanes we will not have to reorganize the signal service."

Chain of Radio Stations.

Another matter under discussion which may be put through at once is that of building a chain of three high-power radio stations along the border to provide for continuous communication, night and day. The army now has a 250-kilowatt station at San Antonio, and the construction of two more, one at El Paso and one at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., has been recommended. It is possible that some army plant elsewhere in the United States may be moved to the border for this purpose.

With the high-power stations it would be possible, signal officers say, to reach the field sets of the troops far south in Mexico at any time. The low-power field equipment would not be able to reach the border stations except under favorable conditions. The San Antonio plant is now able to talk with Omaha direct.

A full investigation of the circumstances of the raid on Columbus, N. M., by Villa, and his bandits has been ordered by the War Department. General Funston has been directed to take the matter up as soon as Colonel Slocum, commanding the Thirteenth Cavalry, and such of his men as took part in repulsing the bandits return from Mexico.

NEW MOTORS IN AEROPLANES.

Machines for Mexico Being Fitted with 100 Horse Power Engines.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 28.—On account of the high altitude which the force under General Pershing, in Mexico, is now reaching, it has been found necessary to increase the engine power of the aeroplanes that are at the front with him. Officers who returned to base camp here last week said that while the airmen were able to do valuable service as scouts at that time they anticipated trouble when the troops had reached the mountains.

The troops have now reached altitudes as great as 7,000 feet in some places. With the ninety horse power tractors that the aviation corps has supplied with it is impossible to fly with safety more than a few hundred feet above the ground at this altitude, and in one instance it is reported that an aeroplane was nearly wrecked trying to fly through a high pass with messages for General Pershing.

The first of the engines with increased power was installed here today in Lieutenant Joseph E. Carberry's machine. Lieutenant E. D. Sorrell's machine is still here awaiting repairs, and it is expected that a new engine will be put in it tomorrow. The new engines are of 100 horse power. The remaining fliers at the front will return one by one for 100 horse power engines.

Aeroplanes intended for services in such altitudes as they find in Mexico should have at least 160 horse power, it is said here, but these planes will not carry engines of that size. The engines that have been in use, rated at ninety horse power, have really developed only about seventy-eight horse power, it is said, but the new ones are guaranteed to render their full power.

Quiet Day at Columbus.

This has been the quietest day here since the Villa raid. The strengthening of the military force here and the guard along the border has increased the confidence of the native population, who have been apprehensive lest a force of Mexicans return for a revenge raid on the town. Today for a change there has not been a single rumor of Americans being murdered anywhere.

Further precautions were taken today by the military authorities here to prevent a surprise attack. Notices were posted in camp instructing the soldiers where to gather and what to do in case of alarm. Numerous radio messages were received from General Pershing, but all had to do with such things as the transportation of supplies and the procuring of new equipment. One of his requisitions was for drinking water sterilizers. Colonel Wilbur Wilder of the Fifth Cavalry arrived from Fort Washington yesterday and will leave with his regiment tomorrow.

By The Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 28.—A considerable quantity of ammunition has been unloaded here within the last few days, several carloads arriving today. Whether or not this is to be sent to General Pershing's command is not known. [Six words deleted.]

With the establishment of the new field base, 120 miles south of Casas Grandes, the vanguard of the force has reached a point in the mountainous region where motor trucks can no longer be available for service and mules are to be used exclusively for transport purposes.

Newspaper correspondents here were notified today that the military censorship regulations were being tightened here and at other points where news concerning the progress of the pursuit of Villa may develop.

Concentration Now Complete.

Concentration of troops here was completed today, army men here believe, with the arrival of a squadron of cavalry under the command of Colonel W. E. Wilder, from Fort Myer, Va. Army men here say also that the troops now concentrated on the border, more than 600 miles of which is but an imaginary line, are sufficiently strong to protect it properly.

A score of water wagon tanks, resembling street sprinklers, arrived today and are to be sent into the field, that the water supply for the troops may be protected more adequately. Chemists will test the water before it is placed in the tanks for transportation, friendly Mexicans having warned the Americans that the poisoning of the water supply has been employed by Villa and his bandits in their recent campaigns.

Lieutenant Edgar S. Gorrell of Baltimore, Md., one of the aero corps, who arrived here today with dispatches from the front, told the story of his suffering in the desert in which he was lost for several days after being forced to land in an uninhabited district in the La Ascencion country. He said he suffered no serious ill effects from his experiences. Lieutenant Gorrell also reported that when the aeroplane of Lieutenant R. H. Willis, who also was reported missing, was recovered thirty-six miles south of Casas Grandes, it had been cut into ribbons. All of the leading and instruments had been removed, he said, and the wings were slashed to pieces. Only the engine was undamaged.

Candy is much in demand by the soldiers at the front. Almost every motor train to the front carries chocolate or other sweets, which have been ordered by private soldiers in the column. The local stores have had their stocks depleted frequently and have been obliged to keep standing rush orders at factories. Tobacco and cigars also are in demand.

Nightly band concerts have served to relieve the monotony of preparations at the base camp here. None of the organizations now in the field with General Pershing's command is accompanied by its band, and the five bands now here give concerts in regular order. Officers point out that music serves to keep up the morale of the troops.

EXCHANGE WAR IN MEXICO.

Banks Sell New York Drafts 53 to 1, the Government 48 to 1.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—At the Banco Nacional today two offices sold drafts on New York—one controlled by the Government commission, the other by the bank officials. The Government sold drafts on well known New York firms at the rate of 48 pesos for $1. The bank rate was 53 pesos for $1.

A very light business was done in both places.

MILLIONS FOR ARMY VOTED BY CONGRESS

Urgency Deficiency Bill, Which Gives $8,611,502.11, is Opposed Only by London.

MANN URGES NO DIVISION

Chase for Villa and Increase in Fighting Strength Make Funds Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Both the House and the Senate today passed an Urgent Deficiency bill appropriating $8,611,502.11 for emergency uses of the army on account of the expedition into Mexico and the recent authorization for enlisting about 20,000 additional soldiers. There was only one dissenting vote in the House—that of Meyer London—where 373 Democrats and Republicans voted for the appropriation. In the Senate the vote was unanimous.

A short debate took place in the House. In the Senate the bill was called up by Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee, was read, and put upon its passage. The proceedings took about one minute.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriation committee told the House that eight high-powered aeroplanes are to be purchased and sent to Mexico immediately. Of the amount appropriated today $500,000 is made available for army aeronautics.

"Press reports say only two of our air machines are available on the border," said Mr. Mann. "This goes to show that the army, the same as anybody else, learns by experience."

Mr. Fitzgerald explained that while the army had several machines at San Diego, they were training machines and were not capable of taking the high altitude of the Mexican flights. The American aviators in search of Villa, he said, flew at an altitude of about 8,000 feet.

Meyer London, Socialist, intimated that the press of the country was controlled by persons who are anxious to force intervention in Mexico.

Representative Fitzgerald said the army, in addition to purchasing eight aeroplanes for immediate use, has purchased, or will purchase, for use in Mexico and elsewhere 112 high-powered motor trucks, 5,000 more horses for the cavalry, 1,050 horses for the artillery, 450 riding horses for infantry, and other equipment. An appropriation is made for twenty-four additional aeroplanes in the bill passed today, but Mr. Fitzgerald said only eight would be acquired at this time.

SEES SIGNS OF LONG CHASE.

San Antonio Gets Word That Ten Soldiers Were Hurt in Train Wreck.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 28.—Confirmation of the reports that General Pershing already has been using a part of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad for transportation of troops was obtained by General Funston today from what was said to be an unofficial source. This information included a report of the overturning of two cars and the injuring of ten troopers of the Tenth Cavalry and several horses. Three men were reported seriously injured.

The accident occurred when the cars were being taken over a temporary track that had been built around the Cumbre Tunnel south of Casas Grandes. One of the rails gave way and the cars rolled down an embankment.

It was believed at headquarters that General Pershing's use of the railroad prior to receipt of permission from the Carranza Government would not endanger the negotiations now being conducted by the State Department, because it was assumed that he had gained permission of those in charge of operations of that section of the line.

Reports from General Pershing were received today, but his silence caused no uneasiness at headquarters, where the chief concern continued to be the problem of getting supplies into Mexico without a railroad.

Hope for Prompt Action.

Advices from Washington that the State Department had prepared a memorandum, urging Carranza to decide the question of using the railroad without waiting for the ratification of the protocol, revived the hope that perhaps by Thursday the stores held at El Paso might be forwarded to some field depot more accessible to the troops now operating almost 300 miles from the boundary line.

Exactly where Colonel Dodd's cavalry was now, or into how many detachments it had divided, was unknown at General Funston's headquarters today. The exact whereabouts of General Pershing also remained unreported, but this lack of information caused no uneasiness, for General Pershing still has orders to work out his problems.

Full realization of the danger into which some of the advanced detachments must be moving was acknowledged. Villa's known ability as a director of ambuscades has aroused frank expressions of fear among army officers that he may catch some of the American troops in a mountain trap.

Openly expressed pessimism as to an early capture of Villa now is frequently heard. Unless checked by the forces of the de facto Government, or unless he himself decides to turn and fight, there appeared no reason today why the chase should cease until Villa had led the Americans through twisting mountain trails and over waterless wastes for another 800 miles and more.

Another Line Needed.

The shifting lines of the chase Villa is leading the pursuing Americans has made more apparent the desirability of getting permission to use the Juarez-Chihuahua line of the National, as well as the Northwestern Railway, but General Funston has refrained from making any representations on the subject, preferring not to interject a possible embarrassing feature into the negotiations already under way for the Northwestern.

It was pointed out that supplies routed through Chihuahua could be delivered to the advanced troops more quickly and that the National line could be guarded with fewer troops than the more circuitous, mountainous route of the Northwestern.

General Funston today decided to ask for two additional motor truck companies—fifty-four powerful trucks—to transport supplies. The new companies will be placed in service as quickly as the cars can be purchased. Four companies—a total of 107 trucks—are now operating from the army base at Columbus to General Pershing's headquarters.

BIG AEROPLANES FOR ARMY.

Eight or More 160 Horse Power Machines to Go to Mexico.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 28.—Captain V. Clark, aeronautical engineer of the Signal Corps Aviation School here, and Lieutenant Thomas De Witt Milling, junior military aviator and instructor in flying, have received telegraphic instructions from the War Department to proceed to Washington to inspect, purchase, and test new aeroplanes to be sent to the expeditionary forces in Mexico. They said today they would leave immediately.

It is understood that Captain Clark and Lieutenant Milling are to purchase from eight to twelve twin-motored 160-horse-power semi-armored aeroplanes. Machines similar to this type have been shipped in large numbers to the British and French flying corps and have given good service. These planes are protected by a plate of heavy steel. They develop a speed of eighty to ninety miles an hour with pilot and observer and can carry fuel for a 500-mile flight.

Colonel William A. Glassford, former chief of the Signal Corps of the Western Department of the army, with headquarters at San Francisco, will assume command of the Signal Corps Aviation School April 3. He will relieve Captain A. S. Cowan.

TO EXPEL FOREIGN MEDDLERS.

Carranza May Have Constitution Changed to Reach Plotters.

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—A dispatch from Queretaro to El Democrata, the official government organ, says that General Carranza is studying a modification of Article 33 of the Federal Constitution, which authorizes the Government to expel from the country any foreigner who may be considered pernicious.

According to the dispatch the present Government desires to make the article more specific in order that many foreigners, who are believed to be mixing in the internal affairs of Mexico, may be expelled. These persons are said to include Americans, who had more or less intimate relations with former governments.

STOPS MEXICO CITY STRIKE.

Gen. Gonzalez Uses Troops to Make Tramway Employes Resume Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 28.—Energetic measures taken by General Pablo Gonzalez promptly stopped a threatened general strike of employes and laborers of the Mexico City Street Railway system. The demonstration that threatened to suspend traffic started this morning.

It was instigated by agitators of the Mexican branch of the Industrial Workers of the World. The laborers at the electric plant of the street car company went on strike at 5 o'clock, demanding a 60 per cent. wage increase. These strikers urged the conductors and motormen to join them, and many of the latter, fearing difficulties, returned their cars to the barns.

General Gonzalez without delay dispatched troops and gendarmes to protect the electric plants and to force the strikers to resume work, promising an increase in pay in the near future.

The agitators were arrested and traffic was resumed later.

TWO AEROPLANES FOR $2.

Aero Club Now Offers to Sell $10,000 Machines to Government.

To enable the Government to accept the two $10,000 aeroplanes offered by the Aero Club of America for immediate delivery at the Mexican border, there being a law which prevents the Government from accepting gifts, the Aero Club has offered to sell the aeroplanes to the Government for $1 each. This offer was made to the Secretary of War on Saturday and was made public yesterday.

The plan of the War Department to acquire eight aeroplanes for Mexican service is regarded by aeronautical authorities here as inadequate.

"Forty-eight aeroplanes and not eight are needed immediately to meet the Mexican situation," Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, said yesterday. "In Europe they allow three aeroplanes to each aviator in the Mexican campaign has shown the wisdom of such provision."

General Gavira Awaits News.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 28.—There have been no military developments in the pursuit of Francisco Villa, according to a telegram received today by General Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez. A message from General Bertani at Madera stated that nothing had occurred at Casas Grandes, Pearson, Dolores, Nahueratchic, Babricora, and Madera. General Bertani was without further information from any part of the Mexican front.

Raising $50,000 Villa Reward.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 28.—American and Mexican business men at Monterey, Mexico, are endeavoring to raise $50,000 in gold as a reward for the capture of Villa dead or alive, it was said here today by Americans returning from there.

DENY JEWELERS' CHARGE.

Workers Say Strike Is Not to Benefit "a Few Agitators."

Members of the Jewelry Workers Union in a statement last night denied the charge made by the jewelry manufacturers that the strike of the members of the labor organization had been "started for the benefit of a coterie of labor agitators and organizers." The strike was indorsed by 1,640 men out of 1,700 present at a meeting in Webster Hall, on February 8, 1916, the union members asserted.

The jewelry workers also challenged the assertion of the manufacturers that some of the shops had granted the eight-hour day previous to the present strike. A statement by the employers that the union scale of wages was less than what some of the skilled workmen were receiving, was called misleading. The authors of the union statement pointed out that it was a fact in all organized trades there were individual members receiving a higher wage than what their respective unions specify."

The union members denied, further, that they wanted shops "given over" to shop stewards. What they wanted, they said, was a shop chairman, whose duty would be to collect dues from members of the union and to represent the men at executive meetings. But the dues, the jewelry workers said, were to be collected on the shop chairman's "own time."

"Allow us to ask the public to bear in mind the unfounded charges of a certain class of employers that criticise our methods," the statement said. "Not only have these employers failed to institute the eight-hour day for which the jewelers struck fifteen years ago, but they have in addition been heartless in cutting wages and offending the men in all manner of ways during these years."

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WANTS NAVY AGAIN IN SECOND PLACE

Assistant Secretary of Navy Roosevelt Recommends Increase in Naval Program.

COULD OVERTAKE GERMANY

Tells House Committee Eight Battle Cruisers and Three Dreadnoughts Are Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, testifying today before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, said in his opinion that the navy should be brought back to second place.

"We have been slipping behind Germany for ten years," he said. "To put our fleet on an equal basis with the German fleet we should need eight battle cruisers and three dreadnoughts, taking as a basis conditions before the outbreak of the war. We do not know how many ships Germany has built since then. Expressing my own opinion and not giving the policy of the Navy Department, I should like to see the pulaung program increased."

Mr. Roosevelt said matters of policy should be discussed in detail by Secretary Daniels. The Secretary will appear before the committee within a few days.

Representative Tribble inquired regarding assertions that Germany's navy was twice as powerful as the American fleet. Mr. Roosevelt referred to statistics indicating that Germany and the United States had exchanged second and fourth places respectively.

"Would it be possible to get back into second place within three or four years?" asked Representative Butler, ranking Republican member of the committee.

"We would have to adopt a great building program to do that," said Mr. Roosevelt. Chairman Padgett said this was "an ethereal dream."

"Your bill hasn't passed the House yet. This may be an ethereal dream, but you will have a chance to vote on it," replied Mr. Butler. This was taken to mean that Republican members of the committee probably would offer amendments for a much larger building program than that contemplated by the committee.

It would require 225,000 men to man the navy in the event of war, Mr. Roosevelt said. He pointed out that England's naval force had been trebled since the war began, and he said the United States probably would need proportionally as large an increase in a war. He gave it as his opinion that the United States was not sufficient to cope with a first-class power if the American policy were to protect all its coasts and possessions as well as its relations with Pan-American countries.

Comparing the American navy with Germany's he said that Germany's cost much less to build and maintain, as did Japan's, and that the higher pay of American officers accounted for a large part of the increase compared with the German fleet.

The Atlantic Fleet mobilization in 1912 under Secretary Meyer he characterized as a joke. He thought the present navy "fully efficient," but added:

"To fully man all the ships in service today which are not rated as unsuitable for war purposes, would take 25,000 more men than we have now."

Adoption by Congress of the Administration's five-year program would involve doubling the present number of officers and men, Mr. Roosevelt said. In answer to a hypothetical question he expressed the opinion that in a naval building race the United States could outbuild Germany.

"We can take advantage of the war to catch up," he added. By delaying the planning of new ships in order to learn lessons from the European war, Mr. Roosevelt said, the navy had evolved plans which would make the new battleships as nearly torpedo-proof as possible. He recommended the establishment of a naval base on San Francisco Bay, the development of the Brenton Point, R. I., yard, and the establishment of a marine corps base in Southern California. He said a dry-dock and repair shops, but not a complete navy yard, should be established at Los Angeles or San Diego.

Asked about working conditions in old navy yard buildings used as foundries, Mr. Roosevelt said they were "distinctly bad." At Norfolk, he said, they were the worst, while at Boston, Portsmouth, and Philadelphia conditions should be improved. He said many cases of lead poisoning had resulted, and he recommended an initial appropriation of $50,000 for repairs and changes.

WILSON ASKS LEGISLATION.

Writes to Leaders in Hope Shipping and Railway Bills May Pass.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—President Wilson wrote two letters to House leaders today expressing the hope that there will be early action on the Senate resolution proving for an investigation of the transportation problem and railway legislation. One of these letters was to Representative Claude Kitchin, the majority leader, and the other was addressed to Chairman William C. Adamson of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The President wrote to Mr. Adamson because of the latter's inquiry incident to the omission from the recent program laid before the House Democratic caucus of the transportation investigation resolution. This omission, it appears, was through a misunderstanding, as the President today advised Mr. Adamson that he regarded this resolution as a part of the legislative program. The Senate resolution already has been reported by the House committee and early action in the lower body is expected.

In his letter to Mr. Adamson the President said:

"You are quite right in supposing that I regarded the resolution for the investigations of the conditions of transportation not as a regular legislation, but as an incidental resolution which I supposed would of course be put through at the first opportunity. I am writing Mr. Kitchin to that effect today. I am sorry that there should have been any apparent misunderstanding, because other matters necessarily wait on that."

When Mr. Adamson noted that the railway transportation resolution was not mentioned in the Democratic caucus as an Administration measure he sought an expression from the White House as to whether the President still desired its passage, as indicated in his annual message to Congress.

The President in his letter to Mr. Kitchin, which refers both to the Ship Purchase bill and the railway transportation problem, says:

"In considering the program of the session there are two matters which seem to me to stand out more prominently than the rest as matters in which time presses, even though they should not be deemed to take precedence in intrinsic importance. It would seem as if the whole movement of our trade and industry waited on satisfactory solutions of our problems of transportation.

"That is the reason why it seems to me that the shipping bill should be pressed to an early passage, and I write today to express the hope that the Senate joint resolution No. 60 for the investigation of the conditions of transportation by railway may find an early opening in the business of the House for its consideration.

"I did not put this on the list of legislation which I suggested because it did not in my mind fall under the head of legislation at all, but only of incidental action for the purpose of laying the groundwork for future legislation at another session of the Congress.

"The railways of the country are becoming more and more the key to its successful industry, and it seems to me of capital importance that we should lay a new groundwork of actual facts for the necessary future regulations. I know we will want to be absolutely fair to the railroads, and it seems to me the proposed investigation is the first step toward the fulfillment of that desire."

MAY DROP MAYOR LUNN.

Schenectady Socialist Local Reorganized Without Him as Member.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 28.—U. Soloman, Secretary of the Socialist State Committee, was in this city tonight to reorganize the Socialist local, which had its charter taken away because it failed to discipline Mayor George R. Lunn, accused of having violated the party's State Constitution. About 200 Radicals in the party were present to apply for reinstatement and a new charter.

Mayor Lunn, Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz and other leading Socialists who have formed the bulwark of the party in Schenectady, were not present. The Lunn adherents who are not ready to declare themselves for either faction will have fifteen days to apply for admission in the new local, and failing to do so will lose their standing in the party.

About 100 Socialists, many of whom hold positions in the administration, have cut loose from the party, and are forming a new organization to be known as the Social Democratic Club. The Lunn following will enroll a large number of non-Socialists in the club. It is said that Dr. Lunn and other leading Socialists will be active in this organization.

Solomon does not take the new organization seriously, saying that all the Schenectady Socialists would be "back in the fold" in three months.

Mayor Lunn of Schenectady, who was in this city last night, announced that he had been formally ousted from the Socialist Party by the organization of a new local in Schenectady by U. Solomon, Chairman of the State Committee of the party, and that with him in the expulsion was Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, President of the Board of Aldermen and internationally known as an inventor. The action of the committee, said Mayor Lunn last night, was the result of an appointment about which the committee was not consulted.

Mayor Lunn said that he had no thought of leaving politics. When asked whether he thought of accepting the proposals of other parties which have asked him to enroll in their number he only smiled.

"Solomon contended," he said, "that no man can be elected to office under the Constitution without the consent of the State Executive Committee. I made my appointments knowing that the State Committee would not indorse them. The condition for entering the new organization which Solomon perfected last night was an unreserved pledge to abide by the principles of party control. The committee should have made their protest before the election or at least before the campaign, in as much as I said that if elected I would administer my office in behalf of the whole people and not at the dictation of any group. This I made one of the issues in my campaign, as is well known."

FRANCE NEEDS LAND LABOR.

Decrease in Cultivation of 8,386,959 Acres Owing to War.

PARIS, March 28.—The mobilization of farmers has caused a decrease in cultivation in France of 3,394,000 hectares, (8,386,959 acres,) according to a statement made by Jules Meline, Minister of Agriculture, in the Chamber of Deputies today.

This deficit must be remedied, said the Minister, in speaking on behalf of the Government bill providing for the tillage of waste soil and the organization of farm laborers during the war. The number of soldiers placed at the disposition of farmers, the Minister added, had increased from 15,000 in 1915 to 80,000 in 1916, but the great military operations had caused the authorities to change their decision to use these men for agriculture.

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PREDICT MOHANSIC DEFEAT

Altercation at Albany Over Watershed Protective Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The climax of the fight before this year's Legislature for the removal of the Mohansic State Hospital for the Insane and the Yorktown Heights Training School for Boys from the Croton watershed will come tomorrow. The indications are that those who have been contending for the complete removal of every menace to the purity of New York City's water supply have fought a losing fight.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, will present a motion tomorrow to discharge the Finance Committee from consideration of his bill for removing the two institutions from the watershed and prohibiting the future construction of correctional or charitable institutions on the Croton Hills. When he tried to discharge the committee two weeks ago Senator Wagner had twenty-four of the necessary twenty-six votes.

The straws point tonight to his losing tomorrow three of the votes he had, which have been won away by the resolution introduced by Senator Elon R. Brown, the Republican leader, providing for a commission to ascertain if New York's water supply is endangered by the institutions, and if it is to acquire a new site for the Mohansic Hospital. Because the resolution does not provide for the removal of the Boys' Training School, representatives of the Merchants' Association do not regard it as acceptable.

With the indications that the Westchester politicians and the up-State conferees had won a victory over New York City further bitterness was injected into the fight tonight by a wordy altercation that disrupted a conference between representatives of the Merchants' Association and Senator George A. Slater of Westchester, who is directing the fight against the Wagner bills, in which charges of "double crossing" and other personal remarks figured.

Through the good offices of Seabury C. Mastick, one of the managers of the Mohansic Institution, who is known as a large contributor to the campaign funds of the Westchester Republican organization, controlled by William L. Ward, Edward Hatch, Jr., a Chairman of the Politician Committee of the Merchants' Association, and F. B. De Berard of the same association, came to Albany today to confer with Senator Slater.

It is al

RUSSIANS FIGHTING FOR FLOOD ISLETS

Trying to Oust Germans from Hillocks Before Thaw Water Swamps Trenches.

LOSSES PUT AT 80,000 MEN

Berlin Asserts Drive Is Doomed to Failure, but Petrograd Reports Steady Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russians do not at present purpose to try to drive the Germans out of Courland for the reason that before the innumerable rows of the enemy's wire entanglements and trenches could be forced the Spring floods must put a stop to all operations.

The Germans know this, and their one object is to hold little Ararats amid the flood, so that when the waters subside they may repopulate their temporarily abandoned lines. The Russians are trying to clear these little Ararats of the Germans now so as to secure the first opportunity in the contest for the repopulation of the submerged spaces.

This means certain assistance to the French front because the probability is that the Germans, trusting in the late Russian Spring to raise between themselves and the Russians a broad watery barrier, would feel secure here and concentrate their forces in a continued attempt to break the western front or at any rate forestall an advance of the Allies there. The attention of the Germans has been distracted from the western front at the critical moment.

It is very important for them in view of a possible Summer offensive against Riga and Dvinsk that their positions should be securely sentineled by command of scattered knolls during the Spring floods. It is very important to the enemy that the Russians should be held off the Dvina Valley by that line of lakes south of Dvinsk which during the Spring floods will be a still more effective barrier. Then during the early western Spring they could use all their aggressive force on the western front, and if they succeeded in weakening the Allies' aggressive potentialities they would use the four short Summer months for an advance on Riga and Dvinsk.

But the present Russian advance upsets their time-table, for if the Russians succeed in securing commanding points in the flooded area all the laborious Winter preparations of the Germans will go for nothing and the anticipated advance on Riga and Dvinsk will, in the German calculations, have to give place at best to a stubborn struggle for the recovery of the positions they gained last Autumn, and at worst to resistance to a Russian advance, for Russian success would mean laying bare the chief natural defenses of the Germans in Courland.

L

PETROGRAD, March 28.—The Russian War Office communication issued today says:

In the Riga sector there has been artillery and rifle firing. Our artillery has done effective work on enemy trenches and batteries west of Olai and before the Uxkull bridgehead.

On the Jacobstadt section, after a bombardment, the Germans opened an attack in the region of the village of Varfunek, but were repulsed.

In the region northwest of Postavy the enemy is offering desperate resistance, making furious counter-attacks at some points.

In the region west of Lake Narocz the enemy occupied a wood south of the village of Mokrzyce, but by counter-attacks we dislodged him from the northern part of the wood, capturing two machine guns and a number of prisoners belonging to four different regiments.

In the region of the Rakitno Marsh and the sectors of this front north and south the engagements continue.

In Galicia, in the region north of Bojana, we exploded simultaneously thirteen mines and our infantry immediately afterward rushed across two lines of enemy trenches, killing the surviving defenders of the works with hand grenades and in hand-to-hand fighting. We took 125 prisoners, 2 machine guns, a trench mortar, a mine thrower, a searchlight, and a quantity of small arms. Five enemy guns which were taken during the action were made completely useless, as we were unable to remove them.

Despite the bad weather conditions, which are continually growing worse along the whole front, as well as the very difficult topographical condition, our troops, imbued with the spirit of sacrifice, continue courageously to execute the tasks intrusted to them.

German Estimate of Russian Loss.

BERLIN, March 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—Russian casualties in the present offensive against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's armies are estimated in an Overseas News Agency statement today to have been not less than 80,000 along the seventy-five-mile front where engagements have been in progress.

The statement says:

"The fruitless attacks of the Russians, in which sixty of their divisions have participated, against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's front, are still continuing. The Russian casualties offered far are estimated to have been not less than 80,000 on a front of 120 kilometers.

"On March 19 seven Russian regiments attacked a German cavalry brigade. In this fighting the Russians lost about 3,000 men, while the Germans lost 2 killed and 6 wounded. Later on one cavalry detachment counterattacked and captured 160 Russians.

"The German positions are so excellently fortified and provided with such a number of machine guns and cannon that it is considered the Russian attacks are doomed to failure. The German lines have not been shaken."

Today's official statement says:

The Russians drove fresh masses of troops against our lines near Postavy. The heroic resistance of the troops of the Saarbrueck Corps enabled us to withstand all the enemy attacks in this neighborhood. These troops, supported on their flanks by Brandenburg, Hanoverian, and Halle Corps checked the repeated onslaughts made by two Russians divisions. The most severe losses were inflicted upon the enemy.

Repeated enemy attacks under cover of darkness near Mokrzyce met a similar fate. These attacks were made in an attempt to recover lost ground.

In Galicia only outpost skirmishes have occurred in the last few days, and the victories reported by the Russians on the Dniester were not gained over large bodies of Austrian troops, says an official report from the War Office at Vienna. The statement, under date of March 26, follows:

The engagements near Latatche, on the Dniester, described in Russion reports, were merely vanguard skirmishes. Austro-Hungarian reconnoitring detachments withdrew to the main positions which strong Russian forces advanced. During the last week the Russians have attempted no attack against the main army of General Pflanger.

GERMAN WAR LOAN GROWS.

Subscriptions to Fourth Issue Said to Exceed $2,500,000,000.

BERLIN, March 28.—(by Wireless to Sayville.)—The amount of subscriptions thus far entered on the official records for the fourth German war loan is 10,667,000,000 marks (nominally $2,538,746,000). Of this total 7,100,000,000 marks are subscriptions to the loan, 1,990,000,000 marks are subscriptions to the registered loan, and 1,562,000,000 are subscriptions to treasury bonds.

A County Without a Man Left.

VIENNA, March 5.—In the whole agricultural district of Dornbirn, about the same size as an American county, not a single man can be found today. The army has taken them all. The last man left on Feb. 20. All the field work will now be done by women and children. Dornbirn is in the Vorarlberg, in Western Austria.

German Secret Agent and His Captor.

At the left Captain Horst von der Goltz, the confessed aide of Captain Franz von Papen, and at the right Detective Sergeant Brust of Scotland Yard, who brought him to this country on the Finland, arriving yesterday.

VON PAPEN'S AID HERE TO CONFESS

Continued from Page 1.

Mexico were spending large sums of money for the cause of Huerta, then involved in disputes with the United States.

Fought in Carranza's Army.

Von der Goltz went back to Carranza's army and took part in the battles of Torreon, Ojinaga, San Pedro, Zacatecas, and other battles until July, 1914, when the Germans changed front and began to support Villa.

Just before the European war started he was sent for by Consul Koch in Chihuahua, who appeared most friendly, and who, after apologizing for the wrong he had done him, instructed von der Goltz to go to Washington, where he met von Papen and where, according to information the Government has, the series of plots concerning Canada was arranged.

At first the idea was to seize Jamaica, in the West Indies, with the Karlsruhe and other cruisers and hold it as long as possible, but this plan was vetoed by Count von Bernstorff. Then it was decided to start a revolution in Canada under the cry of annexation to the United States, according to portions of von der Goltz's tale. Arms were to be sent from Mexico, and by dynamiting the bridges it was thought the Canadian expeditionary troops would be prevented from leaving for England.

The Canadian plot miscarried through the delay of one of the agents, said to be a lawyer in Buffalo, who waited until it was too late. Von der Goltz had been instructed to await further orders from this man and, as they did not come, he could not go ahead.

The men from whom Von der Goltz received all his diagrams and plans for dynamiting bridges and railroads in Canada and to whom he paid over moneys were all Irishmen, embittered by their traditional antipathy against England, upon which Germany had relied.

On Sept. 24, 1914, the Captain returned to New York and he soon noticed that he was being watched by Federal officers. He mentioned this to Captain von Papen, who told him not to be alarmed, as the officers of the Department of Justice had orders from the State Department not to molest him.

Traveled on False Passport.

The German Consul at Baltimore obtained a passport made out in the fictitious name of Bridgman W. Taylor and signed by Secretary of State Bryan, which enabled von der Goltz to leave New York on the Italian liner Duca d'Aosta on Oct. 3, 1914. On his arrival in Genoa he went at once to Berlin, via Ala and Munich, and was instructed by his Government to proceed to England to do certain work. When he was requested to be sent back to active service in the field, he was reminded that there was a place called Glatz, and that it was either the fortress or London. He chose the latter course.

He landed there via Rotterdam, on Nov. 4, and went to an obscure hotel, where he registered as Taylor, professing to be an American railroad engineer.

In the morning of Nov. 6 he was recognized in the street by a Russian spy from Petrograd and knew that he would be arrested, as he could not get away. The same afternoon he went boldly to the foreign office and offered his services to the British Government as a spy, and gave the officials information about Zeppelins and submarines which served as a blind but was worthless so far as injuring the German Government was concerned.

On the night of Nov. 7, according to the spy's own remarkable tale, he spent some hours cutting two pounds of incriminating papers which he did not dare burn in the grate or take out into the street. He described it later to a friend as the toughest meal he ever had consumed.

Dried Fish Skins Examined.

On the 8th, Taylor, as he was then called, was arrested by order of the Naval Intelligence Department and kept at Bow Street Police Station for eight days. The English police found nothing upon him except a paper signed by General Raoul Madero, giving him six months' leave of absence from the Mexican Federal Army, which could be extended. He had some dried fish skins from Mexico in his room, which the painstaking detectives from Scotland Yard cut up into small pieces and soaked in water to see if anything was written upon them.

Then he was taken before a magistrate on the charge of being a German at large without having registered himself and sentenced to six months' hard labor at Pentonville Prison. While there he was kept in solitary confinement and was made to sew bags and carry coals. The food was of the poorest, and consisted of beans, soup, potatoes and fat bacon, with a dash of New Zealand mutton occasionally. His beard grew six inches long and he wore the prison garb, but he still kept his monocle.

In June, 1915, the spy was transferred to Brixton Prison, although his time was up, and kept in solitary confinement with other political prisoners. In August, after repeated protests, the prisoners were allowed to converse with each other one hour each day. From Brixton he was sent to Reading Gaol, made famous by Oscar Wilde's poem, and was there when von Papen's papers fell into the hands of the British last January. Up to that time the Government officials had failed in getting a clue to von der Goltz's real identity.

Directly his identity was disclosed the German spy was taken to Lewis Jail, near Brighton, after being examined at Scotland Yard, and he remained there until March 13, when he was brought to Bow Street, in London, and remained there while extradition papers were being made out to send him to New York on the Finland. The passport charge against him now was quashed on his arrival yesterday. Captain Offley, in charge of the local branch of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation in New York, when asked what would be done with von der Goltz, said that the man was not under arrest, and that he was not wanted by the Department of Justice.

"He may be questioned as to the manner in which he obtained his passport," Captain Offley said, "but I do not think he can be prosecuted here for anything he has done. My men boarded the Finland on another misgion, and met von der Goltz in the course of their duty. believe Detective Sergeant Brust is on a secret mission which I am not at liberty to divulge."

It has not been decided whether the English detective will remain her to take his prisoner back, or go to London with von der Goltz yesterday afternoon.

In November, 1913, he says, he rendered a service to the State Department by stealing confidential papers relating to negotiations by Japan with Mexico to obtain a naval base on the Pacific Coast which were being carried by a Mexican secret agent from Mexico City to Tokio.

SEEKS DE KAY'S EXTRADITION.

French Authorities Accuse Huerta Munition Agent—His Reply Given.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 29.—John Wesley DeKay of New York was arraigned in Bow Street Police Court yesterday on the French Government's demand for his extradition on a charge of fraud against the Belgian Government.

The prosecutor, speaking on behalf of the Belgian Government, said the defendant had participated with a Frenchman, E. S. Charlier, in obtaining 315,000 francs by false pretenses from Belgium. He charged that De Kay formerly was the agent in Europe of Victoriano Huerta, President of Mexico, for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition for the Mexican Government. He purchased 17,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition in Spain and paid for them, but, the prosecutor added, when the European war broke out the whole shipment was still in Spain.

De Kay then saw a chance, the prosecutor continued, to make a fine profit by selling the arms and ammunition, but Spain was unwilling to let the arms go to European belligerents. Nevertheless De Kay, according to the prosecutor, entered into negotiations with the Belgian Government, which urgently desired the arms for the Congo. The Belgian Government agreed to purchase the consignment, agreeing to pay 10 per cent. down and the remainder on delivery. It was provided that in the event that delivery did not take place Belgium was to get back her deposit less the expenses incurred by DeKay and his associates in endeavoring to get the arms out of Spain.

The prosecutor said the arms never had been delivered and that no part of the 315,000 francs deposited had been refunded.

DeKay's attorney maintained that the transaction was legitimate. DeKay, the said, had made every possible effort to deliver the goods, and Dekay would have been glad to refund the unexpended balance, but his money was tied up in Mexican securities, for which there was no present market. The hearing was then adjourned.

The case against DeKay dates back to last November, when he was arrested in London. At that time he declared there was no foundation for the charge, as there was nothing wrong in the transaction.

AMERICAN SHIP SEIZED.

British Take the Edna with Nitrate Cargo Before Prize Court.

The steamship Edna, which flies the American flag, has been seized by a British cruiser and sent into the Falkland Islands to go before a prize court. Her case was supposed to come up today, but D. B. Dearborn & Co. of 8 Bridge Street, her agents, have applied to the State Department to get an adjournment of the proceedings.

No reason for the seizure of the vessel could be given yesterday at the office of Dearborn & Co., and they had not even received particulars of the charge against her. The Edna is a steamer of 2,700 tons, and left Antofagasta, Chile, for Barbados and Martinique, with a cargo of nitrate on Jan. 27. She was seized immediately after sailing, and was sent to the Falkland Islands, arriving there on March 10.

Nitrate, her cargo, is a substance that goes into high explosives, but it is also used as a fertilizer, and the ship's owners assert that this was the use to which this particular lot was to be put in the sugar cane fields of the West Indies.

HOLD SECURITIES CONTRABAND

Britain's Note on Seizure of German Stocks and Bonds Reaches Lansing.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Great Britain's reply to an inquiry by the United States regarding the removal of $12,000,000 in securities from Dutch steamers en route from Rotterdam to New York and touching at English ports, was transmitted to the State Department today by Ambassador Page. In substance it said that such securities as were of German ownership and were being sent to America to establish a credit here were held on the ground that they were as much contraband as would be a shipment of an equivalent amount of specie.

The British Government explained, however, that careful examination had been made of the seized securities, that only such of them as were clearly of German ownership had been detained, and that the remainder already had been forwarded to the consignees in this country. The German-owned securities have been placed before the prize court for disposition.

Replies from the Entente Allies to the protests of the United States against the interference with mails have reached the embassies here, and are soon to be presented to the State Department, asserting the right of supervision of mails passing through their territory and also the right to exclude contraband goods for the enemy. Some of the powers, at least, are seeking to reduce the complaint of detention by greatly enlarging the facilities for examination of suspected mail and otherwise speeding up the handling of such matter. In all cases it is contended that there has been no violation of treaties guaranteeing the inviolability of the mails.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE A BLACK SEA TOWN

Also Take Another Village South of Bitlis on the Road to Mesopotamia.

PETROGRAD, March 28.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Black Sea our torpedo boats have destroyed on the Anatolian coast ten sailing ships, demolished two bridges, and set fire to a munitions depot.

Caucasus front.—On the coastal front our troops, overcoming the desperate resistance of the enemy, after artillery preparations by warships dislodged the Turks from their positions in the region of the River Baltatchi-Darassi, (about thirty miles east of Trebizond,) and, after an engagement, occupied the town on the Black Sea coast. At dusk the same day the Turks opened counterattacks on the whole of this sector, which were all successfully repulsed.

Southeast of Bitlis (Lake Van region) Friday night after a fight we captured the village of Hizan. The Turks defending the village fled southward.

DUKE'S DARING REWARDED.

Westminster Gets Distinguished Service Order for Desert Dash.

LONDON, March 28.—The Duke of Westminster has received the distinguished service order for "gallant and distinguished service in the field" in connection with an engagement at Solium, in the operations against the Turks on the western Egyptian frontier, March 14-17.

The Duke of Westminster is a Major in the Cheshire Yeomanry, Territorials. He was in command of an armored car section, which dashed into the Senussi tribesmen's camp, twenty-five miles west of Solium, shooting down the gun servers, scattering the hostile force, and rescuing ninety-one shipwrecked sailors, who had landed on the Cyrenaica Coast and had been seized by the tribesmen.

ZEPPELIN RAID THAT FAILED.

Partial Admission in Parliament That It Was Made on March 19.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of Commons today some particulars were given hinting at a hitherto unreported and abortive Zeppelin raid.

Francis Bennett-Goldney, Conservative member for Canterbury, asked whether six Zeppelins had appeared on the East Coast on the night of March 19 and had been driven off by British aeroplanes. Harold J. Tennant, Parliament Under Secretary for War, admitted in reply that certain reports were made on the night in question, and that aeroplanes had ascended. He was not desirable to say more, he added. There were three casualties to officers in recent raids, the Under Secretary said, but they were not due to acts of hostile aircraft.

The evening newspapers, commenting on these statements, recall that there were persistent rumors of a raid on London on the night in question, and express curiosity as to how many unreporter raids have occurred.

AIR RAID ON SALONIKI.

BERLIN, March 28, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—A statement was issued by the Overseas News Agency today reporting operations in the Balkan theatre as follows:

"In response to the enemy's aerial attack upon our positions near Doiran Lake we conducted yesterday a similar raid upon Saloniki. Our flying squadron dropped numerous bombs upon the new harbor and petroleum depot and on the Entente encampment north of the town."

ASKS BERLIN IF U-BOAT HIT SUSSEX

Continued from Page 1.

view the entire situation, present the facts, and indicate that there is nothing that this Government can do short of breaking relations with Germany. It was asserted in a responsible quarter tonight that this would almost certainly be the course to be pursued by the President in the event that Germany admitted responsibility for the attack on the Sussex. In this quarter it was asserted that in such a contingency possibly only one thing might influence the Administration not to take that course. This was that the German Government would explain that those murderous submarine warfare acts happened despite orders to the contrary, and that in the future Germany would give positive guarantees that such submarine warfare will be discontinued.

No action will be taken by the Administration pending the receipt of information from the German Government through Ambassador Gerard. But the investigation of the Sussex, Englishman, Manchester Engineer, and other recent cases will be pressed by the State Department through its embassies in London and Paris. The United States is making a most careful investigation of these cases in an effort to ascertain the facts indicated by the German Government, but the determination of the Administration is to be found in the fact that no time was lost in directing Ambassador Gerard to make inquiries of the German Foreign Office for the facts.

The fact that this instruction was sent only to Ambassador Gerard and not to other embassies at Vienna and Constantinople indicates of itself that the Administration takes the view that the Sussex, if torpedoed, could have been attacked by none other than a German submarine. It is also inferred that since Ambassador Gerard has been instructed to ask Germany for the facts the Administration already has sufficient circumstantial evidence to lead it to believe that the Sussex was the victim of a German submarine attack.

FIFTY LOST ON THE SUSSEX.

Injured Americans in Dover Hospital on Road to Recovery.

LONDON, March 28.—The British agents of the company, which operated the steamship Sussex said today that the total of casualties was not expected to exceed fifty.

George H. Crocker, Joshua D. Armitage, and Wilder Penfield, Americans who were injured on the Sussex, have made such improvement that they are to be transferred from the Dover hospital to a nursing home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 28.—It is reported that J. D. Armitage, one of the American passengers aboard the Sussex, has made a statement to the American embassy that he saw a torpedo approaching the vessel.

MISS BALDWIN BADLY HURT.

Doctors Fear Sussex Victim Has Concussion of the Brain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28.—Miss Elizabeth Baldwin's condition is causing grave anxiety, according to a telegram to the embassy from Lieutenant Smith, Naval Attaché, who is at Boulogne. She has not yet recovered consciousness, and the doctors fear concussion of the brain.

Lieutenant Smith and Major Logan of the American Embassy have received permission to attend the Government inquiry on the Sussex and the examination of the Captain. It is probable that Lieutenant Smith also will be permitted to make a personal investigation of the injured portion of the ship's hull.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 28.—Prince Bahram of the reigning family of Persia, who was a passenger on the Sussex, is still unaccounted for, his father, Zilles Sultan, who is in Nice, has telegraphed to the Foreign Office in London and to the railroad company's offices, and as neither is able to give him any information, has declared that he has practically given up hope regarding his son.

Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce, announced today that no French liner would leave Bordeaux for New York. American malle, unless otherwise marked, will go by way of England.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Two British and One Danish Vessel Destroyed—Crews Saved.

LONDON, March 28.—The British steamer Eagle Point has been sunk, according to Lloyd's. The crew was saved.

The sinking of the British steamship Empress of Midland is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. The steamship Cronan (Norwegian) has arrived last night at Maassluis, Holland, with all of the crew of the Empress of Midland.

The crew of the Danish steamer Harriet, of Copenhagen, 1,300 tons, has been landed at Harwich, according to a dispatch to Lloyd's. The Captain of the vessel reports that she struck a mine.

The Eagle Point was a vessel of 5,222 tons gross and was built in 1900. She was owned by the Norfolk & North-American steamship Company of West Hartlepool. The last record of the steamer shows her arrival at St. John, N. B., on March 2.

The Empress of Midland, 2,224 tons gross and 252 feet long, sailed from New York on Jan. 5, for Cardiff. She was built in 1907 at Newcastle, where she was owned.

HOW PALEMBANG WAS SUNK.

Members of Crew Swear They Saw the Track of Torpedoes.

THE HAGUE, March 28.—The Ministry of Marine in a communication issued today as a result of the inquiry into the sinking of the Dutch steamer Palembang off the Galloper Lightship on March 18 adds somewhat to the details already known.

Affidavits of the Captain, the first mate, the boatswain, and a seaman establish: First, that the ship was not moving at the time of the second and third explosions; second, the first mate declares that when in a lifeboat alongside the Palembang after the second explosion he saw a track approaching the ship, which was followed by the third explosion, in which the lifeboat was swamped; and third, the boatswain and seaman, after the first explosion, saw a track approaching the steamer which was followed by the second explosion.

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

Americans Swear the Manchester Engineer Was Torpedoed.

LONDON, March 28.—Arthur Mackenzie of Savannah and Tom Fifer of Delaware, American citizens, who were on board the British steamer Manchester Engineer, have made affidavits before the American Consul that the steamer was torpedoed without notice, according to the Central News dispatch from Queenstown today.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The American Consul, M. Frost, at Queenstown reported today that the Manchester Engineer was torpedoed without warning yesterday off Waterport with two American citizens, negroes, aboard. The dispatch said that no lives were lost.

TONIGHT
Hon. Oscar S. Straus
Will Speak at the
JEWISH BAZAAR
Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and 46th Street.
1—11 P. M. Admission 25 Cents.

GERMANS ATTACK VERDUN AGAIN

French Inflict Heavy Losses on Infantry Assailing Avocourt-Bethincourt Salient.

BRITISH HOLD THEIR GAINS

Their Artillery Fire Is Effective in Lively Fighting to the South of Ypres.

LONDON, March 28.—German infantry in successive wave formation attacked French positions northwest of Verdun this afternoon, after a preparatory bombardment of great violence, and were repulsed with great slaughter. The French artillery and rifle fire was responsible for the checking of this assault, which extended from Avocourt to Bethincourt. The French second lines of defense east of the Meuse were bombarded by the Germans, and the French shelled German positions in the Woevre.

South of Ypres the British troops maintained their gains of yesterday in the face of German counterattacks.

The French War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

In the Argonne our artillery continued active against the enemy organizations north of Houyette, in the sector of La Fontaine aux Charmes, and Haute Chevauchée, as well as in the Eastern Argonne.

Our fire directed on an enemy battery in the Montfaucon Wood caused a violent explosion.

West of the Meuse the bombardment was resumed with violence in the course of the day against our positions extending from Avocourt to Bethincourt. About 3 o'clock the Germans launched a powerful attack against our Haucourt-Malancourt front. The successive waves of the assault were all repulsed, with heavy losses, by our curtain of fire and, the fire of the infantry.

Our second lines east of the Meuse have been bombarded.

In the Woevre our artillery concentrated its fire on visible points of the enemy front.

In the Vosges the artillery action was quite spirited in the region of Stossweier, Mühlbach, and Hartmannsweilerkopf.

The French afternoon communication says:

Last night passed quietly to the east of the River Meuse. There was considerable activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces to the west of the Meuse, in the region of Malancourt, as well as in the Woevre sector at the foot of the heights of the Meuse.

In Lorraine, in the Forest of Parroy, we delivered a surprise attack on a position of the enemy, the occupants of which were either killed or taken prisoners. In withdrawing we blew the position up.

There has been nothing else of importance on the remainder of the front.

Today's official report from Berlin is as follows:

Lively fighting at close quarters developed south of St. Eloi, around mine craters formed the explosions of British mines. The action has extended to adjacent lines.

On both sides of the Meuse, where fighting is taking place, there is nothing new to report.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

In spite of a very heavy hostile artillery fire last night and at intervals today, our infantry successfully held the ground gained by them. Yesterday at 8 P. Eliol our artillery fire was very effective in replying to that of the enemy.

The total prisoners taken up to now amount to five officers and 195 men of other ranks.

There was hostile artillery and trench mortar activity against our positions between Loos and Hulluch and in front of Aix Noulette today. We retaliated by shelling the enemy's positions.

VERDUN DRIVE MEANT AS PRELUDE TO PEACE

Germany's Great Effort So Interpreted in London, Which Sees No End Near.

Among financial and business men in England, according to a passenger who arrived here yesterday from London, there is a strong feeling that Germany hopes to capture Verdun and then notify the neutral nations that she is ready to consider terms of peace. Some optimistic persons believe the war will have ended by October, but military officials think it is certain to last into 1917, and preparations are being made for another Winter campaign.

Some officials at the Admiralty are of the opinion that the German fleet will come out into the North Sea, but advices from Berlin seem to indicate that the Kaiser's policy is to wait for developments favorable to Germany before trying this.

With regard to the Far Eastern prospects, this opinion was expressed recently by a London editor who has access to valuable sources of information:

"I believe that the only reason that Rumania has not yet definitely joined the Allies is the hesitation of Sir Edward Grey to make concessions to the Rumanian demands with regard to Bulgaria. Sir Edward is, rightly or wrongly, considered to have Bulgarian sympathies, while Rumania not unnaturally insists that the provisions of the treaty of Bucharest shall be upheld by Great Britain.

"It is considered almost certain that Greece will follow the course pursued by Rumania, and, with these two countries on the side of the Allies, a forward move to roll up the Austrian flank would immediately become possible."

DENIES STEALING TRADE.

British War Trade Minister Replies to Senator Hitchcock's Charge.

LONDON, March 28.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, denied in the House of Commons today that the British mail censorship was being used to steal American trade. A member of the House in a question drew the attention of Lord Robert to a speech of Senator Hitchcock in the United States Senate on Jan. 20, to the effect that the censors at Liverpool had instructions to copy American business letters and distribute copies to British business men, to enable them to steal American trade.

"I am glad of this opportunity," the Minister of War Trade said, "of emphatically denying that any instructions issued to the censors contain any directions in the sense alleged, nor is any such use made, or intended to be made, of the censorship as indicated in the question."

AWAIT HOLLWEG'S SPEECH.

German Chancellor Is Expected to Explain Submarine Policy.

AMSTERDAM, March 28.—The Vossische Zeitung, discussing the future of Germany's submarine policy, says:

"The Imperial Chancellor will speak at one of the sessions of the Budget Committee which is to discuss the resolutions on submarine warfare proposed by the Conservative, the National Liberal, and the Centre Parties. He will explain certain questions and will perhaps thoroughly convince the representatives of the nation. It must be admitted that a responsible statesman is in a difficult position toward the great public, for there are things which it is impossible to make public, much less to discuss publicly. In such a situation the question of how much confidence a statesman enjoys is of vital importance. The near future will show whether Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, enjoys public confidence and to what extent. Among the politicians of Germany opinion regarding the Chancellor is not by any means united."

The newspaper declares that military criticism is not directed against the military commanders or against the Emperor, but solely against the Emperor's advisers. It says:

"Regarding political successes opinions are divided. Only recently, on the occasion of the sinking of the Tubantia, many doubts arose as to whether what had been achieved politically corresponded to our great military success."

The Vossische Zeitung complains that the Dutch newspapers and those of other neutral countries show that "our political representation in those countries at least did not strengthen the weight of our military successes." It adds:

"The American danger, as viewed in German political circles, is always greatly exaggerated, but the importance of a rupture of relations with such a powerful nation should not be underestimated."

TWO U-BOATS CAPTURED.

British Disable German Craft and Hold Crews as Prisoners.

Passengers arriving here yesterday from England brought reports of a recent renewal of activity by German submarines off the west coast of Great Britain. Some of the submarines were said even to have penetrated into the Irish Sea.

According to one report, two of the submarines raiding in the latter area were disabled on the surface within the last fortnight, and were captured, their crews being sent as prisoners to a British fortress.

One of the damaged submarines, according to the report, is now under repair in Laird's shipyard, Liverpool, preparatory to British use.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
BENJAMIN CLOTHING
Spring suits, ready-to-wear, of serviceable fabrics.
We have accepted Benjamin Clothes because they are popular with men who seek the utmost in style and quality.
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

A new Victrola $75
This new style Victor-Victrola X embraces all the fundamental principles that have made the Victor-Victrola the greatest of all musical instruments.
Purchasers may select records to the amount of $5.00, the total amount of $80.00 being payable on terms of
$5 a Month
Booklet of all Victor-Victrola styles on request.
James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue 34th Street

ECONOMIC WAR ON GERMANY

Paris Conference Expected to Guard Against "Dumping" of Goods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The date of the forthcoming economic conference to be held here has not yet been fixed, but it will probably assemble toward the end of April. The subjects discussed will relate largely to measures to be taken between the Allies during the war in order to bring accumulated economic pressure to bear effectively upon the enemy. Discussions will take place on how to strengthen the blockade of the Central Empires and insure uniformity in the list of contraband articles. Uniformity of action is also aimed at with regard to exports from allied countries.

Another important subject will be the treatment of enemy aliens who hold property in allied countries or are shareholders in limited liability companies. A common policy is necessary for dealing with these questions, not only during but after the war.

The discussions relating to tariffs will be circumscribed, as it is considered premature to raise this question, except in so far as it affects the actual progress of hostilities.

How to deal with the industrial situation after the war will naturally be a subject of discussion. Commercial treaties will have to be renewed under entirely new conditions. Germany argues that as soon as the war is over she will be able to pour her heaped-up stores of manufactured products upon the world, selling them at low prices. It will be the duty of the Allies to protect their industries from being demoralized, just when they are on the point of being started again after the war, by any such wholesale dumping.

One of the main objects in view is to bring home to Germany the fact that the allied powers realize their common interest. It has been suggested that the Allies should enter into a mutual arrangement not to conclude any economic convention with Germany without a special agreement among themselves beforehand. Each country would fix its own customs tariff, and at the same time grant to its allies special trade favors, which would be reciprocal. Above the general tariffs in protectionist countries there should be imposed a surtax against enemy products. It is held that the Allies should also agree to be independent of Germany in future with regard to materials and necessaries for making munitions of war, of which the Central Empires were rapidly getting a monopoly."

EX-PREMIER IS INDICTED.

Sir Rodman Roblin Accused with Others in Manitoba Capitol Case.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 28.—True bills were returned by the Grand Jury in the Assizes Court today against Sir Rodman Roblin, former Premier of this province; George R. Coldwell, and James H. Howden, members of the Roblin Cabinet, and Thomas Kelly, contractor, now being held in Chicago, in connection with the erection of the Manitoba Parliament Building.

The Grand Jury, which for several weeks has been investigating the charges of alleged graft against Kelly, and the former Government officials, recommended that the trials be held in June.

True bills were found against Sir Rodman and Coldwell and Howden on charges of conspiracy to defraud and of attempting to corrupt and of corrupting witnesses. A true bill also was found against Sir Rodman on a charge of attempting to destroy and of destroying public documents. Kelly is charged with theft, receiving and obtaining money under false pretenses, and perjury. He is fighting extradition to Canada.

WARNS THE PRESIDENT TO AVENGE THE SUSSEX

Frank J. Sprague Predicts That Wilson Will Be Defeated If He Yields to Germany.

Frank J. Sprague, President of the Sprague Corporations, member of the Naval Consulting Board, and an Annapolis graduate of the class of 1878, sent the following telegram to President Wilson last night:

The President, Washington, D. C.

If, as now seems certain, the Sussex was sunk by a German submarine, the hitherto unparalleled crime of the destruction of the Lusitania is outdone, and every promise made to you and these United States is but an insolent mockery. In such case continued intercourse with the German Government or harboring of its representatives is unthinkable, and this conclusion is not affected by the actual escape of death of American citizens whose lives have been jeopardized.

It is evident that whatever advantages may be reaped from a renewal of the practices of frightfulness are considered as far outweighing any loss of American friendship. In fact it is but fair to conclude that Germany does not believe that there will be any diplomatic break, however vile her acts and however at variance they are to her pledged word.

Her Ambassador has had the effrontery to state that a diplomatic break meant war, a threat which can only mean in reality the possibility of even more unbridled attacks upon Americans whether traveling on foreign or domestic ships, and a suggested German uprising in this country. Such threats have not disturbed even so small a State as Portugal.

If these are the alternatives of submission to the upholding of American rights, then let the air be cleared, and I and mine, as well as millions of others of your countrymen, are ready for the test and any sacrifices which may follow.

No one acquainted with German discipline believes for one moment that a submarine commander would dare sink the Sussex unless his orders gave him direct authority or ample latitude of judgment. Hence no satisfactory disavowal by Germany is conceivable unless attended by verbatim copies of all orders issued by her State and Naval Departments for the guidance of submarine officers. And in case disobedience of such orders is claimed such display of instructions should be accompanied by the record of immediate sentence of death by court-martial of the offending officer and the carrying out of the penalty in the presence of an American representative. In this connection the drastic language of the Austrian demand on Serbia may be recalled.

The time for letter parley with a Government which only respects force, and which says one thing while in its heart and by its act it means the contrary, has passed, and if this latest and unspeakable outrage upon humanity and upon the sovereignty of this nation goes unpunished, then not only German but every American may safely assume that there is no present offense so heinous as to stir this country to action.

Speaking politically, should unhappily this be the result of the attitude of the present Administration, as voiced by yourself and the Secretary of State or as determined in conjunction with the Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the House, I do not believe that you can command the suffrage of one in a thousand of all those of differing political faith who, for placing the country's welfare above partisanship, voted for you and have worked and hoped for your success in the salvation of the many and great trials and difficulties besetting your high office, and your political opponents will next November send the Democratic Party down to one of the worst defeats known in American history.

FRANK J. SPRAGUE.

Past President of American Institute of Electrical and Consulting Engineers and New York Electrical Society.

Metric Shirt Patterns Have A Padlock On
UNLESS you pay the sky-high prices of the custom shirt-maker, you know how hard it is to find *really exclusive patterns.* Must you then be content with musty-fusty "staple" patterns? No!
Metric Shirt patterns, loomed for Metric alone, are padlocked to Metric Shirts, and are procurable nowhere else. Richly beautiful colors and quaintly original patterns with the spice of intense individuality.
Metric Shirts start at $1.50 but there's no end to the patterns and colors.
Exclusive Spring Patterns
$1.50 *to* $10
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

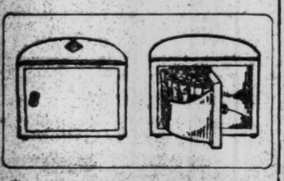
Alike In Being Different

Confusing a genuine Cross article with an imitation is like confounding black and white,—because *both* are colors.

Envelope Purse—(at left) Black crepe seal, fitted with mirror, framed silk-lined coin compartment, two inside and one outside pocket, handle on back; 7 x 3¾ inches $5.00

Hand Bag—(at right) Black moiré silk, silk lining; fitted with mirror and framed kidskin-lined coin compartment. Bag 7 inches deep.....$4.00

Monograms, to order, from $2.00

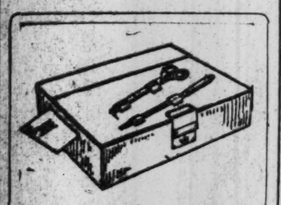


Cigarette Humidor—(shown closed and open) Of finest silver plate, revolving door with compartments taking fifty cigarettes. The retentive qualities of this specially prepared metal preserve the aroma and flavor of the tobacco. Size: 5¼ x 4 x 3¾ inches.....$9.50

Monograms to order.....$4.00

Sewing Box—(at left) Frosted morocco leather, in colors, satin lining, fitted with scissors, knife, bodkin, stiletto, crochet and sewing needles, four spools of thread and thimble, button compartments, hooks and eyes, etc.; 5½ x 5½ x 2 inches $5.25

Jewel Box—(at right) Of finest morocco leather, velvet and moiré silk lining, removable tray with pads and ring groove, compartment underneath, strap handle on top, lock and key fastening. Size: 8¼x 5¾ inches.....$9.00



"Week-End" Letter Box—Colored morocco leather, with slot at one end for incoming mail of absent owner. Lock and key fastening; paper cutter and scissors. Size: 10 x 13 inches...$7.75

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)
Boston 145 Tremont St.
253 Broadway
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Dealers Throughout the World

WAITE CONFESSES TO TWO MURDERS

Continued from Page 1.

be examined chemically today. Mr. Swann also obtained from Mrs. Kane a formula which she said was that by which the fluid was made. The formula did not call for arsenic.

Brings in Man from Egypt.

Before leaving Bellevue District Attorney Swann asked Dr. Waite whether any one besides Kane was connected with his crime, and it was then that the dentist told of his hallucination.

"Only this other fellow," replied Dr. Waite in answer to the question.

"What other fellow?" asked Mr. Swann.

"The man from Egypt," said Dr. Waite. "That is, he was born in Egypt in his present life. He has lived in other ages but his present reincarnation was in Egypt, and he came to me from there a long time ago."

"Describe this man," said the District Attorney.

"I never saw him," answered Waite. "I have only heard him. But he has been with me always. He made me do evil. I felt his influence, and I struggled to shake him off. I did everything I could to get rid of him, but he stayed with me, always making me do as he wanted.

"I feel now that I can shake him off. Now that he has made me do this last act, I believe I can get rid of him. He seemed to leave me last night and he hasn't returned today. But all my life I have feared him, and sometimes I have sought to be alone so that I might struggle with him. I have often told my wife that I wished to be alone."

Talking to his brother and Schindler earlier in the day, Dr. Waite seemed uncertain and shaken. He rubbed his head in a dazed way and seemed not to remember the faces of those whom he knew. According to one report, he professed inability to remember District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney Brothers, although he made long statements to them last Friday. When questioned by his brother and Schindler about details he seemed irritated, and finally said:

Says He Killed Mrs. Peck.

"O but it doesn't matter. It's all over now. I did it all. I killed Mrs. Peck and Mr. Peck. The man from Egypt made me do it. He was after me for a long time. I couldn't shake him off. I was not able to get rid of him until last night. He's gone now. But I couldn't get away from him for a long time. I don't know what his name was. I asked him and he didn't tell me. I was afraid of him. I told Clara about him."

By "Clara" Dr. Waite meant his wife, who is in Grand Rapids.

Dr. Waite always used the first person in referring to his "better self" and the third person in speaking of the evil nature. It was "I did this" and "he did that," always except when he described "he" as the "man from Egypt."

"I tried to get rid of him," Dr. Waite said to his brother and Schindler. O I tried, I tried! I ran out into the park once and ran and ran, hoping I would shake him off—but I couldn't, I couldn't. No matter what I did he wouldn't leave me.

"And he made me do those horrible things. He made me give disease germs to my wife's mother—all kinds of germs—typhoid, diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, and others. And she died. He made me give germs to my wife's father, too. He made me try to kill him with bacilli, and when the disease was too slow, when Mr. Peck didn't die, the horrible man from Egypt made me give him arsenic. And he died."

Assistant District Attorney Mancuso, who investigated the murder of Mr. Peck in Grand Rapids, said yesterday that Dr. Waite's wife told him that on the afternoon before her father's death she made some eggnog for him, and, as she had to go out, left it with her husband, who said he would give it to Mr. Peck, who by that time was very ill. When Mrs. Waite returned, two hours later, she told Mr. Mancuso. Mr. Peck had fainted, and there were evidences that he had been unable to retain the eggnog in his stomach. In the eggnog, she said, she saw little pieces of a substance similar to what she had seen before in Mr. Peck's tea. These, Mrs. Waite said, dissolved in the tea and changed its color. Mr. Peck died at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, following the drinking of the eggnog.

The announcement of Dr. Waite's confession followed within an hour after a warning had been given in the District Attorney's office against stories about the dentist which would indicate that he was insane. Before the warning was spoken District Attorney Swann declared to be without foundation a story in an afternoon newspaper that Dr. Waite had "experimented" with disease germs upon his friends. According to the story, Dr. Waite, wishing to determine the effect of the bacilli which he purchased at various laboratories in the city, invited friends to his house and elsewhere entertained them, on which occasions he put the germs into the food of his friends. Many of these friends, the story had it, contracted typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia, and influenza after visits to Dr. Waite, and these persons, the story said, would be summoned by the District Attorney.

Denies Bigamy Story.

When Mr. Swann saw these things in the paper he said:

"That story is absolutely untrue, so far as I or any one else in this office knows. We have not the slightest evidence to show that Dr. Waite ever administered germs to any of his friends, and we do not contemplate summoning any one to this office to testify on the subject. The story is without foundation in fact, so far as this office knows."

The District Attorney also branded as untrue another story that he had information indicating that Dr. Waite was a bigamist. The story, as printed in an afternoon paper, said that a letter charging Dr. Waite with bigamy was in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso. The letter stated, according to the report, that Dr. Waite married a woman in South Africa and deserted her to come to America, where he married Miss Clara Peck. Mr. Mancuso denied that he had any such letter. He said that the only letter in his possession which might suggest bigamy was one to Dr. Waite from a woman in South Africa signed "Your loving South African mother."

In addition to the warning in the District Attorney's office and the character of Dr. Waite's confession, there were other evidences yesterday that the dentist would plead insanity, and that he would be supported in this plea by members of both the Peck and Waite families. The first of these evidences was the appearance of Mr. Deuel as Dr. Waite's counsel. Mr. Deuel, it was recalled, first appeared in the case more or less identified with the Peck family. He accompanied to the District Attorney's office last week Dr. Perry Schurtz, the Grand Rapids physician who came to New York at the request of Percy Peck, son of the murdered man, to report to the District Attorney that arsenic had been found in Mr. Peck's body. Mr. Deuel is a close friend of Walter Drew, attorney for Miss Catherine Peck, an aunt of Percy Peck, and, according to report, he is a friend of several members of the Peck family.

Deuel Denies Peck Influence.

Mr. Deuel denied yesterday that he had ever been attorney for any of the Pecks, and said that he had accompanied Dr. Schurtz to the District Attorney's office at Mr. Drew's request because he had been an Assistant District Attorney and knew the procedure of the office. Nevertheless, because of this appearance, before becoming Dr. Waite's counsel, Mr. Deuel sent a telegram to Mr. Swann asking him what standing in the case the District Attorney's office attributed to him. Mr. Swann replied that Mr. Deuel, so far as his office was concerned, had no standing in the case through having brought Dr. Schurtz to the office. Mr. Deuel was free then to become the counsel for Dr. Waite.

Further evidence that the Pecks, as well as the Waites, would seek an insanity defense for Dr. Waite came from Mr. Drew, who said Miss Peck had been inclined all along to be lenient toward Dr. Waite if "extenuating circumstances" were established for the murders, and that Percy Peck, at first resolute in his determination to assist the prosecution, had been won over to a more lenient attitude himself, in view of possible "extenuating circumstances."

It was pointed out yesterday by an observer that it was perfectly natural for the Pecks to be willing that Dr. Waite should be judged insane. The stain on the family name that would come from the conviction and execution of the husband of one of the women of the family as a murderer would last through generations, it was said, whereas the fact that a crazy man had murdered his mother-in-law and father-in-law would be regarded simply as a great misfortune. It was also pointed out that the notoriety of a public trial would be distasteful to the Peck family.

Now Wants Only Justice.

There were others yesterday, however, who said that the Pecks had become convinced that Dr. Waite was insane, and that, therefore, they did not want to see him sent to the electric chair. This was the position taken by Mr. Drew. Percy Peck himself said:

"I have not changed my attitude. I am not moved by malice against Dr. Waite. I wish only to see justice done, and I am confident that the District Attorney will follow the just course."

District Attorney Swann said last night that he did not care to discuss his impressions about Dr. Waite's "man from Egypt," but it is not thought that he will be inclined to accept an insanity plea from the prisoner. Mr. Swann's attitude all along has been that Waite was sane, and those who saw the young man in the District Attorney's office a week ago yesterday are convinced that he is as sane as any criminal. On that occasion he sat, proper in dress, polished in manner, seeming undisturbed in spirit, while the District Attorney told him that he was accused of poisoning his father-in-law. When this accusation was laid before him, he laughed aloud, ridiculing the idea that such a gentleman as he should be even suspected of murder.

The matter of the check was known to District Attorney Swann early in the day. He knew that Waite wrote the check, that Cimiotti cashed it, and that the money was turned over to Waite.

Pleaded Family Trouble.

When Cimiotti was questioned on this point last night he said:

"Dr. Waite called on me on Monday, March 20, with the request that I cash a $9,300 check for him. I was very much surprised, naturally, when Dr. Waite told me he didn't like to step into the Corn Exchange Bank next door where he had a good deal of money on deposit and cash a check for $9,300.

"He saw my hesitation, and said with a smile: 'You see, Mr. Cimiotti, I am having a little family trouble and do not want anybody to know that I am getting this money for myself. In fact they are watching me so closely outside that I can't even go into the bank without everything about the money being found out.'

"I took the check when he told me this and went over to cash it. It was made out to me and I knew that the manager knew who I was. When I presented it I was asked by the manager about the matter.

"I told him all that had been told to me, and he was not satisfied. He wanted Dr. Waite to come over himself. I went back, but Dr. Waite said that to go over in person to the bank was just what he did not want to do under the circumstances, and so when I went back to the bank the manager went over to my garage, which is just next door, and saw Dr. Waite himself.

"He came back in a few moments and ordered them to give me the money without any more delay. I got two $500 notes, a lot of $100 notes, and the rest in $50 notes and took it back to Dr. Waite. He was waiting for me and willingly gave me the receipt I asked for.

"You see I didn't exactly like the whole transaction, but then there might not be anything wrong about it, and I wanted to oblige a good customer. Dr. Waite would not come near a window in the garage when he took the money from me, and he stood out in the middle of the floor when he counted it. He counted it so carelessly that I felt rather complimented when I noticed his trust in me.

Took the Cash and Drove Away.

"After he had put the money into his pocket he got into his machine and drove off. I saw him for a few moments the next day, and the next I knew of the affair was when I saw the papers Thursday. I knew I was in trouble then, and I certainly was glad that I had that receipt. But of course I had felt sure all the time that the bank would not allow itself to get mixed up in anything crooked, and so I, as a mere messenger, could not be very badly off, no matter what happened.

"I have known Dr. Waite for four or five months, ever since he first left his car here, and I would not want a more satisfactory customer. He paid regularly the small bills he incurred, and was always pleasant, never finding fault with little things.

"When he told me about wanting to get this money he was as calm about all as you please, and didn't seem the least troubled over the strange request he made of me to get $9,300 for him from his own bank, only a few steps away. I have his car now stored upstairs, and am waiting for somebody to claim it.

"He was a fair mechanic and a very good chauffeur. I never saw him with any woman in the car."

In addition to Dr. Waite's confession, District Attorney Swann yesterday obtained information that Dr. Waite, from last December to the first part of this month, obtained the germs of a number of malignant diseases, including pneumonia, typhoid fever, influenza, and diphtheria, from the Rockefeller Institute, the Willard Parker Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, and Parke Davis & Company, wholesale druggists of Detroit, Mich. He made some of his purchases through agents who represented at the institutions that he was a basteriologist. He so represented himself at times, using the letter paper of doctors whose offices he visited. One or two doctors, believing that he was sincerely studying germ culture, recommended him to places where germs might be had. He also obtained the mastoid of a tubercular corpse from the City Morgue.

That Dr. Waite hoped to flee to Europe and so escape arrest was also learned yesterday. When he returned from Detroit he told a number of friends that he contemplated traveling soon.

Mrs. Margaret Weaver Horton, the woman who occupied a "studio" in the Hotel Plaza with Dr. Waite and who, according to her husband, Harry Mack Horton, was a "dove among crows," was further examined in the District Attorney's office yesterday. Her counsel, Harold Spielberg, said that she had been subjected to severe questioning. The District Attorney's assistants, he said, had questioned her especially about her own bank account and that of her husband, and had seemed desirous of knowing what sources of income they had.

The District Attorney in particular, Mr. Spielberg said, had asked Mr. and Mrs. Horton about any large sums they had received recently, but both had denied receiving any large sum recently, and satisfactorily explained how they obtained the money in their possession. Mr. Spielberg added that Dr. Waite had never made any presents to Mrs. Horton. He had given her, the lawyer said, a diamond ring valued at $2,000, which she had immediately returned. Mr. Horton, he said, had earned a total of about $8,000 recently in various smaller amounts.

Dr. Waite has consistently refused to talk about Mrs. Horton, and he said yesterday that he never met or saw Mr. Horton.

It was reported in the District Attorney's office yesterday that Dr. Waite was the victim of blackmailers who knew of his association with women and possibly of his murders; but, although Mr. Swann's assistants admitted that they were working along these lines, they said they were not prepared to make public any details.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Waite made conscious effort to make it seem in Grand Rapids that he was wealthy. On one occasion he gave a friend $2,000 and refused for some time to accept a note for the money, finally agreeing to accept the note merely as "a memorandum."

District Attorney Swann will return to Bellevue today for a further examination of Dr. Waite. He expects a much fuller statement from him.

The position of Kane has not been defined by the District Attorney and will not be until Kane has had a chance to talk for himself.

Dr. Waite manifested yesterday a friendly spirit toward Mr. Swann, and he told the District Attorney that he appreciated his always frankly telling him what the State had against him.

Mr. Swann last night questioned Frank Waite about his brother's "man from Egypt." Frank said that he had never heard of the hallucination until yesterday.

When Kane had not returned to his home late last night Mrs. Kane said that he frequently went to Orient Point, L. I., to visit the lighthouse keeper, who was a very good friend of his and that perhaps he was there. Later the detectives learned that Kane had told his assistant at breakfast yesterday morning that he was going to Orient Point. He will be taken to the District Attorney's office as soon as he returns this morning.

District Attorney Swann said last night that "the man from Egypt" reminded him of the case of George H. Wood, who killed George Williams, a grocer at Watchung, N. J., on Feb. 2, 1905. Wood said, after his capture, that while he was on his way to Watchung from New York, "a little black man" sat beside him in the train and inspired him to kill the grocer. The "little black man, he said, stayed with him until the murder was committed—while Williams was driving Wood in his sleigh to the home of Wood's aunt—and forced him to commit the crime. Wood was sentenced to thirty years in the New Jersey State Prison.

MRS. WAITE DISPUTES HIM.

Dual Personality Tale Absolutely False, She Insists.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 28.—"Arthur never even so much as intimated to me that he was governed at times by the mandates of a 'man from Egypt.' He never mentioned an evil personality. Nor did his actions ever lead me to believe that he had a dual personality. He was always the same, and the statements that he is making regarding the influence which brought about his crimes are absolutely false."

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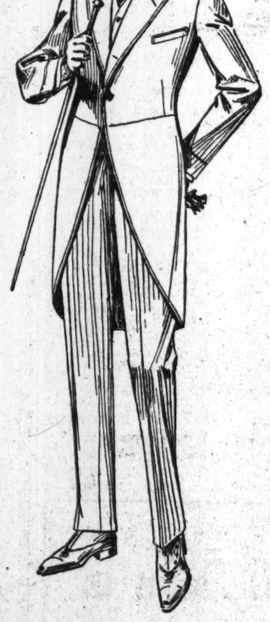

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SUM UP THE CASE AGAINST BRANDEIS

Opposing Counsel Say Testimony Proved Nominee's Violation of Professional Ethics.

ACCUSE HIM OF DUPLICITY

Senate Sub-Committee Likely to Report Next Week on Brandeis's Fitness for the Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The brief of counsel in opposition to the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States was made public today. It is signed by Austen G. Fox and Kenneth M. Spence of New York, representing a committee largely composed of Boston lawyers, and summarizes the evidence given to the Senate's sub-committee which is considering Mr. Brandeis's fitness for the appointment. The sub-committee, which since the close of the hearings has been studying the evidence, sometimes in consultation with Mr. McClennen, Mr. Brandeis's law partner, will report to the Committee on the Judiciary on Monday next, when the report may be given out.

The brief, after pointing out that the President of the American Bar Association and seven former Presidents had opposed Mr. Brandeis's confirmation because he was not, in their opinion, "fit to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States," has this to say of the witnesses for and against Mr. Brandeis's character:

"None of the witnesses called to testify as to Mr. Brandeis's reputation were volunteers; they were all summoned by the sub-committee. The witnesses appearing in opposition to the nomination testified unqualifiedly to the effect that the nominee is considered, at his home bar, as a man lacking in straightforwardness, unscrupulous, and not trustworthy, while even the witnesses appearing in support of the nomination, except Mr. Gregory, (Stephen S. Gregory of Chicago, former President of the American Bar Association,) who is not a Boston man, were compelled to concede that this conception of his character is held by a considerable portion of the Boston bar.

"There are two questions involved in the present investigation," the brief continues. "The first is a question of principle, and plainly admits of only one answer. It may be stated as follows: Shall the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States be confirmed if the evidence shows that he has a defective standard of professional ethics? Indeed, some may well say that the answer is the same whether the evidence establishes this conclusively, or does no more than leave in doubt what his standard of professional ethics really is."

Charges Violation of Ethics.

The brief's summary of the evidence is as follows:

"The proof shows that:

"I. The nominee has violated well-established canons of professional ethics in the following instances:

"Mr. Brandeis was retained and accepted the retainer of James T. Lennox. Mr. Brandeis advised Lennox to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors without informing him that the assignment constituted an act of bankruptcy, and two and a half months thereafter, at the instance of three creditors of Lennox, Mr. Brandeis filed a petition in bankruptcy against Lennox, who thereafter was adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. Mr. Brandeis's law firm's fees from this bankruptcy proceeding arose in part from fees of his partner, Mr. Nutter, as assignee for the benefit of creditors; in part of Mr. Brandeis's fees as counsel for the assignee, in part from Mr. Nutter's fees as trustee in bankruptcy, and in part from Mr. Brandeis's fees as counsel for the trustee, and for the firm's services in bankruptcy proceeding. These fees amounted in all to $43,852.88. Mr. Lennox did not know that Mr. Brandeis was acting otherwise than as his counsel until after the petition in bankruptcy had been filed.

"Mr. Brandeis, while acting as counsel to Edward P. Warren, failed for thirteen years to disclose to his client the essential features of a plan for operating the Warren Paper Mill, in which Edward P. Warren had an equal share with his brother, Samuel D. Warren, Jr., the partner of Mr. Brandeis. The plan was formulated and consummated by Mr. Brandeis. Under this plan Samuel D. Warren, Jr., one of the trustees, leased to himself, as one of the lessees, the trust property. The result of the plan was that Mr. Brandeis's partner, S. D. Warren, Jr., trustee, profited personally to an unconscionable amount. Mr. Brandeis subsequently appeared as attorney for S. D. Warren, Jr., as against his former client, Edward P. Warren, in respect to the very matter in which Edward P. Warren had reposed confidence in Mr. Brandeis.

"Mr. Brandeis participated in the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company. As active Director from 1899 to 1906, and as counsel from 1899 to 1907, he approved and defended, before the Massachusetts Legislature and elsewhere, the policy and leases of the company. Soon after his employment as counsel had ceased Mr. Brandeis became counsel for the company's assailants, and promulgated opinions to the effect that the company and its leases were monopolistic and unlawful. Before committees of Congress and elsewhere he made against the company the very charges against which he had defended it prior to 1906.

"In 1905 Mr. Brandeis, in a public address, charged the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society with fraud and dishonesty in the handling of the funds of the society, and shortly thereafter he became counsel for a Protective Committee of Equitable policy holders. At the same time his firm was acting as counsel for the Equitable Society in certain pending litigations. About a year after Mr. Brandeis had become counsel for this Protective Committee his firm appeared as counsel for the Equitable Society in a suit brought against it by a policy holder, alleging fraud and mismanagement upon the part of the Directors, and for several years Mr. Branedis's firm conducted this litigation on behalf of the Equitable Society, although the complaint was largely a reassertion of the very language which Mr. Brandeis himself had used in his attack against the Equitable.

"In suits brought by a stockholder against four Directors of the Gillette Safety Razor Company Mr. Brandeis appeared as attorney for all four Directors. While acting as attorney for all four Directors in these suits Mr. Brandeis devised a plan whereby two of them might secure control of the Gillette Safety Razor Company and oust the other two. Mr. Brandeis continued to appear as attorney for the other two until the plan to oust them was effected, and they were ousted from control, meanwhile concealing the plan from them.

Accused of Duplicity.

"2. In the course of the performance of his professional duties the nominee has made false and misleading statements and has been guilty of duplicity:

"In the Congressional investigation of the charges of Glavis against Secretary Ballinger, Mr. Brandeis, though retained and paid by Collier's Weekly, appeared ostensibly for Glavis, and sought to conceal his relations with Collier's Weekly.

"Mr. Brandeis in the Ballinger investigation encouraged Kerby, Mr. Ballinger's secretary, to publish confidential information.

"At the same time that Mr. Brandeis was attacking a railroad consolidation in the East, in the form of a merger of the Boston & Maine with the New Haven, because it tended to create a monopoly, he and his firm, by personally soliciting proxies in Harriman's behalf in the Illinois Central contest, were assisting E. H. Harriman in maintaining Harriman's domination over Western competing railroads. When Mr. Brandeis was charged with being in the employ of Harriman he emphatically denied it, and sought to make it appear that it was only Mr. Nutter, his partner, who had acted in the interests of Harriman. This statement was not in accord with the truth.

"In Mr. Brandeis's attack upon the New Haven Railroad before the Massachusetts legislative committee, during the course of the campaign conducted by him to prevent the merger of the Boston & Maine with the New Haven, Mr. Brandeis made definite and specific statements of fact which were false. The truth of these statements he could readily have verified. The statements seriously affected the value of the investments of the small as well as the large stockholders.

"In 1892 Mr. Brandeis, in the name of Goldsmith, a Boston saloon keeper, but really at the instance of William J. Kelly, counsel for Austin Corbin, former President of the New York & New England Railroad, and concealing his real client, brought a series of suits against that railroad, which actually prevented it, and must necessarily have been intended to prevent it, from obtaining the capital to make it a strong competitor of the New Haven Railroad. These suits resulted in a receivership of the New England Road and its subsequent acquisition by the New Haven Road, thus effectually suppressing competition. Subsequently Mr. Brandeis, while concealing his relation to the situation, publicly attacked the New Haven Road for the acquisition of the New England Road, a result to which, through the litigation instituted in Goldsmith's name, Mr. Brandeis had contributed.

"3. The nominee has represented interests opposed to the public welfare and been guilty of sharp practice:

"Mr. Brandeis was employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the 5 per cent. advance rate case of 1913 to present the side adverse to the railroads, and ostensibly co-operated with counsel for shippers and consumers, but exhibited lack of good faith when, in the closing argument before the commission, after concealing his position from other counsel who represented shippers and consumers, he conceded the inadequacy of the revenues of the carriers in official classification territory.

"Mr. Brandeis has appeared as registered lobbyist before the Massachusetts Legislature for the liquor interests.

"Old Dominion Case.—1. Mr. Brandeis advocated improper issue of stock of company. 2. Mr. Brandeis's method of securing compensation for the Bigelow litigation.

"Other instances of Mr. Brandeis's sudden and unexpected change of position: A—The Consolidated Gas incident; B—The price maintenance incident."

SHOWS LIGHT 150 MILES.

Signal Invention to be Used on Surveys in Mountains.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Invention of a dry-cell electric signal light capable of projecting its ray 150 miles and through comparatively thick smoke and haze was announced today by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The light, said to be 150 times as powerful as the acetylene lamps now in use, was perfected by E. G. Fischer, chief of the Survey's Instrument Bureau. It will be used on surveys in the mountains of the West, where the distance between stations frequently is more than 100 miles.

CONDEMNS HAASE'S ACTION.

German Socialist Executive Committee Accepts His Resignation.

BERLIN, March 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, all the members being present except one, who was sick, the events which led to the formation of the new Socialist fraction were condemned by all with the exception of one person. Herr Haase resigned the Presidency of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party Committee will hold a meeting next Monday."

GIRL, ILL, ENDS HER LIFE.

Miss Snyder Takes Cyanide of Potassium at Her Home in Rhinebeck.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 28.—Miss Florence Snyder committed suicide with cyanide of potassium at the home of her father, Henry X. Snyder, a merchant in Rhinebeck, late last night. She ended her life as a result of worry over ill-health, friends say.

Miss Snyder, who was 28 years old, was noted as a tennis player, and was a daring automobile driver.

ROOSEVELT STRONG IN PENNSYLVANIA

250,000 Progressives Hold the Balance of Power, E. A. Van Valkenburg Says.

PERKINS IN CONFERENCE

Colonel Hears More Than Half State's Delegates to Republican Convention Will Be for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., March 28.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was told today that he was more popular than ever with the voters of Pennsylvania, and that he would carry the State by a plurality of at least 250,000 next Fall if the Republicans and Progressives nominate him for the Presidency in Chicago in June.

The situation in Pennsylvania was gone into in detail at a conference at Sagamore Hill attended by the Colonel, George W. Perkins, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, and E. A. Van Valkenburg, leader of the Roosevelt movement in the eastern section of Pennsylvania. The Colonel was informed, it is understood, that the effort to bring about his nomination was under full head in Pennsylvania, and could not be stopped, and also that there was a determined call on the part of the people for him as the leader in a campaign to overthrow the Wilson Administration.

More than half of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention, it was reported, would be favorable to a movement at Chicago to nominate him.

After the conference the Colonel made this brief statement:

"I had been anxious to see both Mr. Perkins and Mr. Van Valkenburg to consult with them about various matters, and Mr. Van Valkenburg had wished to see me to tell me about things in Pennsylvania."

Mr. Van Valkenburg said:

"The fight in Pennsylvania is not a Progressive fight at all; it is a fight between two factions of the Republican Party, one headed by Governor Brumbaugh and the other by Senator Penrose. An interesting feature of the fight is the fact that the balance of power is with 250,000 Progressives who will vote this year at the Republican primaries unchallenged."

Roosevelt running as a Progressive candidate for the Presidency in 1912 carried the State against both Taft and Wilson. In 1904, as the Republican nominee, Roosevelt got a tremendous plurality.

The Roosevelt adherents in Pennsylvania report to the Colonel that they are not unmindful of his wish that there should be no factional fight in the primaries and that the contests in the primaries are staged by the Republicans themselves and should leave no bitterness when the campaign for delegates is ended.

The Progressives are taking the position of being absolutely neutral, not supporters of either Governor Brumbaugh or Senator Penrose, who head the factions in the Republican Party. The Progressives say that in the primaries they will cast their votes for the delegates who are known to be favorable to Roosevelt, whether they are on the Penrose or the Brumbaugh ticket.

Colonel Roosevelt listened intently to the reports brought to him, but would make no further comment than the brief statement already given. Mr. Perkins and Mr. Van Valkenburg were elated over the way the situation shaped up. They both believe firmly that Colonel Roosevelt will be nominated at Chicago and that the big Republicans States like Pennsylvania will lead the movement to call him as the leader.

It is believed, also, that Massachusetts will fall in line. No further word was received about the situation there today, but it is expected that some definite statement will be given out before the end of the week.

ROOSEVELT LEADS POLL.

Hughes Second in Republican Vote Taken by Minnesota Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 28.—Out of a total of 13,258 votes in a poll of the State taken by The Minneapolis Journal Theodore Roosevelt received 6,224, or within a thousand of the total received by all other candidates combined. Justice Charles E. Hughes was second with 3,220 ballots, and Senator A. B. Cummins, who received the official indorsement of Minnesota by default in the primaries on March 14, third with 1,573. Elihu Root received 1,313 votes, an R. M. La Follette 574.

All other candidates were in the "scattering" class, as follows: Henry D. Estabrook, 60; Charles W. Fairbanks, 43; Lawrence T. Sherman, 32; Herbert S. Hadley, 31; William E. Borah, 28; William H. Taft, 27; Theodore E. Burton, 26; M. G. Brumbaugh, 20; Henry C. Lodge, 17; Moses E. Clapp, 10; George W. Goethals, 7; John W. Weeks, 6; Samuel W. McCall, 5; James R. Mann, 5; Hiram W. Johnson, 5; Charles S. Whitman, 3; William S. Kenyon, 2; Albert J. Beveridge, 1.

The voting was supposed to be confined to Republicans, but thirteen persons wrote the name of Woodrow Wilson.

NEW WENDEL ESTATE POINT.

Controller Contends That One Transfer Carried Two Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 28.—A novel question was raised by Francis A. Winslow, counsel for the State Controller, when he appeared before Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains today, on an appeal of the Controller from the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Clark, declining to tax eighteen lots in Manhattan, deeded by the late John G. Wendel to his sisters.

Mr. Winslow said that Mr. Wendel inherited the property from his father with a power of appointment to dispose of the property by deed or will. It was shown that Mr. Wendel conveyed his own life interest and the remainder life estate, and therefor conveyed two estates. Therefore the Controller contends that the transfer of the remainder estate is taxable under the inheritance tax law.

Surrogate Sawyer, after hearing arguments, directed that briefs be submitted.

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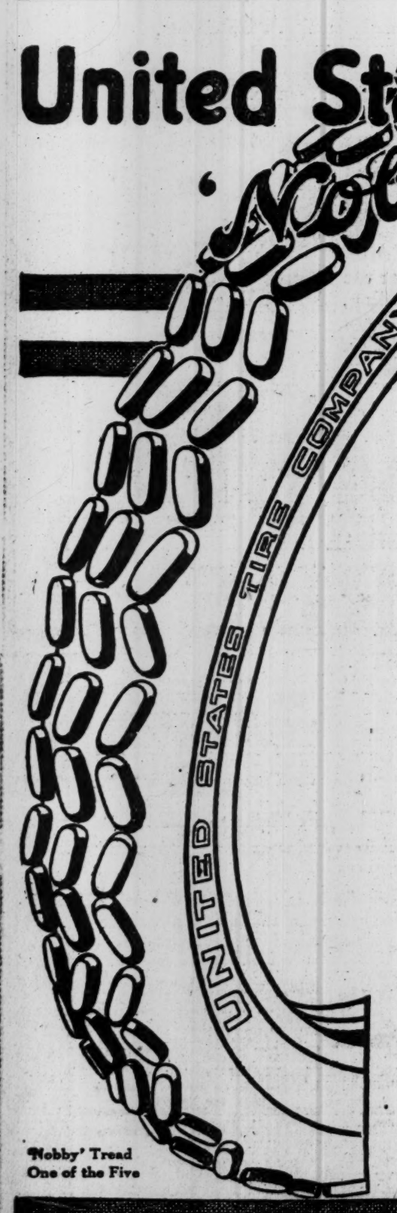

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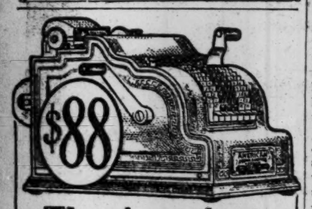

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SHELVES SUFFRAGE AND PROHIBITION

House Judiciary Committee Postpones Indefinitely Consideration of the Issues.

LINKED IN ONE RESOLUTION

Women Leaders to Work Harder Than Ever to Get Suffrage Plank in Party Platforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Resolutions proposing constitutional amendments for woman suffrage and national prohibition were jointly defeated at a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee today when consideration of these amendments was "indefinitely postponed." Woman suffrage leaders subsequently announced that they would redouble their efforts to get suffrage planks in the forthcoming Democratic and Republican platforms.

The committee meeting was a spirited affair, the advocates of prohibition and suffrage vainly endeavoring to get a separate vote on the two resolutions. By a shrewd parliamentary move the anti-woman suffrage members of the committee, led by Representative Charles C. Carlin of Virginia, succeeded in linking the resolutions and forced a single vote on the two issues. This embarrassed several members of the committee who were favorable to woman suffrage and opposed to prohibition, or vice versa. Chairman Webb, author of the National Prohibition bill, for instance, felt compelled to vote against his own measure because it had been linked with the suffrage resolution. He was unalterably opposed to the latter.

Woman suffragists prevailed upon the Judiciary Committee to reconsider the action taken by it about six weeks ago when the suffrage resolution was sidetracked. At that time there was a tie vote on the prohibition issue. The advocates of woman suffrage insisted that the two questions should be considered independently. Representative Hunter Moss of West Virginia led the fight to bring about a separate vote. The Carlin motion had a majority of one vote throughout and the committee finally adjourned a stormy session by putting both troublesome issues on the shelf for the remainder of the session.

The vote, as taken in executive session, was not officially announced. It is understood, however, that the line-up was as follows:

For a favorable report on the resolutions: Representatives Morgan of Oklahoma, Taggart of Kansas, Neely and Moss of West Virginia, Thomas of Kentucky, Volstead of Minnesota, Nelson of Wisconsin, and Dale and Chandler of New York.

Against a favorable report: Webb of North Carolina, Chairman; Carlin of Virginia, Igoe and Dyer of Missouri, Gard of Ohio, Whaley of South Carolina, Caraway of Arkansas, Steele and Graham of Pennsylvania, and Danforth of New York.

Absent: Williams of Illinois and Walker of Georgia, who are said to have been paired.

The bickering over suffrage and prohibition so occupied the committee that it was impossible to reach a vote on the alleged contempt of District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York, who recently wrote a caustic letter to the subcommittee named to investigate impeachment proceedings against him. The committee expects to vote Thursday on whether Mr. Marshall shall be cited for contempt.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, made the following statement today:

"The failure of the House Judiciary Committee to report out the suffrage resolution, while very disappointing, was not entirely unexpected. The national association has realized that considerations outside the question of suffrage might become a factor in today's vote, and the result has shown that this was true.

"The vote is in no sense to be construed as hostile to suffrage. It was not confined to that alone, but to all constitutional amendments pending before the committee. They were of such a grave and important nature, involving as they did a change in the Constitution, that in view of the legislative situation it was concluded to postpone all action."

NEW BAR TO IMMIGRANTS.

House Puts Reciprocal Restrictions in Burnett Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Any restriction imposed by a foreign country on immigration from the United States would automatically become operative as a reciprocal restriction upon immigration from that country into the United States under a provision written into the Burnett immigration bill today by the House. The amendment was submitted by Representative Humphrey of Washington, who cited specifically a Canadian order in council barring unskilled and skilled laborers from entering Canada through British Columbia.

The House failed to complete debate on the bill and discussion and a final vote are due Thursday. In advocating his amendment Representative Humphrey declared 63 per cent. of applicants for charity in Seattle last Winter were foreigners, and that the United States "ought not permit British Columbia to make this country a dumping ground for her laborers."

Representative Burnett, author of the bill, served notice during debate today that should the measure be vetoed because of the literacy test section, he would continue the fight for such a restriction at the next session of Congress "and until it becomes a law."

Another amendment adopted today would require the presence of an inspector or matron on each immigrant ship. It was introduced by Representative Bennet of New York.

ARMY BILL BEFORE SENATE.

Peace Strength of 174,789 to be Proposed in Amending Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The first of the national defense measures got before the Senate for general debate late today, when the Army Reorganization bill was made the unfinished business. Debate on the bill, reported as a substitute for the army measure passed by the House, will begin tomorrow.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, will open the debate with a detailed explanation of its provisions. There are some features of the House bill, particularly those relating to the militia, that may be incorporated in the Senate measure before a vote is reached, in the opinion of some Democratic leaders.

Under the Chamberlain bill the authorized peace strength of the regular army would be about 174,789 men, an approximate increase of 75,000 over the present peace strength, and of 40,000 over the total proposed in the House bill. Provision also is made for a Federal volunteer force with a maximum strength of 280,000, and a Federalized National Guard of 280,000 men.

CITY AT THE MERCY OF A FOE, LEVY SAYS

Ex-Congressman Declares Defenses at the Harbor Forts Are Obsolete.

WANTS $9,000,000 FOR GUNS

From Rockaway or Sandy Hook Hostile Fleet Could Throw Shells Into City Hall Park.

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy of this city recently returned from Washington where he conferred with those who are interested in the appropriation of $9,000,000 recommended for the defence of New York Harbor by the military experts. This is now under consideration by the House Committee.

Under present conditions, Mr. Levy says that there are two locations from which hostile war vessels mounted with 13.5 inch guns could drop shells into City Hall Park without harm from any of the forts guarding the harbor.

"The whole country ought to indorse the proposition of our President in the stand he has taken for preparedness," Mr. Levy said yesterday, "and the citizens of the port of New York appeal to the nation for first consideration in proper fortifications.

"We ought not to cover up the shortcomings of previous Administrations. No doubt at the time their efforts were honest and patriotic, but it is apparent today, since we have reviewed conditions, that our so-called defenses are obsolete, as was shown here a few days ago and commented upon by every militia officer present, in trials at Sandy Hook.

"New York represents the wealth of the nation. Here in this great metropolis are stored millions of assets of the country. She is the clearing house and the clearing port of the majority of the States. She is their market for supplies to be purchased from or sent abroad. She does everything that brains can devise and activity carry out for the advancement of our Union; therefore it behooves our Congress to make liberal appropriations for the fortification of our port.

"There are two locations off the entrance of New York Harbor which modern ships could occupy with perfect safety to themselves and destroy at leisure the fortifications at the entrance to New York Harbor. They are Fort Hancock and Rockaway. These positions once occupied by a hostile fleet, we have nothing to defend ourselves with. The batteries at Fort Hancock would be enfiladed without so much as an opportunity to reply.

"South of Rockaway hostile ships could take up a position with thirteen-and-five-tenths-inch guns and throw projectiles into City Hall Park. Possibly one battery at Fort Wadsworth could reply to such hostile attacks at a range of 12,000 yards or over.

"Fort Hamilton is absolutely obsolete and should be abandoned and turned over to the City of Brooklyn for a public park.

"The forts at Sandy Hook once destroyed, an enemy could bring New York to terms without really endangering a single ship. Such a condition would undoubtedly follow upon any reverses to our fleet at sea. The enemies' ships anchored in the lower bay would mean prompt raids on the manufacturing area where our vital war supplies are produced. One of their dreadnoughts could take up a position that would effectively block New York Harbor's commercial outlet to the sea.

"The only correction of this disastrous condition of affairs is a prompt modernization and redistribution of armament.

"Rockaway should be prepared to receive the largest coast defense guns, four sixteen-inch fifty-calibre and a sixteen-inch mortar battery at least.

"At Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook should have a battery of four sixteen-inch fifty-calibre guns and a sixteen-inch mortar battery.

"To properly hold Sandy Hook against hostile attacks, the Atlantic Highlands should be prepared for strong occupancy with a large battery of six-inch rapid-fire guns.

"There are so many days during the year when it is impossible to see the channel entrance to the lower harbor, due to conditions of haze and fog, that proper defense should be established to protect the mine fields.

"Romer Shoals should be fortified with four six-inch rapid-fire guns.

"In discussing coast defenses with our senior and junior artillery officers, it seems to be the consensus of opinion that our defenses should be mobile—that is that the fewer fixed guns we have the better for the general defense of our long coast line.

"This is my idea of the protection of the port of New York. I do not believe there is the remotest prospect of trouble with any foreign nation. I feel confident that the actions of the President of the United States have prevented any such danger or breaking off of relations with any foreign power, for I am convinced that all Governments will eventually come to the conclusion that we are absolutely neutral and friendly to all the warring nations."

H. A. AYRES TAKES POISON.

New York Financier in Serious Condition at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 28.—Making a capsule out of chewing gum, a man well past middle age, who is described here as H. A. Ayres, a financier of New York, inserted some bichloride of mercury tablets—nine grains, all told, it is said by physicians—and swallowed it early this morning in his room in the Hotel Davenport.

His groans attracted the attention of Mrs. L. M. Baker, said to be his sister, who had a room near his. Dr. William E. Smith was called, and later he called in Dr. J. H. Staub. They had Mr. Ayres removed to the Stamford Hospital in an ambulance, and later his family physician, a Dr. Hills of New York City, was called here to attend him. Part of the poison was eliminated, but tonight his condition was said by the physicians to be very serious.

No reason for Mr. Ayres's act has been ascertained. Mrs. Baker even denied tonight in the hospital that Mr. Ayres had taken bichloride of mercury, and she refused to give any information about him, as also did a man who said he was Mr. Ayres's private secretary.

Herbert Anthony Ayres was President of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation of 44 Whitehall Street, when it was organized in December to build ships in shipyards at Mariner's Harbor, S. I. He is still connected with the company, but is no longer President. Wallace Downey of the shipbuilding firm of Townsend & Downey, who became manager of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, announced when the corporation was organized that it had a capital of $3,000,000, and that it was preparing shipyards to build rapidly several 7,000-ton cargo steamers.

Mr. Ayres has a residence at Irvington, N. Y., but only the caretaker was there last night. He said that Mr. Ayres had not been there for several weeks, and that a sister who lived there had gone to Stamford on hearing that her brother was ill there.

SUICIDE REVEALS MARRIAGE.

Albany Man Tells of the Event After His Wife's Death.

ALBANY, March 28.—Mrs. Alice Leclare Page, wife of Charles M. Page, a wealthy resident of this city, shot and killed herself at her husband's studio early today. The suicide caused the announcement of the marriage of the couple in 1912, a fact which Mr. Page said he had kept secret on his mother's account. Prior to the marriage Mrs. Page had been a widow, while Mr. Page was divorced from his first wife twelve years ago.

Page, the son of the late Isaiah Page, wealthy Albany foundry man, told the police he had no occupation. He and his wife were alone in the room when the shooting took place. They had just returned from a local cabaret. He said he had laid his pistol on a table, and this was the last he saw of it until he found it in his wife's hand.

When the police arrived in answer to Page's telephone call Page told them his wife had shot herself after reminding him of a promise he had made to care for her 9-year-old son. He lamented to the police that he had not made his marriage known and intimated that it was because he did not wish to cause friction between himself and his mother, Mrs. Cornelia Page.

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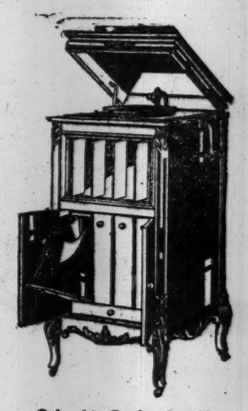

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O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Aufuhen Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3756 B'way
J. Patten Co., 2404 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave. 148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3301 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
H. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 740 E. 180th St.
Grafonola Shop, 388 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road
A. Grossbandler, 1837 Sou. Boulevard

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 50 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Glenn & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
Mullin & Quinn, 381 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. S. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
F. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 898 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starks Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1003 Broadway
Adler & Kirschner, 1674 Broadway
Mullin & Quinn, 295 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 231 B'way
J. Racow, 135 Grand St.
Jos. Steltman, 296 Grand St.
H. Rhodenmann, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
O. A. Schermerhorn, 1063 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2329 Myrtle Ave.
E. E. Hill, 368 Manhattan Ave.
Ring Bros., 1536 Pitkin Ave.
Lodi Brick, 1306 Pitkin Ave.
Misner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
H. Levinson, 1750 Pitkin Ave.
G. Rebsen, 570 Crescent St.
H. Buckman, 5810 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldmald, 91st St. & 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
John Lanzaro, 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galley, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonneborn Piano Co., 28 Warburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.

YONKERS (continued):
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co. 493 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Mayer, 246 Jackson Ave.
Zarbolnes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 339 Jersey Ave.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc. 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 603 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 565 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
John Mullins & Sons, 218 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co. 937 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken
Heraeo Exchange, 613 Spring St., West Hoboken
Heraeo Exchange, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 152 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Ruckstuhl Co., Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 245 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
I. Marshall, 496 Broadway, Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 537 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 238 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Eatrin, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gusheviz, 52 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack

OUT OF TOWN:
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lasus, 275 Main St., New Rochelle
Phillip Prawder, 9 Lawton St., New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 32 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, 1108 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, Ellingville, S. I.
Jos. Tuolek, 166N.Main St. Portchester, N.Y.

From the printed news, you might think that England is a nation of slackers, strikers and muddlers. From intimate contact with the Army, the Navy and the British Public, Frederick Palmer has written "Is England Doing Her Part?"—a frank review of the evidence in the interests of fair play—in this week's

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

LABOR MEN ASSAIL STATE POLICE BILL

Want No Force of "Cossacks" Here, They Tell the Assembly's Committee.

MITCHEL AND WOODS FAVOR

Indorse Plan for a Constabulary—Commander of Pennsylvania Force Resents Attacks on His Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28. — With the spokesmen for labor organizations presenting a united front against the Horton-Wells State Constabulary bill, as a measure hostile to labor, at a hearing before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee this evening, Major John C. Groome, head of the Constabulary of Pennsylvania, told the committee that in the experience of the Keystone State the employment of the State police in the quelling of labor disturbances was such an infinitesimal part of its work that it was hardly worth considering.

The labor men had denounced the Pennsylvania constabulary as a force of "American Cossacks," composed of gunmen and thugs obtained from Western States. Major Groome resented these charges and showed that nearly 95 per cent. of his State police were honorably discharged soldiers of the United States Army. He further told the committee that in its existence of ten years the constabulary had devoted only one day of each year on an average to the suppression of riots, and that these riots had not been entirely in connection with labor disturbances.

The friends of the bill had marshaled many speakers in support of the measure. Among the organizations represented were the New York Chambers of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, while Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods in letters to the committee supported the measure.

The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the Buffalo Preparedness, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the State Manufacturers' Association, the Northern New York Development League, the Community Council, representing seven counties in Western New York; the Belford Mercantile Association, and the Canajoharie Sportsman's Conservation Club were among the other organizations which supported the bill. In addition there were many individual supporters representing every part of the State.

Wants No "Cossacks" Here.

The labor men, who made their speeches immediately after the hearing opened, were introduced to the committee by James P. Holland, President of the Central Federated Union. He assailed practically every feature of the bill, especially the provisions permitting members of the proposed constabulary force to make arrest without warrant and to arrest for attempts to commit a crime. He said that the record of the Pennsylvania constabulary was black with violence and oppression and that the force was made up chiefly of gunmen imported from the West.

"There is no need of such a force in this State," said Mr. Holland. "In Buffalo 25,000 men are on strike at present and there have been no disturbances. There are 65,000 men on strike in New York City, and yet there has been no need of calling out the militia or of calling in the police. Nine-tenths of all labor disturbances are organized by agents of the employers who do not disdain hiring gunmen. There is no reason why we should have a force of American Cossacks in New York State, even if they have them in Pennsylvania."

John Doyle, representing the Central Labor Council of Buffalo, said that the American Cossack, whenever seen in action, was just as bad as the Russian Cossack.

"The members of the State Militia are men with red blood in their veins, who do not wantonly shoot down their American fellow-citizens," Mr. Doyle said. "The purpose of this bill is to organize an armed force of imported thugs and gunmen. This constabulary bill is being pressed for the purpose of providing the means whereby workingmen may be licked down to a $1 or $1.05 a day basis."

Emanuel Kovalvsky of the Central Trades Labor Council of Rochester; ex-State Treasurer Homer D. Call, representing the Central Federated Unions of Syracuse; Ernest Boehm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union of New York City; John Murray of the Central Federated Union of Schenectady; John Fitzgibbon of Oswego, representing the Railroad Brotherhoods; Solomon S. Schwartz of New York, a Socialist, who denounced the proposed constabulary force as a prospective strike-breaking agency; John Culp of Buffalo, and John O'Rourke of Rochester also opposed the bill.

Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury said he was opposed to a State constabulary force because he believed that with a slight amendment to the militia law the force necessary for a State police could be drafted for continuous duty from the mounted contingents of the National Guard.

Civil Service Commissioner William G. Rice read a telegram from Samuel H. Ordway, Chairman of the commission, in which he called attention to the fact that the bill made no provision for civil service examinations. The friends of the measure expressed their willingness to correct this.

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Secretary of the committee for a State police, introduced Richard Wayne Barrett, Chairman of the committee, as the first speaker in support of the bill. Mr. Barrett, who is a former police Magistrate of Philadelphia, denied a statement made by Mr. Holland, to the effect that in the Philadelphia street car strike, three years ago, the advent of the State constabulary had been the signal for violence and riot.

Groome Defends His Men.

Major Groome said he had listened with surprise to the statements made by the labor men, because they seemed to place such emphasis on strike duty and attach such importance to it. Reading from the 1915 report of the Pennsylvania constabulary, Major Groome showed that with the 220 men employed on the force 667,882 miles had been patrolled and 3,027 arrests made with 2,600 convictions. The offences for which arrests had been made covered practically the entire catalogue of crime. Fifteen arrests had been made for murder, with twelve convictions resulting.

"I am in no position to say whether New York State needs a State police," he said, "but I do know that the Pennsylvania constabulary has been a power for good in the rural districts where 95 per cent. of all our arrests are made. Examining the records of the ten years the force has been in existence I find that an average of one day a year has been devoted to riot duty.

"The statement that the force is made up of gunmen and thugs is too ridiculous to call for contradiction. Of the 228 men on the force 225 are honorably discharged United States soldiers, and 80 per cent. of these received the highest mark for conduct and character when they left the army, while none was employed whose marking did not read at least 'very good.'"

The bill appropriates $500,000 for the organization and equipment and first year's maintenance of the proposed constabulary force.

The force would be composed of four troops of forty-five privates, with the usual officers. The constabulary would be headed by a Superintendent, who would receive an annual salary of $5,000, appointed for a term of five years and removable by the Governor upon charges after a hearing.

Abe Levy's Chief Clerk Held.

Leo J. Schwartz of 627 East Twenty-fourth Street, for more than fourteen years a clerk in the office of Lawyer Abe Levy, was held on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree by Magistrate Krotel in the Tombs Court yesterday. Bail was fixed at $2,500. Schwartz was arrested on complaint of his employer, who alleged that the clerk stole $75 on March 20 last. Until recently, Mr. Levy said, he had never suspected Schwartz of anything dishonest, but he now believes that the clerk's peculations during his long service in the office must have amounted to about $15,000.

Bride of a Year Seeks Divorce.

Malcolm A. Reach, a fruit broker at 204 Franklin Street, was ordered by Justice Platzek of the Supreme Court yesterday to pay his wife, Hattie, $150 a month pending the trial of her suit for divorce. In her application Mrs. Reach said that she and the defendant were married in 1915 and that he deserted her a few months afterward. His income, she said, ranged from $12,000 to $15,000 a year. She also said that on a business trip in February last he took with him a young woman formerly in his employ. Mr. Reach said that this last statement was an unjust reflection "on an honorable and respectable woman."

SUES HUNTINGTON FOR LIFE SALARY

Rich Man's Ex-Secretary Was to be Employed at $10,000 a Year as Long as He Lived.

NOW ASKS $86,540 IN LUMP

Bases Claim on Expectation—Former Employer Says Attitude Toward Work Changed.

Henry Edwards Huntington, nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington, has been sued in the Supreme Court by Robert Taylor Varnum for $86,540. Mr. Varnum was Mr. Huntington's confidential secretary from July 3, 1911, to April 30, 1912, when Mr. Varnum severed their relation. In the Fall of 1912 Mr. Huntington re-engaged Mr. Varnum in the same capacity at $10,000 a year, $4,000 more than he received during his first term of employment. Mr. Varnum gave up the practice of law, and on Dec. 1, 1912, resumed his duties with Mr. Huntington.

The plaintiff said in his complaint that the new agreement between him and the defendant provided that his employment was to last as long as he lived, and that he "rendered such services as the defendant required of him under the contract, some of them of a peculiarly delicate and personal nature of immeasurable value to the defendant." On July 24, 1915, Mr. Varnum was discharged "without cause," but his salary was paid up to Dec. 1, 1915. The damages claimed are based on the mortality tables and cover the probable term of the plaintiff's life.

In answering the complaint Mr. Huntington admitted the term of employment, and also that he dismissed the plaintiff from his employ, but he denied that the dismissal was without cause. The place of confidential secretary, Mr. Huntington explained, "required that the plaintiff should be constantly with the defendant, and for many weeks, and at times during months of the year, should live in the defendant's home as a member of the family." Such an employe, Mr. Huntington further explained, should at all times "be considerate in his deportment and in his actions, and exhibit a certain amount of tact, and so conduct himself as not to be personally objectionable to the defendant or his wife."

For a time, Mr. Huntington intimated, Mr. Varnum conducted himself according to these rules, but toward the end of his employment his conduct changed in this way:

"He exhibited irritation, bad temper, and ill-will, performed his services in an unwilling and objectionable manner, and was not considerate in his deportment and actions, and so conducted himself as to annoy and offend the defendant and his wife, and to become personally objectionable to them, and during the Spring and early Summer of 1915, while in California, frequently absented himself from the home of the defendant for days at a time without excuse and without defendant's permission, and neglecting the duties of his position."

When Mr. Huntington's family came to Throgs Neck in the Summer of 1915 the plaintiff's conduct did not improve, according to the defendant, and he even proposed to "absent himself and abandon all his duties for six weeks in order that he might return to California to visit his wife." Mr. Varnum was also accused in the answer of having failed to show proper consideration, of having "demeaned himself," and of having "committed numerous acts and omissions which were extremely distasteful to the defendant."

Bouvier, Geer & Lindsay, counsel for Mr. Varnum, have asked the Court to compel Mr. Huntington to group the various allegations in his answer under separate heads, so that "lack of consideration," "objectionable manner," "demeaned himself," and so forth, should be contained in exclusive paragraphs, and then to give the dates, the particular acts, and the incidents of each of the acts of the plaintiff that the defendant said resulted in his discharge. The argument on this motion will be heard tomorrow. Mr. Varnum lives at the Hotel Buckingham.

Lost While Shopping.

A bracelet or some other article of value is lost while shopping. To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will attend.—Advt.

POKER A GENTLEMAN'S GAME

Magistrate Says He Doesn't Believe It Is Gambling.

Joseph O'Brien of 263 West Sixty-ninth Street, William Dwyer of 356 West Twenty-seventh Street, and Harry Acker of 558 West Forty-second Street were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of operating a common gambling place in West Forty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue. The arrests were made several days ago. Magistrate Levy adjourned the case to April 15 in order that the District Attorney's office may file a brief to support the contention that poker is gambling.

Detectives from Inspector Daly's staff testified that they had taken part in a poker game in the rooms. Assistant District Attorney Lazarus in asking that the men be held asserted that there could be no doubt that poker was gambling.

"I don't believe poker can justly be considered gambling," said Magistrate Levy. "It is a gentlemen's game and is permitted in many of our most exclusive clubs and in countless homes. I know personally that it is played in my club."

"But even in poker there should be some line of demarkation," persisted Mr. Lazarus, "and I think that line is established when a 'kitty' is operated in connection with the game."

Magistrate Levy demurred, saying: "Suppose the 'kitty' was turned over to some good charity."

TO-NIGHT, PROMPTLY AT 8
At The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
Continuing Tomorrow (Thursday) and Friday Evenings at the same hour
A Collection of Over Three Hundred
Old and Modern Paintings
by Foreign and American Artists
Including many Desirable Pictures
In the Book and Print Department
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AND TOMORROW EVENING AT 8
The Levy Print Collection
Engravings by the Old and Modern Masters.
ON FREE VIEW TODAY FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 1 P. M.
The sales will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Booth Tarkington's
New Romance
SEVENTEEN
A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and The Baxter Family —Especially William.

"Quite the funniest boy that fiction has produced for a long time. Mothers will laugh with tears in their eyes as they see their own sons reflected in it, girls will grin at the resemblance to their brothers and sweethearts, and the only persons who are not likely to care for the book will be the boys of 17, who may resent what they consider a caricature of their own important selves."
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cloth, $1.35 net. Leather, $1.50 net.
HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

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LLORACH
Natural Laxative Water from Spain
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris
Llorach Assists
It is nature's own remedy for Constipation
Small quantity sufficies. Wineglassful only.
Ask Your Physician
Sold by All Druggists
Look for the Yellow Label
LUYTIES BROTHERS
New York
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada.

A Will is no place for compliments

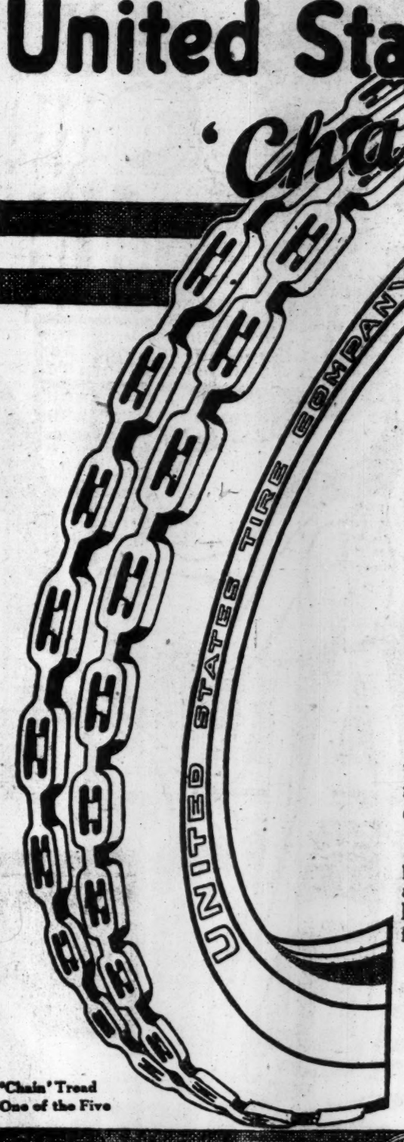
One of the highest compliments you can pay to a friend is to make him one of your executors. But it is a good thing to remember that the purpose of a will is to distribute your effects, and not compliments.

A score and one contingencies may render an individual executor incompetent, but none of these contingencies can interfere with the fulfilment of your wishes if the Astor Trust Company is placed in charge.

Make the Astor Trust Company your executor and you may rest assured that the distribution of your estate will be handled with the utmost intelligence, fidelity, and wisdom.

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

United States 'Chain' Tread Tires



'Chain' Tread
One of the Five

'Union' and 'Balance' Make Stable Tires

United States Tires, in more than name only, carry out the principle of 'union' and 'balance' which makes a great stable nation out of the forty-eight individual States of the Union.

United States Tires have that complete 'union' between rubber and fabric which absolutely prevents tread separation and disintegration under the tread.

They have that complete 'balance' which gives equal wear in both the tread and the carcass—neither is weaker nor stronger than the other.

Every part of each tire helps every other part to last longer—and that is the 'union' and 'balance' which give the whole tire longer life—which give the low-mileage cost for which United States Tires are famous.

There are five United States 'Balanced' Tires—a tire to meet every motoring need of price and use. Ask your dealer to show you.

United States Tire Company
'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
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Electro-Dental Announcement

On account of the many requests, our Electro-Therapeutic Bureau at 124 West 42nd Street, will devote

Wednesday, the 29th

from 9 AM to 9 PM to demonstrations of all kinds of electro-dental appliances. The explanations will deal especially with the taking of X-ray pictures—exposures, positions of tube, and uses of plate and film

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	*362 E 149th St	Melrose 9900	

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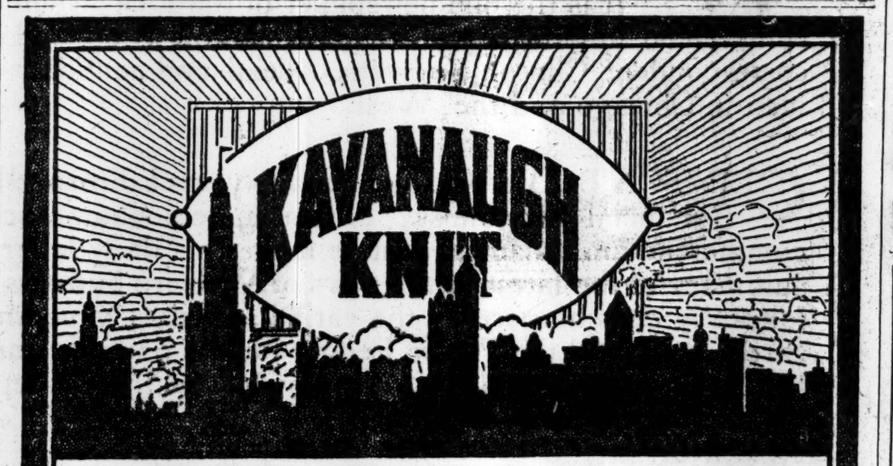

In New York

Men who know the business pulse of New York and the world are, first of all, judges of proper dress and comfort. Most of them wear Balbriggan undergarments these days and the chances are it's

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN
the comfortable underwear

KAVANAUGH KNIT garments are as cool and comfortable as the sea breeze, yet fit, protect and wear well. The uniform KAVANAUGH quality is possible because we personally manufacture not only the yarn, but even the thread of every Kavanaugh garment.

KAVANAUGH Lisle is made from finest quality selected Sea Island cotton—is bleached and sterilized in the same way, and just as absorbent as Absorbent Cotton—KAVANAUGH LISLE is the Hygienic, *extra quality* Summer garment.

Balbriggan, 50c the garment, $1.00 the suit. Ask your dealer.

KAVANAUGH KNIT

Hygienic Lisle, $1.00 the garment, $2.00 the suit. Ask us for name of nearest dealer.

KAVANAUGH KNITTING CO., Inc., Makers, WATERFORD, N. Y.

Are You One

of that great army of careful housewives in New York, Brooklyn and the environs of these cities who have tried

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

Then, of course, you have chosen wisely and are still eating it and serving it at your table.

If by some chance or oversight you have yet to try TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID BREAD, then a treat awaits you, and your pleasant anticipation can begin at once.

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD and DAINTY-MAID BREAD will pleasantly surprise all those who have never tried them. In flavor and taste they are truly delicious. Their quality is the kind which you instinctively recognize and their purity the 100% kind which comes from the use of high grade, absolutely pure materials and scientific manufacturing processes, whereby we save by improved leavening methods a larger share of the nutritive value of the wheat flour and other food materials that go into the making of the loaves.

As for CLEANLINESS, WARD'S TIP-TOP and DAINTY-MAID BREAD are the loaves which, by their example, created a new and higher standard for cleanliness in the whole baking industry and set new and higher ideals in wholesome bread production.

CLEAN
PURE
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BUY IT FROM YOUR GROCER TODAY

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Philadelphia's Western News Service

BUSINESS MEN PLAN FEDERATION
Organization in West Is on Still Hunt for Members
TO TAKE ACTIVE PART
WEST SEES BOND SALE MENACE
Based on Probable Further Tender From Europe
ESTORS TAKE RISKS
TH "CATS AND DOGS"
From Abroad Is No
WEST SKEPTICAL OF EARLY PEACE
Believes Allies Will Not End Conflict Until Prussians Are Punished
OR FROM EUROPE
AROUSES INVESTO

Western News in An Eastern Paper

WHEN in New York, or other Eastern cities, Western business men read a Philadelphia newspaper—the Public Ledger. It is the one newspaper of the East which appreciates the commercial importance of the great Middle West and employs as staff correspondent Clinton B. Evans, friend and confidant of big business men in Chicago and the West.

CLINTON B. EVANS was for many years Editor and Proprietor of the Financial Economist. His intimate acquaintance with Western commercial and financial centres makes his daily letter from Chicago a summary of the latest *inside* news of Western business conditions. So faithfully does he portray the varied activities of commerce that Wall Street men read the Public Ledger for the daily business letter signed "C. B. E." They find in it the answer to the oft-repeated question. "What's doing in the West?"

"C. B. E.'s" daily letter is one instance of the manner in which the Public Ledger covers the news of the *nation*. In no other daily paper is the *national* field covered so thoroughly. Because of this, the Public Ledger is rapidly becoming known as a *National News Medium*, and not merely a Philadelphia paper.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Member A. B. C.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PLUTO

Booth Contains Articles Given by Wearers at Jewish War Relief Meetings.

17,000 THERE DURING DAY

Receipts Yesterday $20,000, Bringing Total to $100,000—This Is the Bronx Day.

More than $20,000 was added to the receipts of the Jewish relief bazaar in Grand Central Palace yesterday, swelling the total to nearly $100,000. The attendance for the afternoon and evening totaled 17,000. Last night was Brooklyn night, and there was great rivalry among the booths representing different sections of Brooklyn to attain record sales.

Jewelry given at the big mass meetings in Carnegie Hall, in Washington, and in Philadelphia for the relief of war sufferers forms one of the most interesting exhibits at the bazaar. The different articles are on sale at a booth presided over by Mrs. Shalom Asch. There are women's watches, rings of all kinds, including babies' rings, pins, watch charms, bracelets, and cigar cutters, which were poured into the hands of the committee at the big relief meetings by persons who were not able to give money enough to represent their sympathy for the stricken people in Europe.

Relics from Palestine and many European works of art were also placed on sale at the jewelry booth. They include menorah candelabra, bits of tapestry, and paintings.

Jacob H. Schiff, who sent a check for $500 from White Sulpher Springs, wired the following telegram yesterday to the Chairman:

As I cannot do so personally, because I am absent, I ask you to say for me to the multitude of friends of our cause who take part in the bazaar that the Jewish heart, which has ever responded to suffering on the part of any members of the human race, surely will not fail in prompting a most generous response to the cry of agony which comes to us from our own brethren. God's blessing upon all who co-operate and help to make the bazaar an unqualified success.

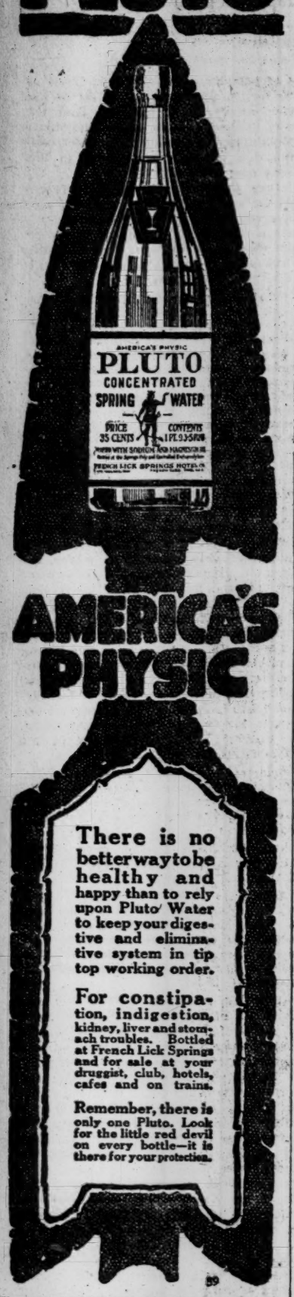
In the theatre there were moving picture and vaudeville entertainments. Hy. Mayer went to the bazaar to supervise the presentation of a 1,000-foot film made from his drawings. The Fox Vaudeville Agency supplied the other entertainers. Morris Gest, the theatrical manager, was among those who attended the fair yesterday. Miss Sophie Breslau of the Metropolitan Opera House, Miss Sarah Gurowich, and Lieutenant Percy Richards are on tonight's program.

The flower booth, which has been stocked with plants raised on many large estates, was completely sold out early in the day. The receipts totalled more than $500. Miss R. Luborski, who was in charge, sent out to a near-by florist's shop for a new supply.

The waffle booth, presided over by Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim, attracted a big crowd, and Mrs. A. Schneider, who prepared the waffles at the German bazaar, was kept busy with a corps of assistants keeping up with the demand.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, will speak at the bazaar tonight. It will be Bronx night and many officials from that borough are expected to attend also.

Controller Prendergast and Park Commissioner Cabot Ward were among those who attended yesterday.



AMERICA'S PHYSIC

There is no better way to be healthy and happy than to rely upon Pluto Water to keep your digestive and eliminative system in tip top working order.

For constipation, indigestion, kidney, liver and stomach troubles. Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at your druggist, club, hotels, cafes and on trains.

Remember, there is only one Pluto. Look for the little red devil on every bottle—it is there for your protection.

GIFTS OF JEWELRY ON SALE AT BAZAAR

BROWN BILLS REPORTED.

Teachers' Pay Question Is Made a Separate Referendum.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The question of whether teachers' salaries in New York City shall be regulated by statute or by the local authorities, which under the plan of the Brown Committee was to be submitted on a referendum along with the question involving the regulation of policemen's and firemen's salaries, under an amendment made by Senator Brown himself, will be submitted separately. The amendment was made in response to strong representations from educators both in New York City and up-State.

Should the question be answered by the voters in the affirmative it will be left to the Board of Education to take the initiative in the fixing of teachers' salaries, with the Board of Aldermen, on the recommendation of the Board of Estimate, merely acting as a check. It was said here today that, contrary to all expectations, Controller Prendergast had approved of the changes in the bill.

The Senate Cities Committee this afternoon reported eleven of the New York City relief measures introduced by Senator Brown. These are the bills reported:

The referendum bills involving the regulation of salaries paid from the city treasury to county officials, excepting judicial and elective officers and teachers in the public schools.

Prohibiting the Court House Board from incurring expenditures without prior sanction and appropriation by the Board of Estimate.

Making the Sheriff in New York County a salaried officer, and providing that fees shall revert to the city treasury.

Providing that the compensation and duties of Commissioners and employes of the New York City Board of Water Supply shall be regulated by the Board of Estimate.

Providing for the "pay-as-you-go" plan of city financing, and prohibiting the issuing of bonds for anything but revenue-producing improvements.

Changing the date for collecting real estate and water taxes so as ultimately to make Jan. 1 and July 1 the dates on which these taxes shall fall due.

Giving the Commissioner of Corrections jurisdiction over the civil prisons in New York City.

Substituting a Department of Plant and Structures for the Department of Bridges, and giving the Board of Estimate power to transfer to this department duties now devolving on the Police, Street Cleaning, Fire, Health, Parks, Charities and Corrections Departments, as these affect the maintenance and repairs of buildings and structures.

Providing for the referendum on teachers' salaries.

DELAYS SUFFRAGE MEASURE

Senator Brown Again Objects to Its Immediate Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse and her little band of suffragists, engaged in their game of watchful waiting at the Capitol, were disappointed today when, on objection of Senator Elon R. Brown, consideration of the Whitney-Brereton resolution providing for a new referendum on the suffrage question was again postponed.

Senator Brown prefaced his objection with the announcement that, owing to heavy calendars in the Cities and Judiciary Committees, he desired the consideration in Committee of the Whole of all measures that would arouse controversy postponed to a later date. Then, when the Whitney-Brereton resolution was reached on the calendar, he moved that, as controversial, it be laid aside.

Mrs. Whitehouse said after the session that she felt very much worried over the prospect in view of the many postponements since the resolution had been on the calendar, for all of which Senator Brown had been responsible. The anxieties of the suffrage leader are shared by some of the friends of suffrage in the Senate. On good authority it may be stated, however, that Senator Brown has no intention of using his influence to defeat the resolution. It is likely to be considered on Thursday, but may possibly go over until next week.

Senator Brown expects to make a speech against woman suffrage on the floor and intends to offer an amendment which would make it necessary for foreign-born women who wish to be voters to go through the process of naturalization, just as foreign-born male voters do. It is not likely that the amendment will go through, and the general prediction at the Capitol is that the suffrage resolution will be adopted in the Senate with a comfortable majority.

McGEE WINS ASSEMBLY.

Lower House Passes Bill Looking to His Reinstatement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly today passed the Bennett bill authorizing the Police Commissioner of New York City to rehear the charges on which John C. McGee was dismissed from the police force in 1902 and to reinstate him. The bill has been passed by the Senate and now goes to Governor Whitman.

McGee, better known as "Suspender Jack" McGee, the man who swung the Progressive State Convention of 1912 for the nomination of Oscar S. Straus for Governor, was dismissed because it was said he had given illness as an excuse for an absence during which he was detained in Ludlow Street Jail for failure to pay alimony.

4,000 SOCIAL WORKERS.

Salaries Paid Here Range from $600 to $5,000 a Year.

More than 4,000 men and women are employed professionally in organized social work in the unofficial philanthropies of New York City, exclusive of the public service, according to a report made public yesterday by the New York School of Philanthropy, which jointly with the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, made a study of the number, salaries, experience and qualifications of such workers. The report was prepared by Dr. Edward T. Devine and Mary Van Kleeck. It is the first comprehensive study of its kind in New York.

The investigators, in their report, say the campaign against poverty and the perfecting of social relationships are tasks not to be accomplished by social workers alone, but by the community as a whole. In 308 organizations, from which the investigators obtained information, there were 1,111 men and 2,857 women social workers, to which must be added the employes of nearly 100 other organizations from which the investigators were unable to get information.

It was found that forty-two organizations had a minimum salary of less than $600 a year, twenty-five less than $700, while nearly half the organizations dealing with individuals had a minimum of less than $700. Thirty-four organizations paid minimum salaries of less than $1,200. The maximum salary of thirty-five of these institutions was less than $1,000. Twenty-one organizations, including thirteen that were concerned with community movements and eight dealing with individuals, pay a maximum of more than $5,000.

Woman's Hair Afire at the Plaza.

Mrs. Townsend Horner, whose husband is in the real estate business at 527 Fifth Avenue, narrowly escaped serious injury last night when an alcohol lamp was overturned in her apartment at the Plaza Hotel and set her hair afire. Mrs. Horner, assisted by a maid, was dressing for dinner when, in some way, the spirit lamp was upset. Before her mother and father could reach her the fire had destroyed a great deal of her hair.

GERMAN PLAYERS IN 'JULIUS CAESAR'

Shakespeare Tercentenary Observed by a Gala Performance at the Metropolitan.

CHRISTIANS AS ANTONY

Leading an Impressive Forum Scene, One of Four Given by the Company from Irving Place.

JULIUS CAESAR—The German stock company from the Irving Place in scenes from Shakespeare's tragedy. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Julius Caesar	Heinrich Marlow
Publius	Otto Meyer
Popilius Lena	Eugen Keller
Marcus Antonius	Rudolf Christians
Lepidus	Henn. Busoni
Marcus Brutus	Richard Feist
Cassius	Ernst Holznagel
Casca	Ernst Rober
Trebonius	Christian Rub
Ligarius	Ludwig Koch
Decius Brutus	Hanns Unterkircher
Metellus Cimber	Ludwig Koppee
Cinna	Heinrich Falk
Artemidorus	Gustav Paul Schuetz
A Soothsayer	Willy Frey
Clupa	Curt Manthey
Servant of Caesar	Hertha Schoenfeld
Servant of Marcus Antonius	Aranka Eben
Lucius	Flora Arndt
Servant of Octavius Caesar	Ifrl Engel
Calpurnia	Grete Meyer
Portia	Annie Rub-Foerster

That splendid embassy from the German stage which occupies the roomy theatre in Irving Place made its annual migration to the larger auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, and there, with Director Christians himself as Antony, gave Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," or, rather, gave the better part of it. This was one of the local German company's contributions to the worldwide observance of Shakespeare's tercentenary and followed close on its spirited production of "The Taming of the Shrew." There was German music inspired by the Shakespearean drama, there was a German professor there to tell something of the German devotion to the bard, and the German Ambassador at Washington was one of the huge German audience that applauded rapturously throughout this celebration of the memory of a great Englishman.

Director Christians elected to give only the first part of "Julius Caesar," letting the final curtain fall when Antony had wrought his transformation of the mob in the forum, and so giving more the play of Antony than the play of Brutus. There were but four scenes, the gathering of the conspirators in the garden of Brutus, Caesar's decision, the murder and the climax in the forum. Herr Marlow was a harsh and towering Caesar, Feist an unimpressive Brutus, and Holznagel a rough and hulking Cassius, all a little troubled in the effort to inflate their acting to the scale of the Metropolitan. But Herr Christians, hampered though he was by a severe cold, was not lacking in eloquence of voice or gesture, nor in the heroic stature that becomes the rôle. He dominated the forum scene, which was done on a big scale and was well worth seeing.

Every device was employed to give this scene over to Antony, but Herr Christians made good use of it. By the cadences of his voice as well as by the method of handling the mobile crowd he was able to bestow the quality of spontaneity upon the famous oration. Now he was a tremendous figure in the high rostrum, the sunlight falling on his expressive face and the gleaming folds of his toga. Now he was stripping Caesar's body of its covering, now caught up and swept out of sight in the churning mob, now proclaiming the contents of the will from the shoulders of the soldiers who bore him along in triumph. The end saw the people with torches in their hands sweeping through the darkening streets. The "plain, blunt man" had worked his spell and the stones of Rome had been moved to rise and mutiny when the play was done.

Nahan Franko directed the orchestra and the program included the overture of Beethoven's "Coriolanus" and the overture of Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

And there was twenty minutes of Shakespearean commentary—this from Dr. Eugen Kuehnemann, sometime exchange professor from the Fatherland. He dwelt on the inspiration the Germans had found in the works of the English playwright and raised the tender question of their greater appreciation of his genius. Elizabethan England had, it seems, more in common with modern Germany than with modern England. Shakespeare died in England when he died in Stratford, but he is alive in Germany today. Or at least that is what Dr. Kuehnemann said. He was applauded tremendously.

HIT BY PAPER SHORTAGE.

Houston Newspaper Increases Price of Edition to Cut Down Sales.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 28.—Owing to a scarcity of print paper, as a result of the freight congestion in the East, a local afternoon paper today increased the price of its street editions from 2 to 5 cents, with the expectation that a curtailment of 20 to 30 per cent. in street sales will effect a saving of a carload of paper in two weeks.

To Plead for War Hospitals.

A meeting will be held at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Charles Alexander, at which Miss Kathleen Burke, Organizing Secretary, will tell of the work accomplished by the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France, Serbia, and Corsica. These hospitals are entirely staffed by women, from the head surgeon to the last orderly, and their efficiency and the economical basis on which they have been maintained has earned for them the admiration and esteem of the British, French, and Serbian Governments. Miss Burke is a great-great-grandniece of Edmund Burke. She has been decorated by the French and Serbian Governments and has worked with the Belgian, French, and Serbian armies. At a meeting at Palm Beach three weeks ago more than $12,000 was subscribed in half an hour for the work of the hospitals after she had spoken.

Miss Neuhaus's Recital.

Miss Estella Neuhaus gave a pianoforte recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday, in which she played Beethoven's last sonata, Op. 111, pieces by Russian composers, by the Spaniard Albeniz, and Liszt's Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody. In the middle of her program there was a Shakespearean reading by J. Howe Clifford.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. L. Shakman is arranging a benefit for the Actors' Fund to be given Monday night in his Eighty-first Street Theatre. A number of film stars will appear and will be introduced to the audience by Frank Powell.

The students of the senior classes of Washington Irving High School will give performances of "Twelfth Night" Saturday afternoon and night in the school auditorium. The performances will be under the auspices of the elocution department for the benefit of the Relief Fund.

Lillian Jago, who created the part of Amol in Tagore's "The Post Office" when it was first produced at the Dublin Abbey Theatre, will appear in the role at a performance to be given Friday night at the East Fifteenth Street Y. W. C. A.

Otto Goritz, Metropolitan baritone; Herma Menth, pianist, and Mary Zentay, violinist, will be the soloists at the Hippodrome Sunday night. The Trinidad Orchestra will play and so will Sousa's Band. The concert will be for the War Sufferers' Relief Fund.

Six hundred residents of Ansonia, Conn., were the guests of Mayor John W. Shumaker at the Hippodrome last night.

MAX HEINRICH'S RECITAL.

He Sings Three Songs and Reads 'Enoch Arden' with Strauss's Music.

Max Heinrich, who for many years maintained his title as one of the most accomplished of lieder singers, gave a concert in the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mr. Heinrich has not recently sung in New York. It is not to be supposed that the touch of time treats his voice more leniently than it does the voices of other artists, even those whose method is best adapted to postpone its ravages to the furthest. Nor did it appear at this concert that the inevitable had failed to occur.

Mr. Heinrich sang only three songs, for which, as he has so often done before, he played the accompaniments himself: Schubert's "Die Taubenpost," Schumann's "Der Knabe mit dem Wunderhorn," and Schubert's "Gruppe aus dem Tartarus." There were in his performance the genial spirit, the understanding, the underlying expression aimed at in these songs; there was the clear-cut German diction. Mr. Heinrich's listeners signified to him that they understood and enjoyed these things.

The last part of his program was devoted to Richard Strauss's "melodrama," music for Tennyson's poem of "Enoch Arden" played upon the pianoforte to the spoken recitation of the lines. Mr. Heinrich read the lines intelligently and effectively. Mr. Carl Deis played the pianoforte part with skill. Their united efforts could not make this form of art seem other than an incongruous mixture of two irreconcilable forms of expression.

TRIANGLE MAY JOIN MERGER.

Aitken Says Negotiations Are Under Way—Hampton's Statement.

H. E. Aitken, President of the Triangle Film Corporation, yesterday made a statement in regard to the frequent mention of his company's name in connection with proposed mergers of film organizations. He said that negotiations involving the Triangle were well under way, but that plans had not matured sufficiently to give a definite statement of them.

Benjamin B. Hampton, discussing the many rumors of mergers yesterday, said:

"For several months I have been conducting informal discussions with various moving picture manufacturers, looking toward a consolidation of various motion picture interests. In these discussions I have represented no corporation or no individual but myself. So far the matter has reached only the stage of preliminary plans. So many items must be taken into consideration, that the project is one that may never materialize."

REHEARSE A POLISH PLAY.

Mme. Yorska and Emmett Corrigan to Appear in "Through the Ages."

Rehearsals were begun yesterday at the Fulton Theatre of "Through the Ages," an adaptation of a Polish dramatic novelty originally produced in Warsaw, Poland, fifteen years ago by Dr. Jerzy Zulawski. The eternal struggle of the soul with the body in various incarnations from the earliest epoch recorded in history to the present day is set forth in seven acts.

A company has been organized to make the American production, for which Witold Gordon, a Polish artist, has been brought here to paint the settings from his original models. Mme. Yorska and Emmett Corrigan will head the cast of sixty players. Incidental music by Ignace Paderewski will be played by an augmented orchestra.

Ball of Allied Arts of the Theatre.

The second annual ball of the Allied Arts of the Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Fund will be held tomorrow night in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Last year the Players' Club had charge of the ball, and this year it is being given under the auspices of the Sixty Club. Many prominent players and men and women of society will attend.

Among those who have purchased boxes are Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Geraldine Farrar, Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, Mary Pickford, Pauline Frederick, and Mrs. Otto Kahn. Two boxes have been reserved by the Lambs, two by the Friars, and two by the Sixty Club.

Sinsheimer Quartet's Last Concert.

The Sinsheimer Quartet gave the third and last concert of its season at Rumford Hall last night. The program consisted of Haydn's Quartet in D, Dvorak's Quartet in F, and Sgambati's Quintet in G minor for piano and strings, in which Carl O. Deis assisted at the piano. The work of the organization showed commendable qualities, as it has in previous concerts, and emphasized last night that the players approach their task with a serious and painstaking attitude, the results of which, though perhaps not of the highest degree of individuality, are performances that afford legitimate enjoyment. Mr. Deis, who assisted in the quintet, is an excellent pianist, who does particularly well in ensemble work.

Charlotte Lund's Song Recital.

Miss Charlotte Lund, a soprano singer, gave a song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. Her program was made up of songs in widely varied styles, the characteristics of which Miss Lund was not conspicuously successful in denoting. There were Italian songs, old and new; a group of Scandinavian songs which she sang in the original tongue, German Lieder, French songs, headed by the song of Louise from Charpentier's opera, and a group of songs in English. The audience gave Miss Lund friendly applause.

Ballet Russe to Give New Works.

During the first week of its engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, which begins next Monday, the Diaghileff Ballet Russe will perform two works not heard during its previous appearance at the Century. They are "Le Spectre de la Rose," which will be done on the opening night, and "Cleopatre," which will be performed at the Wednesday matinee. The schedule of performances calls for one on every evening but Tuesday and Sunday, and matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 TIMES
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Hall Caine's Great Success MARGARET SCHILLER
NEXT TUESDAY. Seats Tomorrow.
RIO GRANDE A New Play of U. S. Army
LIFE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Chas. Frohman-David Belasco Presents
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 125.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
In the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:35. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
MITZI "Foremost operatic soubrette on our stage."—Telegraph.
in "POM-POM"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. at 8. TODAY & Sat. Mats. at 2.
VIOLA ALLEN and HENRIETTA CROSMAN
with THOS. A. WISE as FALSTAFF
in Mr. Hackett's Production of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evs. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy
"The Melody of Youth"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Nible as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:20.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. LAST 6 TIMES
"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast

NEXT MON. SEATS TOMORROW. Mail Orders Now.
Justice
John Galsworthy's Masterpiece.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 LAST WEEK. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
ABE MAWRUSS
POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20 Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

CORT 48TH ST., E. of BROADWAY. Phone Bryant 46.
Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:25
Popular Matinee Today 50c to $1.50
"THE HOUSE OF HITS." RICHARD LAMBERT Presents
"THE FUNNIEST FARCE IN A DECADE."
The Blue Envelope
by Frank Hatch and Robt Homans
with WALTER JONES
Carrie Reynolds George Probert & Josie Sadler other star funmakers.
"IF YOU WANT TO SEE REAL FUN GO SEE THE BLUE ENVELOPE."—Telegram.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs. 25c & 50c. "ON TRIAL"

JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS' BAZAAR
Open 1-11 P. M.
BRONX DAY TODAY
Miss Sophie Braslau Sings at 9 P.M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Lexington Ave.-46th St.
Admission 25 Cents.

ATOP 44TH ST. THEATRE. Adm. $1 at 7:30
CASTLES IN THE AIR AND ICE PALACE
WORLD CHAMPION ICE SKATERS
Adm. free 6 to 9. Dinner, $1.50 a la carte. Skating & Dancing at Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Dinner & Supper. Tel. 6935—Bryant.

STADIUM ATH. CLUB MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34 St. & 8th Av. Official WILLARD-MORAN BOUT—1,400 Seats at 25c. Pictures Continuous 1 to 11 P.M. Daily, Except Tom'w Night Gunboat Smith-Porky Flynn Tomorrow Night.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way at 38th. 12:30 M. to 11 P.M. Mary Boland Frank Keenan in The Stepping Stone

Irving Place Theatre TONIGHT 8:15, "Schmolder Wibbel." Thurs. Ev. last time, "Hoheit Tanzt Walzer." Fri. Eve. & following nights, latest European hit, "Die Prinzessin vom Nil" (Operetta)

PARK BROADWAY AND 59TH STREET. 12 NOON TO 11 P. M. WILLARD - MORAN OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. NORA BAYES, EDDIE LEONARD, "Nurseryland," with Kalmar & Brown, Allan Dinehart & Co., and HOUDINI.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH ST. Matinee Daily "Jolly Grass Widows" Extra La Bergere

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 60c. Pauline Frederick in "Audrey." Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Wk, Lenore Ulrich, "The Heart of Paula."

Sandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 50c-$1
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
Children, Age of Reason, Magical City, Patolle.

PUNCH & JUDY THEA., 49th, E. of B'way
TREASURE ISLAND
8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:30. Circle 1368.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th AL REEVES and his Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15 Big Beauty Show Popular Prices.

Hippodrome
Mgt. Charles Dillingham.
"THE BIG SHOW"
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People
Sousa & His Sensational Band, Ice Ballet, May 6th.
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
SUNDAY TSINGTAU SPECIAL ORCHESTRA | SOUSA and his BAND
German-Austrian War Sufferers' Relief.
Otto Goritz, Herma Menth, Mary Zentay.

81st THEATRE The House Beautiful BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3380 SCHUYLER.
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS & A NEW KEYSTONE COMEDY
MAE MARSH in "HOODOO ANN"
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
MATINEE TODAY, 10c, 15c.
EVENINGS, 15c, 25c, 50c.

BALL OF THE ALLIED ARTS of THE THEATRE
BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND.
Tomorrow (Thurs.) Night AT 10:30
AT THE HOTEL ASTOR.
Auspices of the SIXTY CLUB.
TICKETS $5, at Room 1040 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d Street, or at either LAMBS' or FRIARS' CLUBHOUSES, and at leading hotels. Boxes, $100 and $50.

PIANOLA RECITAL
AEOLIAN HALL
Saturday, April 1st
11 A. M.
TOEDT STRING QUARTETTE
GERARD CHATFIELD at the Pianola
Programme of Chamber Music including quintet for Pianola and strings
Admission Without Charge

LAST 5 PERFORMANCES
STRINDBERG'S "MISS JULIA"
BRUNO PLAYERS
Charles Edison's Thimble Theatre, 10 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Stuyvesant 791.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 8:45.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon, at 3 P. M.

Aeolian Hall, Friday Aft., March 31, at 4. Tickets $1.50 and $1.00. At Box Office.
LECTURE BY ERIC FISHER WOOD
on the BATTLE OF THE MARNE
Introduction by Henry A. Wise Wood on the Wisdom of Universal Military Training.

AEOLIAN HALL, MONDAY APRIL 3rd, at 3.
ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM
THE GREATEST LISZT INTERPRETER.
Mgt. Paul Sydow, 61 E. 53d. Mehlin Piano.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c-15c-25c.
TODAY—Marie Waicamp in "THE FLIRT."
Mon., Apr. 3d—Metro. Night—12 Stars in Person.
Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
MASTER GABRIEL & CO. ALL SEATS RESERVED
Fulgora, La France & Howland. 25c, 35c, 50c
Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable.

HARRIS THEA., Thurs. Aft., Mar. 30, at 3.
HELEN MOLLER And Her Company.
Original Classic Dances, With The Orchestral Society of New York.
Tkts. 50c. to $2, at Box Office, Tyson's & McBride's.

GARDEN SALE Presbyterian Hospital 37 East 71st St.
Wednesday & Thursday Aft'ns, Mch. 29 & 30, 2 to 6.
GARDEN TALK BY MRS. FRANCIS KING AT 3 O'CLOCK THURSDAY.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ABORN OPERA CO. Today Mat. & Tonight "Tales of Hoffmann"
PRICES: 25, 50, 75c, $1 Thur., Fri., Sat. Mat. Sat. "Carmen"
OPERA TICKETS PHONE 4189 Greeley
Choice seats for all operas and theatres. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th Street.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
LAST WEEK OF OPERA
Tonight at 8:15, Rheingold, Kurt, Rappold, Ober; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Buysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8:15, Rigoletto, Barrientos, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Lucia, Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Carmen, Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $3), Siegfried, Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Reiss, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.

BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 3
Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30.
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30.
DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $5.
Tickets Now on Sale.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS.
Taming of the Shrew, Today at 11. Geyenaz, Sun. at 3:30. 78 West 55th. Phone 457 Circle.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th Street, east of Broadway.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 29, 1916.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS.

Manufacturing efficiency, industrial preparedness, and the promotion of foreign trade are foremost among domestic topics brought to the fore by the war. The attitude of our Government toward them is best expressed by the Federal Trade Commission, now that the Department of Justice has somewhat moderated its excess of efficiency. The acts and intents of the Commission were set forth last night by its Vice Chairman, Mr. EDWARD N. HURLEY, in his address to the Boston Commercial Club. He drew an analogy between the statistical work done for railways by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the way of supplying them with information and assisting them in sound accounting. The Department of Agriculture serves the farmers in a like manner. The Treasury is the source of trade and banking information. The Trade Commission aims to assist in that way the manufacturers who are buyers of the farmers' products, shippers over the railways, depositors in the banks, payers of wages, and seekers of foreign trade. This is the motive of the Commission's inquiries for the facts of business, not muckraking, nor searching for material for punitive purposes.

That there is need for such assistance and of inquiry as its basis appears from the first installment of results given by the Vice Chairman. For example, how can the Commission best serve either domestic or foreign trade in the matter of preventing unfair competition by price cutting? Manifestly accurate accounting is the first step toward knowing whether goods are sold too cheaply or whether profits are too large or too small. On this head there is an astonishing extent of misinformation and uninformation among manufacturers and merchants. Only 10 per cent. of American producers know what their costs are. Some 40 per cent. guess at their costs, and 50 per cent. make their prices arbitrarily. Many thus ignorant base their prices on those of their competitors, and thus cut prices and demoralize their industries without knowledge or intention. It is often urged as an objection against public methods of finance that depreciation is omitted from Government accounts. In that bad habit 30,000 successful corporations are imitators or setters of a bad example. The Commission, therefore, is directing its first efforts to correcting the methods of private finance, as the regulators of public utilities are doing.

It is gratifying to learn that the relations of the Commission to business are better than those of the regulators of public utilities. Not one application has been made to the Commission which merits its criticism, and the replies to its inquiries have been prompt, giving information not before available, and shortly to be published. The Commission is happy to believe that this shows improving relations between business and Government, and promises the solution of many pressing problems. The days of large percentages of profits as a rule have passed, manufacturers are working on smaller margins as the volume of trade increases, and methods of precision are supplanting old methods.

Mr. HURLEY says that our trade now needs an outlet abroad for its surplus, and needs the help of Government in finding it, to prevent idleness of both capital and labor. The report of the Commission will show a general agreement among traders that export combinations are necessary to the highest measure of success. Germany's policy toward organization and co-operation is approved by its results, and is justified, in the opinion of the Commission, based upon information elicited by 20,000 circulars, distributed in all branches of trade. We are now under the same necessity as that which forced England and Germany into foreign trade as a supplement to domestic commerce, and their methods are a good example for us.

Thus after nearly a generation business and Government are getting together on the basis of encouraging in foreign trade what was forbidden in domestic trade, and what has proceeded unchecked nevertheless. Business which balked at Government edicts welcomes Government assistance. Perhaps Government and business have each learned something, and each may have something to teach the other. It seems odd to have the Government teaching business efficiency and practicing the highest inefficiency, with conspicuous surrender now to the labor vote in succession to the surrender to the anti-capital hysteria. Perhaps in time the Trade Commission will assist the Government itself to practice what it preaches.

HARDLY ADVISABLE.

A church council would as soon think of asking the two muscular gentlemen who engaged in a friendly bout in Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening to appear before it and express their views on the doctrine of transubstantiation as this community would of inviting the Thompson Committee to make recommendation of needed changes in the law affecting subway construction. We suppose that under the general powers vested in it by the Legislature the committee is authorized to make recommendations such as it has presented at Albany. If they had not been made the Legislature never would have missed them, and now that they are made the Legislature will do nothing about them.

We had a Rapid Transit Commission once, made up of first-rate men. It had good ideas and did good work, but the friends of the people at Albany baffled the Commission in its efforts to provide rapid transit for the weary New Yorkers. Then the Public Service Commission was created and the Rapid Transit Commission went out of business. We are not likely to take the back track. There were some personal derelictions on the part of some former members of the board, but all that was effectively remedied. The Thompson Committee has seemed to be moved more by the pure joy of the chase than by an intelligent desire to ascertain the whole truth and bring to light facts that would be of real service for guidance.

Its unfavorable opinion of the dual subway contracts is gratuitously offered and will be complacently disregarded. Whatever improprieties it may have discovered are of minor moment compared with the immense advantages the city will derive from the completion of the dual subways under the contracts. And it is both undesirable and unthinkable that at this late day the changes recommended by the committee will be made.

THE VICIOUS SPIRAL.

Arguing that much of the present prosperity in this land is feverish and illusory, in that it arises from the war necessities of Europe and is paid for by the forced credit of the combined nations, JAMES J. HILL formulates this truth:

> In these days of closely related markets one great nation cannot enjoy prosperity for any length of time while a large part of the rest of the world is in financial stress.

He does not believe the United States can expect to keep only the profit of the war and pay none of the cost. There will be a reckoning, the severity of which is open to conjecture and will be determined perhaps by circumstances. That is to say, if we go on putting up prices, raising wages so that people can pay the prices, raising prices again because people can better afford to pay them, the readjustments ultimately will have to be very violent.

That is largely what now is taking place. We are pursuing the vicious spiral. Once the thing gets started there seems no stopping place. Intelligence and experience are alike inapplicable to the situation at any given point, though quite competent to foretell the outcome. Prices having advanced, the argument for higher wages is very plausible. It is, indeed, irresistible, proof of which is the fact that wages have been rising all the world over. But as money wages rise prices rise still more, and wages have to be increased again, until the race is lost at the end of the spiral. It is always lost. Nobody can win. In the end none is any richer and everybody will be lucky not to be actually poorer.

While the illusion is present it seems almost a waste of breath to say that rising prices, so far from indicating prosperity, create the very opposite presumption, namely, that the world's stock of actual wealth in the form of goods is relatively diminishing. That such now is the case does not require to be argued. The evidence is overwhelming. What the rise in prices means is that the world in general grows poorer every day. But what can be done? Labor will not forbear to demand higher wages. Prices have already advanced; it is the immediate every one is thinking of. The future must look to itself. Who knows for sure there will be a future? Well, wages having been advanced, the employers will not forbear to add the increase to the selling price of goods, no matter how much theory you may bring to bear upon them, and so it goes to the very end.

After the war we shall probably find ourselves with the best markets to sell on and the worst to buy in of the whole world. Then unless we made our readjustments swiftly we should see an immediate reversal of those trade phenomena producing what Mr. HILL calls our present feverish prosperity. The bulk of our present foreign trade represents involuntary patronage. We are the only country with a surplus of goods to sell and able at the same time to sell on credit. Therefore Europe is compelled to buy here, at what prices we please to ask, whether she can afford to or not. That is a kind of trade that will inevitably vanish with the necessity that created it. Afterward, competition in the world's markets will be keener and closer than at any time previously in the experience of this generation, if not in the whole history of international trade. In that competition a country with prices in the sky, with prodigal habits unbroken and no great national necessity to spur its efforts, will be dangerously handicapped. The most that can be hoped for is that we shall know it in time.

WISCONSIN PRO-AMERICANISM.

It was Professor LEO STERN of Wisconsin, a patriot of the German Alliance, who, insisting on a "pro-American" Republican candidate for President, gave a concrete illustration of the "pro-Americanism" necessary by demanding that a certain part of the Wisconsin delegation to Chicago should be composed of "approved German-Americans." Two of Wisconsin's candidates for delegate to the Republican National Convention advertise their pledge "to help nominate for President "of the United States not a pro-Eng-"lishman nor a pro-German, but a "pro-American from head to foot, one "who will stand for absolute neutral-"ity, and one who will treat all nations "with the purest justice."

The implication or innuendo in these words is brought out directly:

> We also stand * * * for methods that will nationalize our people, and therefore resent the utterances of the President which tend to separate us into racial groups.

Mr. WILSON has made no such utterances; as President he has stood for "absolute neutrality"; but our interest in these misrepresentations and falsifications is the light they throw on "pro-Americanism" of the Stern variety. Here is a direct appeal to the Kaiserist enemies of Mr. WILSON. We pity any Republican candidate whose credentials are based on his approved Germanism. The more opposition Mr. WILSON has from that quarter, the more votes he will get from Americans whose only allegiance is to America.

A YEAR'S GOOD WORK.

The enforcement of the principle of competitive examination as embodied in the Constitution, and which you have so strongly indorsed, has been the policy of this commission throughout the year. We have endeavored to provide appropriate and practical tests for examinations and to retain in and add to the competitive class all positions for which competitive examination is practicable. In these endeavors the commission has had your earnest support.

Thus the Civil Service Commission of the State to the Governor in its first annual report, submitted on Monday. The report gives in detail the various applications of the vital principle stated by the commission. It is an excellent record, honorable to the Commissioners, Messrs. ORDWAY, MCKINSTRY, and RICE; to the Governor who selected them, and has so faithfully backed them, and of incalculable value to the people of the State. In the first place, a mandatory provision of the Constitution has loyally and effectively been executed. For the first time in a number of years we have seen the fundamental law obeyed and not evaded. In the next place, the quality of the service rendered by the officers and employés of the State has steadily been improved. Then the corruption and perversion to which the place-hunters and place-mongers have subjected the community have been notably reduced. Finally, the service has been made more honorable, and careers reputable and useful have been provided for capable and loyal men and women, for whom under the spoils system there was no opening.

The most valuable contribution to the firmer establishment of the merit system made by the commission has, we think, been in its successful efforts to make competitive examinations practicable. The Constitution requires all examinations to be competitive "so far as practicable." Obviously it was not the intention of the framers to limit competition to what was then practicable; it was the intent to extend competition as fast and as far as it could be made practicable. The present commission, with the Governor, has not merely obeyed the constitutional provision, but given to it increased force, scope, and beneficence. It has devised examinations which disclose character, experience, judgment, adaptability, and special fitness for positions of importance and difficulty. Statements of experience are obtained from candidates. They prepare theses covering the duties they are to perform. Expert examiners are used. The aid and advice of special experts are secured. There is an oral examination or interview with the examiners and advisers. The results have been extremely satisfactory to the appointing officers and to the commission. As has generally been shown in the history of the merit system, it has won confidence and co-operation in proportion as it has been intelligently and honestly employed.

The commission needs larger appropriations to secure the right kind of examiners in adequate numbers and to keep up with the steadily growing demands of the service. As the examinations are made more thorough and practical the needs of the commission increase. No part of the public money is spent to better purpose than that which is devoted to perfecting and extending the merit system. The work has increased by more than 50 per cent. in the last five-year period, and is bound to increase at an even greater ratio in the near future. For example, the commission suggests, and it is a sound suggestion, that it should take over the administration of the civil service law in cities of the third and even of the second class, thus securing uniform application of better methods at lower net cost. Apart from any such obviously expedient plan, the activities of the State service are sure to become more numerous, extensive, and varying, and to require the most thorough and intelligent application of the merit system.

THE HELPLESS AND THE WEAK.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has adopted a resolution opposing all preparedness and preparation for war except so much as is necessary to protect the helpless and the weak. That is a resolution for preparedness, whether so intended or not. The United States is weak, and at present, in many respects, helpless to defend itself against attack. Our Methodist friends read yesterday of the sorry air power of the United States; they read how the Pershing expedition took into Mexico eleven aviators and only eight aeroplanes, whereas each aviator should have had three. They read that two of the feebly engined fliers had been smashed, that four were being repaired, that an air fleet of two aeroplanes, such as they are, was left for use.

"Weak and helpless United States!" our Methodist friends must have thought. They read Naval Constructor LAND'S testimony before the House Naval Committee, showing what a magnificent lot of modern, efficient, large submarines the United States does not possess. The weak and helpless United States needs protection. The New York Conference is on the right track.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The Pennsylvania Railway is advertising that it carried 362,000,000 passengers in 1914 and 1915 without losing a life in a train accident. The difficulty of getting everything into an advertisement caused the Pennsylvania to understate its case. If its service had been perfect, without a single failure of men, machinery, or rules, it would have remained true that no lives had been lost in train accidents, but sixteen passengers lost their lives through their own fault. They attempted to get on or off moving trains, or stood too near the edge of platforms, or jumped or fell from ferryboats, or stepped before trains at stations. Every one of such cases is debited to the railways as a "railway accident" in the Federal reports, but they differ from suicides only in the lack of intent.

If the "railway accident" list were reduced by the number of those whose injuries are due to their breaking railway rules, the record would approach perfection. Thousands of tramps escape from life by walking on the tracks, where they are trespassers, and this largest item in the railway "butcher bill" supports the unfavorable comparison between railway accidents in this and foreign countries, where the lines are fenced, and trespass accidents are few. High up in the list comes the number of employés who lose their lives, like many passengers, by contempt of safety, as though "safety first" were a rule for the railways alone.

Passengers, trespassers, and train hands must divide the blame with the railways, just as the shippers and receivers of freight are learning that they are partly responsible for the block of trade which they began by attributing to the parsimony of the railways in the matter of cars.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Responsibility Evaded by Secrecy.

As it is an established practice of diplomatic courtesy to accept as true and conclusive the formal statements of recognized Governments, those of us who want to fall in with that practice—and of course we all do—are almost driven to the belief, in spite of the detailed and seemingly well-confirmed reports about the sinking of the Persia, that the steamer is still afloat and going quietly about her peaceful business.

Germany, Austria, and now Turkey have put their respective hands on their respective hearts and solemnly declared that neither they nor theirs had any hand in her destruction, if destroyed she was. As nobody has hinted—yet—that she was the victim of a French or English desire to make trouble for the Central Powers, there remains only the alternative theory of a mine, floating or anchored, as the case might be, put there nobody knows, or can know, by whom.

The always convenient mine explanation is in this instance sadly weakened—for those who still believe that the Persia really was blown up—by the insistence of her officers that just before the crash they saw the bubbling wake of a torpedo. Therefore, to these skeptics, who are said to be very numerous, the dreadful impulse to assume that one of the official denials is false comes again and again. Escape from its obsession can be found by them only in turning from the particular to the general—to a discussion, that is, of the large question whether or not, if the submarine is to remain an instrument of warfare claiming to be "civilized," the nations using it should longer refrain from agreeing among themselves on at least one strict rule of procedure.

On land, as on the surface of the sea, secret approach and surprise attack are held permissible, but always it is insisted that the initial deception should be abandoned on coming into action, and that afterward full responsibility for what has been done should be taken by the doer. It is a reproach to the submarines that hitherto, in too frequent instances, they have departed from the scene of their exploits as secretly as they came to it. The result has been an uncertainty more congruous with brigandage and piracy than with regular and decently mitigated war.

Militarism Seen in Action.

One feature of the reports now coming from Mexico is deserving of thoughtful consideration from the people who so sincerely believe and so often say that military service necessarily brutalizes those who engage in it, making them impervious to the gentler influences and incapable of exercising them, while the pursuits of peace have an effect directly opposite.

We hear that our soldiers in Mexico, privates as well as officers, have so borne themselves ever since they crossed the border that, though the resident population, after receiving the strangers with the suspicion and fear naturally produced by the many tales they had heard of the maltreatment to be expected of the "invaders," have come to the conclusion that the tales were false. Not only are life and property safe where go these sons of Mars, but they show the courtesy that counts so much with people of Latin race or training, and, culminating evidence of true nobility, they spend real money in the local markets with a generous hand!

This news comes, indeed, in dispatches censored by those whom it compliments and credits, but it has strong confirmation in the fact that the members of the expedition have not been the objects of a single attack from people who have been taught to hate them bitterly, and that there is no sign of that unanimous conjunction against them of all the Mexican factions which has been so often and so confidently prophesied by those whose opportunities for knowing the Mexican mind created a right to speak with some authority.

How Much May One Boy Spend?

That a youth of seventeen needs at least $25,000 a year for his proper support, and that an additional expenditure by him of several thousand dollars might well be allowed, is reported to Surrogate COHALAN by the referee appointed by him to investigate the use of money by LAWRENCE COPLEY THAW.

The young man could get along on somewhat less, and in a fairly comfortable way. Probably the opinion of most of the rather considerable number of people who have learned the possibility by personal experience will so decide. The referee, however, seems not to have regarded the question before him as one of "could," but as one of "should," and he evidently gave grave consideration to the fact that even larger sums are available as income from the boy's estate.

That does make a difference, of course, and critics of the proposed allowance can also be met with the argument that though he spends, or has spent for him, what they may well call a lot of money, he has not indulged in conduct at all obviously riotous or manifested any tendency toward extravagance justly to be described, for him, as wild. He is, in short, living as his parents have accustomed him to live and on the scale they regarded as suitable for the heir of wealth.

But, just the same, the referee's approval of an annual schedule of expenses for one boy that foots up $27,000 does undoubtedly leave in most minds a feeling that there is something wrong in the situation. The glimpse of the wrongness may be dim, yet the mental reaction to it remains.

THE MILITIA PAY BILL.

A Plan Which Has for Many Years Proved Unsuccessful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is lamentable, after such lucid statements as have been published by you from the pen of Henry L. Stimson concerning the impracticability of making national defense rest upon the State militia, of disregarding the plain maxim that national defense requires national control, that Congress is adopting the pay bill and is intent upon perpetuating an effort that has been demonstrated through many years as utterly futile.

Mr. Stimson has referred to the nonsuccess of this plan since the adoption of the Dick bill in 1903. I wish to explain for what it may be worth that the effort has been the Congressional vogue under the labors of the National Guard conventions for a very much longer period.

In April, 1880, Mr. Scales from the Committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives presented a most complete report upon the House of Representatives bill 5,638 to reorganize and discipline the militia. After giving very fully the history of the militia in the United States the bill is described as providing for an enlarged appropriation for militia pensions, arms, uniforms, and equipment, terms of enlistment to secure uniformity, accountability for property issued to the States, annual returns, rifle practice, details of regulars, and generally to aid and encourage the formation of volunteer organizations in the States. The total of the organized militia then was 125,906 officers and men. Now it is 129,000.

This was then said to be a "happy solution of all the constitutional questions involved," and from that day to this the cry has been going up from the National Guard officers, "Give us more pay, more material, more aid, and we will be a better force to rely upon."

It would be amusing if it were not so pathetic to see our Government policy so stupid, so incapable of change, and so insistent upon riding to a fall. To have the leader in national defense so ignorant of the records of failures in the many acts passed by Congress, to make the several State forces a Federalized force, that in this crucial hour when a reform law could be passed he insists upon contiuuing the worn-out experiment is enough to cause the House to remove him, and his constituents forever to reject him as a legislator.

To think of Garrison driven out and Hay retained as a legislative factor is a commentary on the Democratic Party. Will the Senate do its duty? The records of Congress are full of reports and debates in which this matter of constitutional difficulties has been discussed and demonstrated. Will not Wilson and Baker and Scott and Weaver plead with the Senators to require the House bill to be amended, to create a Federal second line under Federal control? In no other way can a vast increase in the regular army be obviated.

The States will not continue to maintain Federal forces if Federal control or swapping management for pay is developed much further. The appropriations by States will not be made for Federal forces, nor should they be, as gross inequality will result therefrom.

C. E. LYDECKER.

New York, March 24, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Old and Modern Masters' Works on View at Anderson Galleries.

The varied collection of old and modern masters on view at the Anderson Galleries prior to their sale by auction next week come from several sources. The largest section comprises a part of a group assembled by M. Muijser of The Hague, and bought from him by William Macbeth. A few of the pictures were sold soon after their arrival in New York, and the rest were stored by Mr. Macbeth, who explains the present offering of them by the fact that the constantly increasing interest in American pictures, his old-time specialty, so held his attention to that field that he had put the old masters aside, postponing their exhibition from year to year, and finally deciding to part with them.

The authenticity of many of the examples now shown has been established by experts, Dr. Hofstede de Groot among them; others are left to the judgment of the critics and public.

The seventeenth century Dutchman, D. D. Santvoort, is by no means the most important painter recorded in the catalogue, but few of the pictures in the collection can surpass in quality the portrait of Elizabeth Spiegel by Santvoort, a three-quarter length figure of a young girl in a golden-brown dress, with white pearls, and a homely little face as fresh as the flowers of May, under an elaborate feather headdress.

Another interesting picture is by Philip Van Dyck, who painted during the first half of the eighteenth century. It is called "The Musicale," and represents a lady in a green gown holding a sheet of music in one hand and letting the fingers of her other hand rest on the keys of a piano. A man standing behind her chair is playing a violin. Through a doorway the figure of a servant carrying a dish of fruit is seen, and in the foreground a little dog clambers up the knee of the lady. In spite of the hardness of the execution and the uningratiating color, there is a directness and soundness about the work that lend dignity to it. The seventeenth century P. Quast is responsible, according to Dr. de Groot, for a group of figures surrounding a man reading a paper. The faces are ugly and the proportions distorted, but the rich color of the reddish browns under a brooding gray sky is very fine.

A nude figure of a woman by C. A. Van Loo is another fine piece of color, the red and white of the draperies combining with warm flesh tones in a strong harmony. The modeling of the figure also is firm and authoritative.

Other pictures are from the estate of Florence B. Ruthrauff, from the collection of Mrs. Joseph J. Little, from the estate of Dr. R. A. Witthaus, and from anonymous collections. Among them are two queer little panels daringly scribed to Abel Grimmer, circular in form, with sprightly rural scenes illustrating the parables of the Sower and the Heir.

The visitor who knows what he likes and is willing to show favor to the lesser known may spend a pleasant hour in the galleries. There are a number of American pictures worthy of attention. Blakelock is represented by several aggressive examples that certainly are not characteristic of his good moments, but there is one painting of a red rose against a dark background that is a little masterpiece of his genius. Probably no one will want it very much because it is not an Indian or a "golden glow," but its beauty is sufficient to justify its inclusion in any collection, with or without a great name attached to it.

Roosevelt and Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past year I have wondered at your inconsistency in advocating preparedness, in condemning our condition of unpreparedness, and at the same time not being willing to put the blame where it certainly belongs. Your article "Negligence and its Consequences" regarding our lack in aerial preparedness closes with these words: "The responsibility for it should be put exactly where it belongs."

I share the opinion with others that this responsibility belongs to President Wilson. You seem to be more interested in writing cynical editorial articles on Theodore Roosevelt, to whom the United States is indebted largely for the present preparedness interest, than in locating directly the responsibility. I am one of those who believe that this Fall will see a clearing of our national affairs. If the wish is father to the thought, the white feather group in Congress with their "too-proud-to-fight" leader will be replaced by American patriots whose leader will be Theodore Roosevelt.

J. F. WILLIAMS.

New York, March 27, 1916.

Subway Clocks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you think you could persuade the Thompson Legislative Committee when it has finished examining the machinery of the subway, to take up the matter of the subway clocks? Each day we gaze out anxiously at the clocks, station after station, hoping that by some act of Heaven light has come to them. But no. Shyly veiling their faces in their own moldings' shadows from the two bending lamps beside them, they keep careful guard of whatever time it may be.

You may stare with your far-sighted eye at the clock on the other side or squint with your astigmatic one at the clock on the near side. It is all the same. You see nothing.

PETER.

New York, March 27, 1916.

FROM A WAITING AMBULANCE.

[An American woman living in Rome, in a letter inclosing these verses, writes of Mme. Sindici: "She is now resting here after ten months' work on the battlefields of Belgium, gathering the wounded and taking them in her motor to the ambulance in the rear. Once a part of her motor was knocked off by a shell, but she was not wounded. Her book, 'Red Fields,' will come out in the Spring, and I hope that Americans may be interested in it. She is a most remarkable woman. My daughter asked her if she was afraid under fire. 'Yes, horribly,' she said; but she went on, just the same."]

We saw three guns, one day, 'twixt
ditch and field—
Do you remember?—
Gray-throated hounds, leashed to the
will of man,
Borrowed from hell that they might
bark at hell.
Far off,
There was a sly, curved water-line that
gleamed
Between dull banks of sodden earth,
As the drawn crescent of a watching
eye might gleam
Between dropped lids.
Gray-throated hounds, too strained to
pant, that knew
They must not quiver
And must not run and snatch—or miss—
their prey,
Each emptied body leaped as each lean
flank
In turn
Flung out its loud, bright, heart—
straight, terrible
And lightning-swift to burst and kill.
One flame, one roar—and silence! Many
miles away,
A little smoke!
Our own, breasts, too, held no more
hearts, but just
An empty knocking. . . .
"A foe or two the less—more blind, raw
souls
Hurled back, face downwards, to the
God of Truth!"
And then,
Because our thoughts were such as
mock at words,
We watched a pen-stroke on the sky—
A man-made bird, tense-winged, above
The Templar's Tower
Of Nieuport Ville!

MAGDA SINDICI.

THE PASSING OF CHIVALRY IN WARFARE.

Survivals of the Knightly Code Are Vanishing as Fighting Becomes More Impersonal—The Turk Improves His Reputation.

By STERLING E. EDMUNDS,
Lecturer on International Law, St. Louis University Law School.

St. Louis, March 25.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the present great war surpasses all others in history as a mechanical one, so it will take rank as the least chivalrous among modern conflicts. Since science has perfected apparatus for annihilating unseen armies across vast distances it is inevitable that the operation should become less and less personal. History reveals the chivalrous action of war ever diminishing as the distance in time lengthens from the days of personal combat; and as Professor Bordwell remarks in his "Law of War," it is a relief to look back on that age of punctiliousness from the sometimes overingenious stratagems of today.

That age, of which Professor Bordwell speaks, presents some apparently absurd instances of the application of the code of honor, as, for example, when 100,000 French at the battle of Crecy, in 1346, disdaining strategy as not becoming true knights, went upon the field so unprepared that they were overwhelmed by 40,000 Englishmen.

In as comparatively late a work on war as that of Richard Zouche, published in 1640, we find a serious discussion on the question "whether the General of an army who is challenged by an enemy may honorably decline a duel." After laborious argument he resolves the question in the affirmative, citing the rejection of a challenge by the Earl of Hertford, at the head of an English army, offered by the Earl of Huntly, on behalf of the Regent of Scotland; and the similar action of Augustus toward a challenge from Antony. Yet there were precedents on the other side.

How uncompromising was the sentiment for the maintenance of honorable methods of combat may be seen from the decree of Pope Innocent III., prohibiting the use, against Christian enemies, of the arbalest or crossbow, and of machines for hurling projectiles of the type of the ballista.

The rise of chivalry dates from its introduction into Germany by the Emperor Henry I., in the tenth century. He instituted tournaments and ordained that none should be admitted who did not profess Christianity, or who had committed perjury, treason, murder in cold blood, or violation against honor. It was not long before all of Europe felt the influence of the principle that an enemy may be killed only in fair and open fight.

The great prejudice against the use of firearms reflected the same sentiment. It was many years after their invention before they attained to the status of an honorable weapon of war. Meantime all who used them were anathema. No knight felt a duty to show them mercy. Chevalier Bayard, le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche, typifies this spirit in history as one who thanked God on his deathbed that he had never given quarter to a musketeer.

It was really due to the spread of chivalry that the practice of enslaving captives gave way to that of permitting ransom; and that, finally, to the present status of the prisoner of war, which is so far ameliorated by The Hague conventions that prisoners are not only repatriated at the peace, but meantime are fed, clothed, and sheltered, the officers enjoying uninterrupted salary. The prison camps in Europe today have not been conducted with very scrupulous regard to these duties and present a distinct lapse as compared, for example, with the high example set by Japan in her war with Russia. There Japan imported Russian cooks, gave the prisoners much liberty and provided entertainment on a scale that might have satisfied the obligations of a host to a guest.

A striking instance of recrudescence to ancient savagery is to be found in the use of poisonous gases, which, however effective, is dishonorable by all of the better standards of history. And the use of explosive shells that disseminate asphyxiating gases also falls under condemnation, specially pronounced in The Hague conventions.

Before the outbreak of the present war the surviving elements of chivalry had given to pickets, sentinels, or outposts a very large degree of immunity from wanton attack, even when in sight of the enemy. As Spaight says in his "War Rights on Land":

> Although war law sanctions the killing of all enemy combatants, save such as have surrendered or are wounded and cease to resist, or are specially protected by a flag of truce or by a passport or safe-conduct, a usage is in the making by which armies refrain from killing each other's vedettes and sentries, when no further end, beyond the killing of the man or men immediately concerned, is gained by the act. In the Crimean war the English and Russian vedettes did not disturb one another, and in the Secession war the similarity of race and language led to something more than mutual forbearance on the part of the belligerents' pickets.

This was no less true in the Boer war, where the killing of sentinels was generally discountenanced, and where the Boers, unable to guard prisoners of war, refused to fall back upon that barbarous dictum that they may be killed in such circumstances, but released them. The German war code, however, expressly sanctions the killing of prisoners of war in extreme circumstances. In the Franco-Prussian war there was a marked disregard of forbearance as to pickets, and they became the invariable targets for sharpshooters. As Sutherland Edwards says in his "The Germans in France":

> Contrary to modern custom, the outpost duty at Strasburg was a game of hide-and-seek, in which the forfeit of discovery was the bullet. The usual rule was to shoot at sight.

And Archibald Forbes says of the same war in his "Memories and Studies of War and Peace":

> During the siege of Paris there was a miserably great amount of simple cold-blooded murder perpetrated on the outposts. No other term than murder expresses the killing of a lone sentry by pot-shot at long range. It was like shooting partridges sitting.

It is an evidence of the supposed fixedness of the custom that Article 23 of the United States Army Instructions forbids the killing of outposts, sentinels, and pickets when no further object is to be served. Of course, in order successfully to carry out a surprise attack the sentry may be killed, but that is allowable only as an incidental or necessary act in a larger military operation.

In the early part of the present war there were numerous occasions when unauthorized truces were instituted by the men in the opposing lines, and even in some cases fraternizing and exchange of cigarettes and food. Such conduct is highly prejudicial to discipline and has been stopped. "Sniping" has now settled down to be the rule and no head is safe above a parapet. The sentry has retired behind an earthen wall over which the inanimate eye of the periscope looks safely in his stead. A "sniper" now feels no sense of guilt in picking off an enemy from some cleverly hidden watching post, but may even receive an order of merit, according to the number he has potted.

There is one unexpected source of gratification in this war and that is the development of the Turk into what Englishmen universally now term "a clean fighter." After the Turks' horrible excesses in the Balkans only a few years ago little hope was felt that they would ever conduct themselves in such manner as to merit and receive the commendation of their enemies.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

KING AND STADTHOLDER.

The Reference to William III. on the Nassau Street Tablet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today you inform us that a memorial tablet is to be placed in Nassau Street, the inscription whereof reads in part that this street was named in honor of William III., King of England and sometime Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic.

As I did not trust my own faulty knowledge of the English language about the exact meaning of that "sometime," I have consulted some of my learned colleagues. They agree with me that "sometime" in this connection gives the average reader the impression that William III. was at one time and another Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic, but had changed that dignity for the more illustrious office of King of England.

William III. was the son of Stadtholder William II., who was the son of Stadtholder Frederick Henry, who was the son of the great Stadtholder William the Silent. Therefore he was born to the job, so to speak. He became Stadtholder in the year 1672 at the age of 22. When, in the year 1688, it became imperatively necessary to remove King James of England, William III. performed that delicate operation to the general contentment of all parties concerned, and from the year 1689 until his death, in the year 1702, he divided his time between the offices of Stadtholder and King.

We are only too happy to have loaned one of our most able statesmen to England in her hour of need, but kindly, when next the Maiden Lane Historical Society places a few tablets in a sometime Dutch colony, will it get its historical statements correct?

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 24, 1916.

In Memory of Mme. Depage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last January you very kindly published a letter from me calling attention to the needs of the convalescents of the Belgian base hospital at La Panne. Thanks to the generous response from your readers I have shipped hundreds of pairs of socks and several cases of soft leather slippers to Mme. Hanssens of the hospital staff. Dr. Depage, head surgeon of the Belgian Red Cross, has just written expressing his gratitude for the help afforded his hospital.

The anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania is approaching, May 7. What could be more proper than to commemorate that day, the day on which Mme. Marie Depage went down with the ship, by sending to Dr. Depage the articles of which his hospital is in need, socks and leather slippers, for the men able to leave their beds?

May I, through your columns, again ask your kind-hearted readers for contributions for this purpose?

(Miss) MARTHA R. WHITE,
18 West Sixty-ninth Street.

New York, March 26, 1916.

Anti-Suffrage Demands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, through your columns, say a word to Mrs. Homer Foote, Jr.? Her letter shows such a remarkable inconsistency that I cannot refrain from comment. Mrs. Foote signs herself as "Opposed to Woman Suffrage," yet in the body of her letter she demands a voice in the way affairs are being conducted in Albany. That is just what the suffragettes want—so why oppose them?

MIGNON OXER.

New York, March 26, 1916.

THE MARSHAL'S SALE.

An Explanation of the Way In Which It Was Conducted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES has been designated by the Judges in the Southern District of New York as the medium through which the United States Marshal for said district shall publish notices of sales conducted by him.

Therefore, when the Marshal was directed by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to sell certain gowns under seizure he prepared and caused to be published in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following advertisement:

> UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, corner Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., seven gowns and one coat, one lace-trimmed gown, one silk gown, &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale between 9 and 11 o'clock.
>
> Catalogues mailed upon request.
>
> Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1916.
>
> THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
> U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

This advertisement was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES in twelve insertions, beginning March 1, and the bill for same was $54.

In view of the fact that I, as United States Marshal, used THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it alone, for the newspaper advertising of this sale would seem to give unusual point to the criticism of THE TIMES in an editorial article published March 24 and headed "A Foolish Old Custom," that with "very little extra cost for advertising" the gowns could "have been sold for more than half their appraised value," inasmuch as I had, until your comment upon the results of the sale seemed to suggest the contrary, labored under the impression that THE TIMES was a good medium for advertising.

You will note that the advertisement in THE TIMES concluded with the words "Catalogues mailed upon request." Hence, in addition to the newspaper advertisement, I caused to be printed 500

FRANCIS L. LELAND, ART DONOR, IS DEAD

Head of County National Bank Gave $1,000,000 to Metropolitan Art Museum in 1912.

THE BIGGEST SINGLE GIFT

President of the New York Tariff League Was Active in Many Charitable Organizations.

Francis L. Leland, who gave $1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1912, the largest single contribution ever received by the Museum, died yesterday at his home in the Clarendon Apartments, Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, in his seventy-seventh year. He was the President of the New York County National Bank.

Mr. Leland was born in Montevideo, Uruguay, and was a son of the late Francis Leland of Boston and New York and of Mrs. Eufrasia de Aguilar Leland. He received his education both in this city and in Boston, and had lived in New York for fifty years.

Coming here shortly before the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Leland enlisted in the First New York Volunteers, and was mustered out as a Lieutenant Colonel. He was a member of Company K of the Seventh Regiment for many years, and at the time of his death was a member of the Veteran Association of that Regiment.

As a young man Mr. Leland joined his father in the New York County National Bank, and when his father died in 1885 became President of that institution.

Mr. Leland was active in matters affecting the tariff, and was President of the New York Tariff League. In addition to his great contribution to the Metropolitan Museum, he was actively interested in a number of charitable organizations and contributed largely to the support of several hospitals.

In addition to the New York County National Bank Mr. Leland was a Director of the Screw and Bolt Stamping Works, of Park & Tilford, the United State Life Insurance Company, and was Vice President and a Director of the West Side Bank.

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and at the time of his death belonged to the New York Yacht, New York Athletic, and Union League Clubs, and the Loyal Legion.

Colonel Leland was an enthusiastic yachtsman and was the owner of the steam yacht Safa-El-Bahr, which was built for the Khedive of Egypt, and is now being used by the British Government for scout service. Before buying this vessel he owned various other steam the schooners Ariel and Avalon and the sloop yacht Scout, which was sunk during a squall on the Riviera, when under the command of his son, Frank R. Leland.

In addition to his home here, Mr. Leland was the owner of the Villa Tivoli, in Florence, Italy, where he often spent his Winters. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Adelaide Monte, and by three sons, Louis F., Dante A., and Frank R. Leland, and by one daughter, Miss Amalia Leland.

VANDERBILT GIVES $12,500.

Wm. K.'s Contribution Assures the Building of Aiken Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 28.—William K. Vanderbilt has given $12,500 to the Aiken Relief Society for the Aiken Hospital Fund and the hospital is now assured. More than $30,000 was raised, and the necessary $50,000, it is expected, will be on hand when ground is to be broken next month.

Mrs. Joseph E. Davis gave a dinner at Willcox this evening, the company including Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Edward Livingston Smith, J. F. Talmage, and Lawrence Perin.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Smith gave a luncheon at Willcox this afternoon for a company including Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mrs. E. L. Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Henry W. Sage, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, William H. Sands, and Walter L. Goodwin.

Mrs. George Vyse Meyer entertained a large company at luncheon at her cottage today in compliment to Countess Gizycka.

McWilliam-Nash Wedding April 4.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor A. Nash, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Nash of Ramaqua, Rye, N. Y., and Culver McWilliam of New York City will take place quietly on Tuesday, April 4, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Nash country home. Miss Nash will have her sister, Mrs. Douglas Gorman of Baltimore, as her only attendant, and the bride's brother, Edmund Witherell Nash, is to be the best man. There are to be no ushers and none except the immediate relatives have been asked to the wedding owing to illness in the Nash family. The engagement was announced March 1.

Reception for Miss Eleanor Green.

The Misses Sarah and Eleanor Hewitt entertained last evening with a large reception for their niece, Miss Eleanor M. Green, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James O. Green, (Miss Amy B. Hewitt,) who made her début the last Winter. She is a granddaughter of the late Abram S. Hewitt and a granddaughter of Peter Cooper.

Signora Luzzatto gave Italian monologues, a supper was served, and there was music and dancing. The guests included many of Miss Green's young friends and many more of the older sets.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE 1847

The firm of Peter Henderson & Co. was founded in 1847, and the 69 years of successful seed-raising and selling that is behind every package of Henderson's seeds should and does make them the best that it is possible to buy. In your grandfather's day Henderson's was the standard by which other seeds were judged and the same condition exists in 1916. Our methods of seed testing which were the best three generations ago have been improved upon from year to year and are today still the best.

Peter Henderson & Co.

New York City

Stores 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

(Opposite Hudson Terminal)

CHICAGO LIMITED

Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices: Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

Lackawanna Railroad

METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson Makes Announcement at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 28.—The annual session of the New York Conference of the Methodist Church came to an end here this afternoon. Bishop Luther B. Wilson made these appointments:

NEW YORK DISTRICT—Allan MacRossie, Superintendent, Ardsley; W. R. Blackie; Banksville and Armonk; G. C. Morse; Bedford Hills and Bedford, E. Hunt; Buchanan and Boscobel, A. R. Hunt; Carmel, E. M. McElman; Cróton Lake and Eastview, J. S. Graham; Croton on Hudson, Frank Fletcher; Dobbs Ferry, F. A. Coons; Goldens Bridge, G. E. Montrose; Hartsdale, B. M. Denniston; Irvington, to be supplied; Katonah, George E. Barber; Lake Mahopac, Obed Mace; Mount Kisco, G. E. Farrar.

NEW YORK CITY.—Borough of Manhattan—Calvary, W. H. Morgan; Chelsea, F. C. Harding; Church of the Saviour, J. S. Stone and A. H. Wilson; Duane, R. H. Travis; Eighteenth Street, B. C. Warren; Five Points and Italian Mission, F. J. Belcher; Grace, C. F. Reisner and F. W. Craverer; Jane Street, Charles Hails; Madison Avenue, W. M. Tippy, Ralph Lockman, L. Lasaurd; Metropolitan Temple, C. C. Marshall; Park Avenue, Arthur Jamieson and Charles Reynolds; St. Andrew's, F. W. Adams; St. James's, A. D. Ball; St. Mark's, W. H. Brooks and J. C. Allen; St. Paul's, L. E. Christian and C. A. Ross; St. Stephen's, J. J. Billingsley; Salem, H. A. Cullen; Thirty-fifth Street, E. H. Rue; Union, P. B. Young; Washington Heights, J. E. Price; Washington Square, S. W. Bell and W. H. Young. Borough of the Bronx—Centenary, A. M. Wilkins; Epworth, C. H. Andrews; Fordham, Arthur Thompson; Morris Heights, T. S. Bond; Mott Avenue, J. S. Stone and A. H. Wilson; Mount Hope, E. E. Miles; Tremont, F. L. Wilson; Woodlawn Heights, W. R. Blackie; Woodycrest, W. S. Maggs.

OSSINING—R. E. Wilson.

PEEKSKILL—First Church, Clarence P. McClelland; St. Paul's, J. W. Tetley.

PLEASANTVILLE—Central Church, J. W. Narramore; First Church, Harry Williams.

PURCHASE—A. H. Nesbitt; Purdy Station and North Salem, G. W. Rice; Putnam Valley, W. G. Gritman; Shrub Oak, H. C. Spencer.

TARRYTOWN—Asbury, J. J. Henry; St. Paul's, J. E. Cates.

TUCKAHOE—E. H. Carr; Valhalla and Castle Heights, C. B. Conro; White Plains, H. E. Wright.

YONKERS—Central, J. W. Jones; First Church, C. L. Cook; Memorial, C. M. Mackay; Morsemere, H. S. Fuller.

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS — Raymond W. Ricketts.

Bishop Wilson also made these general appointments:

A. A. Brown, Superintendent of Teacher Training, Board of Sunday Schools, Madison Avenue, New York Quarterly Conference; E. B. Caldwell, representative department of income, Board of Foreign Missions; J. R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, Calvary, New York Quarterly Conference; G. M. Fowles, Treasurer, Board of Foreign Missions, Calvary, New York Quarterly Conference; S. C. Hearn, Brooklyn City Mission Society, York Street, Good Will Centre; J. W. Hill, President International Peace Forum; C. W. Iglehart, missionary in Japan; E. T. Iglehart, missionary in Japan; F. C. Iglehart, formerly City Superintendent New York City Anti-saloon League, transferred to Syracuse University; Harry Noyes Pratt, son, formerly Superintendent Orphan Home, Albany, and later connected with Sing Sing Prison, transferred to Connecticut; R. H. Riley, Executive Secretary Conference Commission on Finance; Wallace McMullen, professor in Drew Theological Seminary; W. A. Miller, General Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; E. C. Morrow, missionary in China; A. J. Palmer, Secretary Ocean Grove Association, St. Paul's, New York Quarterly Conference; J. Perits, professor in Syracuse University; A. M. Phillips, New York Quarterly Conference; Antonio Satarlo, Italian Mission; C. W. Skinner, Superintendent Women's Industrial Home, Washington, D. C.; Dobbs Ferry Quarterly; E. S. Tipple, President Drew Theological Seminary, Grace, New York Quarterly Conference; C. Vincent Tremper, President Drew Seminary for Young Women; L. P. Tucker, Superintendent Syracuse District Anti-saloon League.

LEAVES $5 TO HUSBAND.

Susie Warner Wolfe, in Will, Alleged Improper Treatment.

The will of Susie Warner Wolfe, filed for probate yesterday, showed that although she had left two bequests of $10,000 each to friends, and had made dispositiop of almost $40,000, she gave only $5 to her husband, Joseph C. Wolfe of the Waldorf-Astoria Cigar Company because of his "improper treatment of me."

Four of her half-sisters and brothers also received $5 each. These were Albert B. Nichols, Hempstead, L. I.; Elizabeth C. Wolfe, East Orange, N. J.; Maud Leake, New Bedford, Mass., and Georgiana B. Wentz, 335 West End Avenue. Dr. William E. Young, 59 West Sixty-fifth Street, received $10,000; Mame Berte, 258 Mt. Hope Place, the Bronx, $10,000; James D. C. Anderson, 154 West Thirty-first Street, $5,000; Thomas F. Hlingsworth, Bethlehem, Penn., $5,000, and Leland S. Stillman, $2,000. Six other persons received $1,000, while several others received smaller amounts.

IN A. G. VANDERBILT'S DEBT.

Executrix of Another Lusitania Victim Asks Letters.

A petition asking for ancillary letters of administration was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Ellen W. Hodges, executrix of the estate of Charles Francis Williamson of Cumberland, Md., who went down with the Lusitania, May 7, 1915. The assets in this State were said to be about $150,000. The petition said, "as the debts of the decedent almost equal said assets the transfer tax assessable upon this estate would not be over $100." One of these debts was $100,000 due the estate of Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

According to the will Millie A. Baker of Duluth, Minn., is to receive $10,000 and one-half of the residue of the estate. The other half is to be divided equally between the father, sister, and two brothers of the decedent. His business employes and servants are each to receive the amount of a year's wages.

MISUSE OF ESTATE ALLEGED.

"Matzoth King's" Widow's Removal as Administratrix Is Asked.

Madeline Levison of 1,381 Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, a granddaughter of Meyer London, known as the "Matzoth King," who died Nov. 29, 1915, leaving an estate of about $170,000, has applied in the Surrogate's Court to have Etty London, widow of the decedent, removed as administratrix of the estate. The petition explained that Etty London was the second wife of the decedent, and was 22 years old when she married London, who was 60 years old. London was a baker.

The petitioner asked that the widow's letters of administration be revoked on the ground that she was managing the estate exclusively for her own benefit, and depositing money of the estate in banks outside the State, in violation of law. The case came up before Magistrate Fowler yesterday, but was adjourned until March 31.

Miss Schirmer to Wed W. R. Fay.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Schirmer, the only daughter of Mrs. Gustave Schirmer of 117 East Thirty-fifth Street and the late Mr. Schirmer of the music publishing house of G. Schirmer, to William Rodman Fay, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Story Fay of Boston. Mr. Fay was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 1907, and in 1910 from the Harvard Law School. He is a member of the Somerset, Tennis and Racquet, Norfolk Hunt, and Dedham Polo and Country Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

Charles of London

718 Fifth Avenue

EXHIBITION

of One Hundred

Old English

Marble and Wood

MANTELPIECES

EDWARD M. KNOX DIES IN 75TH YEAR

Famous Hatter Was One of Last Two Survivors of 15th New York Light Battery B.

ENTERED CIVIL WAR AT 17

Congress Gave Him a Medal for Bravery at Gettysburg—A Traveler and Collector of Art Objects.

Colonel Edward M. Knox, until two years ago head of the Knox Hat Company, and one of the last two survivors of the Fifteenth New York Independent Light Battery B of the Irish Brigade, died yesterday at his home, 26 East Eighty-third Street, in his seventy-fifth year, after an attack of the grip.

He was known as a leader in the hat industry for many years, and took charge of his company more than forty years ago, and brought it through its financial difficulties, making it one of the greatest in the world. Colonel Knox, who had received the title of Colonel from his fellow-veterans of the civil war, was known wherever the survivors of the war gathered together. Sometimes even when there was only one veteran the stories told by and of the man they described as one of the "Swells of Piccadilly" were related.

When the news of Sumter reached New York, where Knox had spent the first seventeen years of his life, the boy painted a false mustache on his upper lip to make him appear of the legal age for military service and opened a recruiting office in City Hall Park. His size, for he was then more than 6 feet in height, rather than the mustache, enabled him to enlist for three months' service in the Eighth New York Volunteers.

His tales of the flight of the Union forces at the first battle of Bull Run were so vivid that fireside listeners often encouraged Colonel Knox to write a volume of his memoirs. He said that some of the green volunteers ran so fast that the money they had received as wages the day before the battle fell out of their pockets as they ran and they reached Washington not only shoeless but penniless as well. Some of the men had run so fast, he often related, that their toe nails were missing when they found themselves out of the sound and smell of the conflict.

His Career on the Field.

As a Second Lieutenant in the light artillery Colonel Knox fought in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and other minor engagements, struggled along in Burnside's famous "Mud March," remaining unscathed until the last moment of the critical battle of the war—the battle of the Wilderness, the South, Pickett's brigade.

With the description of the field furnished by Colonel Knox the Government has erected a tablet and memorial on the spot where Battery B stood as the long line of gray charged across the hollow to the uplands beyond in the last effort to crush its way through Meade's army to the Northern capital. Then, as he was ordering his men to reserve their fire to break the charging line with double canister at 200 yards, a rifle ball struck him in the thigh, and he fell as the pieces began their effort to hurl back the last effort of the South.

When the charge, or the remnant of it, had been driven back to the ridge whence it gathered its momentum, the wounded officer directed the fire of his battery to the Confederate intrenchments. Almost completely paralyzed by the bullet in his thigh, he was carried to the rear and later found by his father in a ruined church at Gettysburg.

In the first days of the battle he had been with Sickles's command in the Peach Orchard. When Longstreet swept over the Union line, annihilating Bigelow's and Phillips's Massachusetts batteries, Colonel Knox instructed his men to fall under their guns and remain there as if dead until the lines had passed. Then they crawled out, dragged their guns to an eminence, and opened fire on the Confederates who had just passed.

Paralyzed for Two Years.

For more than two wears after Gettysburg Colonel Knox was paralyzed and able to leave his bed only when assisted. After an operation and a period of recuperation at Geneva, Switzerland, he returned to New York to rejuvenate his manufacture, just passing through financial difficulties. The company had passed through litigation with Genin over a trade-mark, and a disastrous fire destroyed its store when the famous old museum of P. T. Barnum in Broadway, at Fulton Street, burned down.

He expanded the business in decade after decade, adding factories and retail stores, with the intention of making his name known wherever a hat was worn. He retired from business in 1912. Although he held some of the stock when the company was incorporated control passed to others. It was in real estate, and not in hats, that Colonel Knox made most of his fortune. He owned corners at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street and at Broadway and Fulton, and held stock in many real estate companies.

Honored by Congress.

Remembering that Captain Patrick Hart of the Light Artillery had commanded Colonel Knox for bravery at Gettysburg, Congress voted him a Medal of Honor in 1892. In the same year the G. A. R. gave him a jeweled sword of honor as the most popular and handsome officer of the Encampment. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Medal of Honor Legion, and declined to become Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment after he had been elected to the place.

He was a traveler and a collector of rare and unusual objects of art. He sold part of his collection ten years ago. One of his hobbies was taking trips on new liners on their maiden voyages.

Colonel Knox was married to Miss Florence Rice in 1871. She died in 1914. They had no children.

It was said that he never allowed a veteran of the civil war, either Confederate or Union, to suffer if he could relieve him.

Colonel Knox is survived by his sister, Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, of 320 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, and by three nieces. His nephew, Captain George H. Knox, was killed when his aeroplane fell last August at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

His funeral will take place from St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and Bishop Frederick Courtney, Auxiliary Protestant Bishop of New York, will conduct the services. Governor Whitman and Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, both old friends of Colonel Knox, will attend the funeral.

Walter Cook's Funeral.

The funeral of Walter Cook, the architect, who died on Saturday at his home, 135 East Thirty-seventh Street, took place yesterday morning at the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant officiating.

The honorary pallbearers were Henry Rutgers Marshall, Frederick Dielman, Robert Underwood Johnson, C. Grant La Farge, John A. Mitchell, Edwin H. Blashfield, Richard H. Hunt, Alanson T. Briggs, J. Otis Post, Daniel C. French, H. Van Buren Magonigle, George Haven Putnam, J. Alden Weir, William M. Kendall, Frederick A. Stokes, Austen G. Fox, Arnold W. Brunner, Everett P. Wheeler, Henry W. Jessup, and Thomas Hastings.

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BLAKELOCK PAINTING HERE.

"Moonlight," Loaned by Toledo Museum for Exhibition, Arrives.

"Moonlight," the big painting by Ralph Albert Blakelock, which was recently sold at the Lambert sale in this city for $20,000, arrived yesterday at the Reinhardt Galleries, to which it is loaned by the Toledo (Ohio) Museum, the purchaser, for the big Blakelock exhibition to be held in the interest of bringing the artist from the State Asylum at Middletown, N. Y., back to private life and, it is hoped, again to take up his work. This picture was spoken of by different experts at the time of the sale as the finest picture ever painted by an American artist.

The exhibition of the pictures by the artist will be opened at the Reinhardt Galleries on Monday next, and there will probably be thirty-odd pictures shown. There will also be a big public meeting at the Biltmore at 4 o'clock on Monday in the interest of the Blakelock fund to care for the artist the remainder of his life and to enable him to take up his painting again.

It is now said to be probable that Mr. Blakelock himself will visit the exhibition on one of the days that the pictures will be shown, and it is believed that this will help to interest him and to awaken in him his old-time ability, which he has shown in bits of work which he has done since he has been in confinement. He has expressed a desire to revisit the city and stay at the Century Club, of which he is a member. The day of his coming will not be announced. Dr. Maurice C. Ashley, Superintendent of the Middletown Asylum, is to accompany Mr. Blakelock.

AID HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

Women's League Prize Bridge at the Ritz Nets $3,700.

The auction bridge held yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton under the management of the New York Women's League for Animals netted about $3,700 for the League's hospital in Lafayette Place, the object of the hospital being to provide free treatment and care for all animals in distress, especially those that belong to working people. Mrs. James Speyer, the President of the league, and other members received. Those included Mrs. J. H. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, and Mrs. Richard Peabody.

Six prizes were offered and the first prize, a Ford car, offered by the committee, went to Mrs. Samuel Hagstaff; the second prize, a pedigreed chow dog, donated by Mrs. Franklin L. Hutton, was won by Mrs. J. Julio Henna; the next prize went to Mrs. W. C. Adams, and was an opera box for an evening, given by Mrs. James Speyer. The tea was won by Mrs. Cuyler D. Sprang. The opera box offered by Mrs. James B. Dickson went to Mrs. H. S. Hoppin, and Mrs. A. F. Husted won the short-haired prize-winning cat, while to Mrs. William O'Connor went Mrs. Fiske's donation, a box for "Erstwhile Susan."

The Bridge Committee who had charge of the affair had Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris for its Chairman, and the other members were Mrs. F. L. Hutton, Mrs. W. C. Ketchum, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, Mrs. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, Mrs. J. Julio Henna, Miss Katherine Force, and Mrs. Mary E. D. Dunn.

WAR TALK TO PHYSICIANS.

P. & S. Amphitheatre Looked Like a Trench at the Front.

War equipment in the lecture amphitheatre of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, 437 West Fifty-ninth Street, transformed that habitually peaceful chamber yesterday afternoon into what looked like a section of a trench on the fighting front of one of the warring nations. The occasion was the first of a series of lectures in a new course of instruction to teach physicians the art of efficiency in war.

A businesslike machine gun mounted and ready for action, shrapnel, an up-to-date Springfield rifle with a bayonet, two soldiers, one of them in full marching and fighting clothes, and military men of prominence occupied the pit usually given over to some professor expounding medical or surgical lore. Major Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Medical Corps, N. G. N. Y., delivered the first lecture of the series after a few preliminary remarks by Major Sanford H. Wadhams, Medical Corps, U. S. A., and by Major Lambert Dean, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The lecture was largely preliminary, and five others will be delivered on succeeding Tuesdays. Lieut. Col. Terriberry asserted that experienced physicians in warfare were as essential as fighting men, and Major Wadhams pointed out that for every 200,000 men in the field there were required 2,035 medical officers.

HONORS TO ABEL COOK.

Masons Celebrate His Fiftieth Anniversary as a Member.

The golden anniversary in the Masonic Order of Abel Crook, Chief Commissioner of Appeals of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and Past Master of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, was celebrated last night in the Brooklyn Masonic Temple with a large body of Masonic leaders from all over the State in attendance.

George Freifeld, Grand Master, delivered an address recounting the services to Masonry of Mr. Crook, which included the drafting and obtaining passage by the Legislature of the charter of the Brooklyn Masonic Guild, which controls the Temple; the preparation of a compilation and digest of Masonic law, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1909 and is the standard work on the subject, and his work to obtain the passage of laws exempting charitable fraternal organizations from taxation.

Other speakers were William Sherer, Justice Townsend Scudder, Robert Judson Kenworthy, Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, Colonel Edward M. L. Ehlers, and Louis E. Bomeisler, all of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Crook was born in Brooklyn in 1842 and is a graduate of Williams College and the Columbia Law School. He belongs to many clubs and scientific societies and is a well-known sportsman.

A Son in Clarence Payne's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Payne of 3 East Eighty-first Street, this city, may be congratulated upon the birth of a son yesterday. Both mother and child are doing well. Later Mr. and Mrs. Payne will close their town house and with their little son go to California to visit Mr. Payne's mother, Mrs. Theodore F. Payne of Menlo Park.

J. L. STRACHAN-DAVIDSON.

Master of Balliol College and Historical Writer Is Dead.

OXFORD, England, March 28.—James Leigh Strachan-Davidson, Master of Balliol College since 1907, died this morning. He was the author of several historical works.

He was a son of James Strachan, a merchant of Manila and Madras, who became James Strachan-Davidson of Ardgath, Perthshire, on his retirement from active business. Mr. Strachan-Davidson was educated at Leamington and Balliol College, where he won high honors. Among his publications are "Selections from Polybius," "Appian Civil Wars, Book I.," and "Problems of the Roman Criminal Law."

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MISS SUSAN E. BLOW DEAD.

Aged Educator Was Known as "Mother of the Kindergarten."

Miss Susan Elizabeth Blow, called the "Mother of the Kindergarten" of the public schools of this country, died on Sunday at her home in The Berkeley, 20 Fifth Avenue, in her seventy-fourth year. She was born in St. Louis and was a daughter of Henry Taylor Blow, a former United States Minister to Venezuela.

Miss Blow studied abroad and became a pupil of Froebel. On her return to St. Louis in 1873 she commenced her kindergarten work, paying all its expenses for the first year. She was very successful, and from that time on it became a recognized part of the training of children. Following this, Miss Blow opened a school for kindergarten teaching in St. Louis, from which both Laura E. Fisher, founder and director of the Laura Fisher Training School in Boston, and now at the head of the New York Kindergarten Association, and Miss Mary Watterman, Superintendent of the kindergartens of the association, are graduates.

Miss Blow established the course known as "History and Philosophy of Education" at Teachers College in 1909, which has since become one of the most valued series of lectures there. She was Chairman of the Committee of Nineteen of the International Kindergarten Union, and was the author of "Educational Issues in the Kindergarten."

Her body was sent to St. Louis, where the funeral will take place today in Christ Church Chapel.

Mrs. Rose Fierro Dies at 104.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 28.—Mrs. Rose Fierro died today at her home, 197 Beech Street, at the age of 104 years. Although she lost her right eye, through an accident twenty years ago, the aged woman was able to sew and read without the aid of glasses. Mrs. Fierro was born in Italy and had lived in Paterson for the last quarter century.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. WILLIAM WALKER TAIT, active in women's organizations here, died yesterday at her home in the Berkeley Hotel, 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, following an operation.

ANTHONY J. VALDINE, a stereotyper on THE NEW YORK TIMES for seventeen years, died on Monday at his home, 830 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, in his fortieth year. He was born here and was graduated from St. James's School. Mr. Valdine worked for the old National Press before coming to THE TIMES. He was a member of the New York Stereotypers' Union No. 1 and of Night-workers' Nest, No. 1,908, Order of Owls. Mr. Valdine is survived by a son, his wife having died several months ago.

GEORGE A. WYRE, a former District Attorney of Rockland County, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Orangetown, N. Y.

Miss SARAH A. PALMER, a piano teacher, died on Monday night at her home in Plainfield, N. J., where she had lived for twenty years.

Mrs. CORINNE CHAMBERS, wife of Arthur D. Chambers of Savannah, Ga., and previously for forty years a resident of East Orange, N. J., died in Savannah on Monday.

GEORGE A. STROWBRIDGE, for twenty years connected with the public schools of Morristown, N. J., died on Monday at his home there in his sixty-fourth year.

WILLIAM E. WELSH, a plumber in Morristown for thirty-seven years, died on Monday at his home there in his eightieth year.

WILLIAM H. BOWMAN died on Monday at his home in Boonton, N. J., in his fifty-seventh year.

JAMES E. THOMAS, an engineer on the Lackawanna Railroad for many years, died on Monday in West Boonton, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year.

Miss MARY C. FRIST, the oldest resident of Flushing, L. I., died yesterday morning at her home, 101 Broadway, in that place, in her ninety-third year.

Mrs. URSULA WOOLLEY ST. JOHN, wife of Captain Cortlandt St. John, who served throughout the civil war, died on Monday at her home, 104 Ross Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. Mrs. St. John came of old New Jersey Revolutionary stock, and was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R.

Mrs. ANNE POST CARPENTER, widow of Thomas Raynor Carpenter, died yesterday at her home in Freeport, L. I., leaving three daughters and a son. She was 81 years old.

Mrs. MARY LAIMBEER ABBOT, wife of Frank Prentice Abbot and a sister of Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr., Deputy Fire Commissioner for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, died yesterday from heart disease at her home, 5 First Place, Brooklyn.

Miss MARY C. FROST, 92 years old, died yesterday at her home in Flushing, L. I. She was a daughter of Isaac Frost, a flour merchant of Manhattan, and went to live in Flushing during the civil war.

Mrs. ROSE JOSEPH, widow of Ellis Joseph, a merchant in Manhattan, died at her home, 6 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 85 years. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

GEORGE LINCOLN SEMONITE, 52 years old, a member of the firm of Semonite Brothers, dealers in oils in Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of his mother, 910A Greene Avenue, that borough, from paralysis. Mr. Semonite had lived in Brooklyn all his life, and was one of the oldest members of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church. He left a widow.

JAMES CHARLES DUFF, a Brooklyn furniture dealer, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Monday, in his fortieth year. Mr. Duff lived at 391 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. BELINDA ROBERTS, 94 years old, widow of John Roberts, died on Monday at her home, 85 South Second Street, Brooklyn, where she had lived for the last seventy-one years.

Mrs. MARY BRADFORD BUTLER, wife of Dr. William Morris Butler, Professor of Mental Diseases in the New York Homeopathic College and a well-known Brooklyn physician, died at her home, 507 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mrs. Butler was born in Little Falls, N. Y., and was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Bradford. Besides her husband she left a son, Bradford Butler, a lawyer in Manhattan, and a sister, Miss Cornelia F. Bradford, founder of the Whittier House in Jersey City. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at St. Agnes's Chapel, 120 West Ninety-first Street, Manhattan.

Miss MARGARET JARDINE, for twenty years in the employ of the Abraham & Straus store in Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 447 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. AMELIA LOUISE FITTER, wife of Henry C. Fitter, a produce merchant in Wallabout Market, died on Sunday at her home, 536A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

GEORGE LIFTCHILD, a native of England and formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died at his home, 411 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, on Sunday.

CLARENCE E. CORNELL, for almost fifty years an undertaker in Hempstead, L. I., and a Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church there, died at his home in Washington Street on Sunday, aged 68 years.

Miss ETHEL SCHULTZ of 101 Harmon Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday at her desk in the offices of the Worcester Salt Company, 71 Murray Street, in her twenty-second year.

Mrs. OLIVIA SCOBEY HARMON, wife of Judson Harmon, former Governor of Ohio and once Attorney General of the United States, died on Monday at her home in Cincinnati, Ohio, in her sixty-sixth year.

CORNELIUS TURFORD, owner of the National Linoleum Manufacturing Company, died on Monday at his home, Trenton, N. J., in his fifty-fifth year.

ROBERT F. SMITH, for thirty years in the Treasury Department of the New York Custom House, died on Sunday at his home, White Plains, N. Y., in his eighty-seventh year.

JACOB WERTHMAN, for many years in business in Irvington, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-third year.

Professor GEORGE G. ROBERTSON, teacher of geometry and English at Fredonia State Normal School, died on Monday in Dunkirk, N. Y., in his fifty-second year.

GEORGE S. IVES, formerly for eighteen years Postmaster at Colebrook River, Conn., died at his home there on Monday in his eighty-sixth year.

ANDREW D. REA a wholesale grocer of Newburg, N. Y., died at his home there on Monday in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. GEORGINA ELMINA SHIPPEN, widow of William W. Shippen, died on Monday at her home, 126 West Thirty-ninth Street, in her eighty-seventh year.

Miss MARY J. QUIN, daughter of William D. Quin, formerly Postmaster of Paterson, N. J., died on Monday at her home there, in her seventy-first year.

EDWARD F. McKERNAN died on Monday at his home in Hartford, Conn., in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. LAURA STILLWELL MILLER, widow of Captain David Miller, died on Monday at her home in Red Bank, N. J.

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MRS. NANCY A. SPRAGUE DIES

Gave a Large Sum to Yale for Music Hall in Husband's Memory.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 28.—Mrs. Nancy A. Sprague, widow of A. A. Sprague of Chicago, died here this morning of heart disease. Her body will be taken on a special car tomorrow to her home at 2,710 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, where the funeral service will be held. There will be another special car for relatives who were with Mrs. Sprague when she died.

She was born Sept. 3, 1837, at Barnard, Vt. Her maiden name was Nancy Atwood. She was prominently identified with charity work in Chicago, where some time ago she founded a home training school for nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital. During the last year she gave a large sum of money to Yale University for the erection of a music hall.

The building, which is now under construction at New Haven, will be dedicated to the memory of her husband, who was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1859. Her husband, who was one of the Sprague-Warner Company of Chicago, died on Jan. 10, 1915. A daughter, Mrs. Fred S. Coolidge, of Pittsfield, Mass., survives.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HURWITZ.—March 26, 624 11th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. David E. Hurwitz, a daughter.

LICHTER.—On Tuesday, March 28, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lichter, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Engaged.

FLEISCHER—GROSSMAN.—Dorothy Grossman of 4 East 118th St. to Irving Fleischer of 2,069 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Married

ASCHE—O'CONNOR.—March 27, Asta O'Connor to Herman Theunert Asche.

LEVIS—SIMON.—On Monday, March 27, 1916, by the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman, Florence H. Simon to Leonard R. Levis.

SCHULTZ—CARTER. — Tuesday, March 28, 1916, Emma Downs Carter to Dr. William Magill Schultz, at the home of her father, the Rev. Samuel T. Carter, D. D., 915 Hillside Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Died

ABBOT.—On March 28, 1916, Mary Laimbeer wife of Frank Prentice Abbot. Funeral services at her late residence, 5 First Place, Brooklyn, Friday, March 31, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ALFORD.—Frank, on Monday, March 27, 1916, husband of Catherine Alford. Funeral from Mrs. Alford's residence, 602 West 125th St. Funeral services Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, Corpus Christi Church, West 121st St. and Broadway.

BRADFORD.—At South Orange, N. J., March 27, 1916, Howard C. Bradford, aged 48 years. Funeral services on Wednesday at 3 P. M. at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

BROCK.—At Huntington, L. I., on March 28, 1916, George Raymond Brock, beloved husband of Alice O. Brock, nee Burland, and son of George C. and Mary A. Brock. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday, March 30, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

BUSHNELL.—Mrs. Emma Palmer Bushnell, widow of the late John Mitchell Bushnell, in Deland, Fla., March 26, in her ninety-first year. Funeral services at Saybrook, Conn., 4 o'clock P. M., March 29.

BUTLER.—Mary Bradford, wife of William Morris Butler, M. D., of 507 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, mother of Bradford Butler and daughter of the late Benjamin F. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., passed into rest on March 27 after a brief illness. Funeral services will be held in

DETROIT BATSMEN POUND GIANTS' PITCHERS AND WIN---YANKEES BEAT CHATTANOOGA TEAM

GIANTS GET POOR START; TIGERS WIN

Series Between Detroit and New York Teams in the South Tied.

TO PLAY OFF ON SUNDAY

Ty Cobb Will Join Team and Help Jennings's Nine—McGraw in Squabble with Umpire.

Special to The New York Times.

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, March 28.—One bad inning put the Giants to rout this afternoon when they came down here from Dallas to entertain the fans who have been watching the Detroit Tigers in training this month. The jungaleers, by hopping on Schupp for four runs in the first inning, tucked away the game and made it an even break in the series of games. The score was 8 to 3.

The result of today's game means a big crowd at Houston next Sunday, when the deciding contest will take place, with Ty Cobb in the Detroit lineup. Cobb reports to his club next Saturday.

This was the first game between major league teams ever played in this little city, and the fans came from far away to see it. The little grand stand in Jungle Park was jammed, and the overflow fringed the first base and right field fences. About 3,000 persons saw the contest, and, of course, the result was popular here.

The Giants were not able to show much of their vaunted hitting power against Dauss and McTigue, but they tried hard.

An argument between Manager McGraw and the umpire further enlivened the proceedings. The trouble started when the umpire refused to let Kauff advance on an overthrow into the crowd, though this point had been covered by a decision in special ground rules. The umpire tried to bench McGraw for claiming the play and then threatened to forfeit the game. It was not until Manager Jennings came out and rebuked the arbitrator that peace was declared. Kauff got his base and McGraw remained on the coaching lines. Schupp was wild, and when he did put them over the Tigers hit them.

Ten men went to the bat in the opening inning and four scored, winning the game right there. Three bases on balls, a triple, a double, and an error by Fletcher did the work. Schupp quit after three bad rounds, and Ritter finished, allowing three runs in five innings.

Had Benny Kauff been in a hitting mood today the Giants might have slugged their way to a close decision, for Fred Merkle bobbed up with four hits, including a double. Bashful Benny, however, seemed too anxious, and did not strike a blow. Doyle got out of the game after making a hit in the third inning, and if it had not been for McTigue's generosity in giving six bases on balls in the last four innings the Giants would not have made their last two runs.

Kauff had his chance in the ninth, when McTigue fanned the first two batters and walked the next three. The best Benny could do was to drive Veach back for the fly that ended the game.

After the game the Giants returned to Dallas, and tonight the Detroit team broke camp and left for San Antonio. The Giants play at Fort Worth tomorrow and Thursday. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	2	1	3	1
Maisel, 3b.	5	2	2	1	1
C'wf'd, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
Veach, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Heil'n, 1b.	4	1	2	10	1
H'per, cf.	4	1	2	1	1
Y'ung, 2b.	3	1	1	2	6
St'nage, c.	3	1	2	5	0
Dauss, p.	1	0	1	0	2
M'Tig'e, p.	1	0	0	0	0
	34	8	12	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	2	0	1	2	1
Br'n'd, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2
Lob't, 3b.	4	0	2	1	0
Kauff, cf.	4	1	2	0	2
M'Kle, p.	4	1	3	0	1
Flet'r, ss.	4	0	0	0	3
Roush, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Kelly, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Doolin, c.	1	0	0	4	0
W'dell, c.	2	1	0	3	1
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Ritter, p.	3	0	0	0	1
	34	3	8	24	9

Errors—Maisel, Stanage, McTigue, Fletcher, (2,) Roush, Kelly.

Detroit	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—8
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Innings pitched—By Schupp, 3; by Dauss, 5; by Ritter, 5; by McTigue, 4. Runs made—Off Schupp, 5; off Dauss, 1; off Ritter, 3; off McTigue, 2. Hits apportioned—Off Schupp, 7; off Dauss, 6. Two-base hits—Bush, Stanage, Merkle. Three-base hit—Heilman. Stolen bases—Harper, Burns, (3,) Young, (2,) Dauss, Bush, Beach. Sacrifice hit—Stanage. Struck out—By Schupp, 4; by Dauss, 2; by Ritter, 2; by McTigue, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 3; off Ritter, 3; off McTigue, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 1; Detroit, 3. Double plays—Doyle and Merkle; Harper and Maisel; Brainard and Merkle; Heilman and Bush. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Miller.

DODGERS BLANK MACKMEN.

Athletics Helpless Before Shoots of Smith and Appleton.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 28.—Today's shutout of the Athletics by the Superbas makes the second in three days. Second base was as far as any of the Mackmen got. The score was Brooklyn, 2; Athletics, 0.

In the second inning Jimmy Johnston slashed a double to left, reached third on Cutshaw's out, and scored on Getz's single. Walsh, the first batter for Philadelphia in the opening game, made a double, only to be left at the halfway station. After this they went out almost in one, two, three order.

Robinson tried Sherrod Smith as an opener. The big left-hander was at his best, and as a consequence four hits was the best the American Leaguers could secure. Appleton, who relieved Smith, allowed not one hit during his four innings on the mound.

Olson's one-handed stop and throw of a grounder back of second in the ninth was the fielding feature. Larry Miller and Stengel contributed a pair of flashy running catches.

Another game will be played tomorrow. Jack Coombs and Wheezer Dell will work for the Robins. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	O	A
O'Mara, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
D'bert, 1b.	3	0	1	10	2
Stengel, rf.	1	1	0	2	0
H'man, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
L. M'r, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
J'nston, cf.	5	1	2	2	0
C'shaw, 2b.	3	0	1	4	3
Getz, 3b.	3	0	2	0	2
Mowr'y, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
O. M'r, c.	3	0	0	3	0
Smith, p.	2	0	1	1	2
Olson, ss.	2	0	0	1	2
Ap'ton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
	32	2	10	27	13

ATHLETICS.	AB	R	H	O	A
Walsh, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Strunk, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Peck, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Oldring, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
LaJoie, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
Schang, c.	3	0	0	5	4
Bush, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Ray, p.	1	0	0	1	1
*S'baur	1	0	0	0	0
	30	0	4	27	19

*Batted for Bush in the fifth inning. Error—O'Mara.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Walsh, Johnston. Stolen base—Mowry. Double play—Cutshaw, O'Mara, and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 4; off Ray, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Athletics, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Bush, O'Mara. Hits—Off Smith, 4 in five innings; off Appleton, 0 in four innings; off Bush, 6 in five innings; off Ray, 4 in four innings. Struck out—By Smith, 1; by Appleton, 1; by Bush, 2; by Ray, 1. Wild pitch—Ray. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lewis.

STADIUM ATH. CLUB MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av.
TOMORROW NIGHT.
Gunboat SMITH vs. Porky FLYNN
with one Ten, two Sixes and two Fours.
Adm., 50c. Res'd 75c, $1, $2. Boxes $3.
Willard-Moran pictures 1 to 11 Exc. Tomorrow Night
PARK BROADWAY AND 50TH STREET. 12 Noon to 11 P. M.
WILLARD-MORAN OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES

ELBERFELD'S NINE BEATEN.

Yankees Score a Shutout Against Former Team Mate at Chattanooga.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 28.—Kid Elberfeld, once a distinguished member of the Yankees, led the Chattanooga team against his former club this afternoon and was subject to a shut-out, 6 to 0. Only once in the game was the Kid's nine near to a score. Batting against Shocker in the eighth inning Daley tripled with one out. He was held at third. Shocker, like Keating and Cullop, had the locals helpless whenever so disposed, and the next two batters could not hit past the infield. Not a hit was made off Keating in the three innings he pitched. The only man to reach first base on him got there on a pass. Nick Cullop, the southpaw, was stung for two hard singles, but immediately let out a kink and shut down on the hitting. Shocker with his moist ball was as effective as the other pitchers. Keating made New York's first run when he lifted a home run over the left field fence.

Donovan requisitioned three pitchers instead of two today because the weather was cold and disagreeable, and he did not care to ask any of his twirlers to go four or five innings. He also gave an opportunity to a number of substitutes to play. The Yankees played a good game under the frosty circumstances in a mechanical way; that is, it was not the sort of weather for ginger or enthusiasm. There was another instance of faulty team work around second base—lack of understanding between Gedeon and Peckinpaugh. On a steal by a home player no one covered second base. Consequently, Alexander's perfect throw went to centre field. Either Peck or Gedeon was asleep or there was a mix-up between them as to which was to cover the bag.

Fritz Maisel had his first difficult chance in centre field and arose to it gallantly. He dashed over to left and speared a line drive. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Cook, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
G'h'l'y, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Magee, lf.	2	0	1	1	0
High, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Baker, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
B'man, 3b.	2	0	1	0	0
G'de'n, 2b.	4	1	1	4	2
Pipp, 1b.	2	0	1	7	0
Mullen, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
P'p'gh, ss.	2	0	0	1	0
Boone, ss.	1	1	1	0	1
N'm'k'r, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Alder, c.	1	0	0	1	0
Walt's, c.	1	1	1	5	0
Keat'g, p.	2	1	1	0	4
Cullop, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Shock'r, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total.	36	6	11	27	13

CHATTANOOGA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Daley, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Groff, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Harris, 1b.	3	0	1	11	2
El'f'd, 2b.	2	0	0	2	0
Krapp, 2b.	2	0	0	0	2
Nich'n, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Rowe's, rf.	2	0	1	2	0
K'chin, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Peters, c.	2	0	1	3	1
Swkl, ss.	1	0	0	2	1
M'tina, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Allen, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Karr, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Herb'n,	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	0	4	27	15

Errors—Krapp, 2.

New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	—6
Chattanooga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7. Struck out—By Keating, 2; by Cullop, 3; by Shocker, 3; by Martina, 2; by Karr, 1; by Herbert, 1. Home run—Keating. Three-base hits—Pipp, Daley. Two-base hits—High, Bauman, Boone, Walters. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Pipp, Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Maisel, Harris. Wild pitch—Smith. Hits—Off Keating, none in three innings; off Cullop, 2 in three innings; off Shocker, 2 in three innings; off Martina, 2 in two innings; off Allen, 3 in two innings; off Karr, 1 in two innings; off Herbert, 1 in two innings; off Smith, 4 in one inning. Umpires—Messrs. Gifford and Schaefer. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR PHILLIES.

Chicago Cubs Lose Seven-Game Series to Champions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 28.—The Philadelphia Nationals made a clean sweep of the Spring series of seven exhibition games with the Chicago Nationals by winning today's game, 3 to 1. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Will's, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Mann, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Y'kes, 2b.	4	1	2	3	4
D'lin, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Archer, c.	3	0	0	4	1
M'C'll, p.	2	0	0	0	0
V'ughn, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	6	24	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
B'r't, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
P'kert, cf.	2	1	1	3	0
Crav'h, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Whit'd, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Good, lf.	2	0	0	4	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3
Adams, c.	3	0	0	7	1
Alex'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Dem'e, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Devore	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	3	6	27	10

*Batted for Alexander in third inning. Errors—Zimmerman, Yerkes, Stock.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Cravath, Yerkes, Doolin. Three-base hit—Luderus. Hits apportioned—Off Alexander, 1 in 3 innings; of Demaree, 5 in 6 innings; off McConnell, 5 in 5 innings; Vaughn, 1 in 3 innings. First base on balls—Off McConnell, 2; off Alexander, 1. Struck out—By Alexander, 3; by Vaughn, 4; by Demaree, 4. Stolen base—Yerkes. Double plays—Niehoff to Bancroft to Luderus; Zimmerman to Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Umpire—Chief Bender. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

HERZOG GETS REDS' ONE HIT

Cleveland Pitchers Effective, but a Little Wild in Exhibition Game.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Holding their opponents to one hit, the Cleveland Americans defeated the Cincinnati Nationals 4 to 1 in an exhibition game here today. Smith, the Cleveland right fielder, hit a home run and three of his teammates were credited with three-baggers. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Ch'p'n, ss.	4	1	2	1	5
Roth, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
G'ndil, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Chap'e, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
Smith, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
W'bs, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1
T'ner, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
O'Neil, c.	3	0	2	6	3
M'chell, p.	1	0	0	1	1
†Howard.	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Total.	33	4	11	27	10

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kill'r, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Beall, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Grif'h, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Groh, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
R'dg's, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Moll'z, 1b.	2	0	0	11	2
Wingo, c.	2	1	0	4	0
Dale, p.	1	0	0	0	3
*Williams.	0	0	0	0	0
M'K'ry, p.	1	0	0	1	1
Total.	24	1	1	24	15

*Batted for Dale in sixth inning.
†Batted for Mitchell in fifth inning. Error—Griffith.

Cleveland	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Hits apportioned—Off Dale, 5 in five innings; off McKenery, 6 in three innings; off Mitchell, 1 in five innings. Three-base hits—Graney, Chappelle, O'Neil. Home run—Smith. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Stolen base—Groh. Struck out—By McKenery, 2; by Mitchell, 5; by Jones, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 1; off McKenery, 1; off Mitchell, 3; off Jones, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Dale, (Wambsganss.) Double plays—Rogers, Mollwitz, and Wingo; O'Neil and Chapman. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 8. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Holley and Dobard.

Stone Beaten at Three Cushions.

Joseph Stone, representing New York, was defeated last night by William Kalthoff of Cincinnati in an Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League match game at Thum's, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, by the score of 50 to 45. Kalthoff made a high run of 6, and Stone tallied 4.

Salisbury Links Change Hands.

The Cherry Valley Country Club will take possession of the Salisbury links in a few days, but the formal opening will be deferred until May 1. No more tickets will be sold to the general public, however, as the course will be closed so that it may be in good shape for the opening day.

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Hats, Men's Furnishings & Shoes
Newest Soft Hats
Alpines & Flat Brims
at $1.90
The Last Word in Correct Styles
$3 Hats in Everything but the Price.
Motor and Golf Caps, 50c

WON'T LET WILLARD BATTLE FOR $30,000

Tom Jones Declines That Sum for Bout with Fred Fulton in Milwaukee April 26.

Thomas Jones of Kewanee, who supervises the financial affairs of champion Jess Willard, coolly turned down an offer of $30,000 yesterday for the heavyweight boxers' services for an evening. To most folks $30,000 looks like a lot of money, but to T. Jones it seemed a mere trifle. He gave the offer a brief thought or two and then threw it into the discard.

The $30,000 offer was from a syndicate in Milwaukee, headed by Tom Andrews, the well-known promoter. First $25,000 was offered to Willard for a 10-round bout in the Wisconsin metropolis with Fred Fulton, another long, lanky Kansas boxer. When Jones turned down the first offer, the promoters boosted the figures to $30,000. They wanted to stage the bout on April 26.

As Fred Fulton has been touted as the logical candidate to meet Willard, now that Frank Moran has been disposed of, Andrews believed that Willard would jump at the chance to meet the big backwoodsman. Fulton stands 6 feet 4½ inches in height and weighs 215 pounds. He has a reach which is almost as long as Willard's.

Instead of jumping at the offer, as the Milwaukee promoters expected, Jones calmly notified them yesterday that such a bout was out of the question at this time. Willard's contract with the Sells-Floto circus will take effect on April 29 and Jones will not take on any engagement which might jeopardize the $150,000 contract with the tent show. So Jones wired Tom Andrews yesterday that there would be no bout with Fulton.

Jones was to have started back to Chicago yesterday but stayed over to attend to some final details in connection with the motion pictures of the Willard-Moran bout. He will return to Chicago this morning.

Fulton may be seen in a New York ring within a short time and his first opponent is likely to be Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight. While Frank Moran's next opponent has not been decided upon, there was some talk yesterday that the Pittsburgher would be matched to box Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light heavyweight, before a local club, after Moran has returned from his five weeks' vacation.

MORE MONEY FOR STATE.

Tex Rickard Turns Over Share of Tickets Sold but Not Used.

The State Boxing Commission received some extra money from the Willard-Moran bout for the State Treasury yesterday. Tex Rickard, the promoter of the fight, received nearly $1,000 which did not show in the ticket count because the tickets were not presented at the gate. So Rickard yesterday paid over 1½ per cent. of this amount to the State.

The big bout will continue to be a money maker for the State for some time, and yesterday more than $100 was paid over as the State's share of the receipts of the pictures of the bout which are being shown at the Manhattan Opera House, leased by the Stadium A. C. The commission's official report of the bout is: Attendance, 10,140; total receipts, $151,524; State's share, $11,364.13.

FORDHAM GAMES PUT OFF.

Mud Forbids Play Until Dartmouth Contest Next Week.

The opening of the Fordham baseball season, which was to have occurred today, has been postponed for a week. It was not until yesterday that the game against the Second Field Artillery, listed for this afternoon, was called off, the Maroon management doing everything in its power to put the field in shape to hold the opening tussle this afternoon.

Laborers have been at work on the diamond for the last few days, but the task appears one requiring several days more. On some spots on the infield there is a covering of mud at least six inches deep, while the outfield is little better.

Ray O'Connell, the manager, cancelled today's game last night, no later date being assigned to the militiamen because of the crowded condition of the Fordham schedule. As the game with Lafayette for Saturday has also been called off, the Dartmouth nine will put baseball on the Fordham map a week from today on the local diamond. The Lafayette contest was postponed at the request of the Pennsylvanian collegians, who have also been unable to get any outdoor work so far this year.

Phil Schenck, the former American League Park groundkeeper, who has just returned from constructing some tennis courts at Leland Stanford University, is expected at Fordham today to take charge of the work on the Maroon diamond.

The Fordham ball tossers had their first chance yesterday to hit curve ball pitching. Although the drill was held in the gym, Billy Lush ordered the twirlers to put all they had on the ball, and with Martin, Collins, and McQuade, the veterans of 1915, working in regular form few of the new men on the squad managed to hit the ball. Martin appears every bit as good as last year, while McQuade is showing marked improvement.

BILL TO REPEAL BOXING LAW

Senator Jones Would Also Wipe Out Athletic Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—Senator Samuel A. Jones of Chenango introduced a bill today repealing the boxing law. The passage of this measure would prohibit boxing matches to which admission is charged. Under Section 1710 of the penal law two or more persons who engage in public or in private sparring exhibitions at which an admission fee is charged are guilty of a misdemeanor. The present boxing law, passed in 1911, empowered the State Athletic Commission to grant permits for bouts, rendering the penal law inoperative in cases covered by the permit. The passage of the Jones bill would abolish the Athletic Commission, but it would still permit fights at which no admission is charged.

"Boxing is growing worse and worse," said Senator Jones, "and this bill ought to be passed to relieve the very bad situation in our State."

Senators Joseph and Dunnigan of New York said today that they would either ask for a legislative investigation of the Athletic Commission or prefer charges with the Governor against its members. The Senators contend that the commission has violated the statute which provides that clubs or associations receiving permits to hold boxing matches must have a year's lease on the premises where they are held. They assert this law was violated in the granting of the permit for the Willard-Moran fight.

"I examined nine permits granted in New York City," said Senator Joseph, "and found that none of them should have been issued."

DILLON DEFEATS LEVINSKY.

Has Slight Margin on Points Over Quaker City Boxer.

Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light heavyweight, slightly outpointed Battling Levinsky, the big, blonde heavyweight of Philadelphia, in the feature ten-round bout last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The contest was witnessed by a good-sized crowd of enthusiastic boxing fans.

Dillon won the contest by his aggressiveness and his ability to get inside of his opponent's tantalizing jabs with effective blows to the face and body. The Indianapolis boxer pursued this method of attack throughout the early rounds, and in practically every session he had the clever Philadelphia heavyweight on the defensive.

Near the conclusion of the bout, however, Levinsky, evidently realizing that he was being outpointed, made a lively rally, and during the last two rounds carried the fight to his opponent. However, although he clearly outpointed the Hoosier boxer in the two closing chapters, he could not offset Dillon's early advantage.

Dillon assumed the aggressive at the beginning of the bout. In the fourth and fifth rounds he forced his taller opponent about the ring with alternate blows to the face and stomach. In the seventh session Dillon sent Levinsky to the ropes in the former's corner with a left to the face, and followed this up with a right to the jaw which sent the Philadelphia boxer to his knee for a moment. The latter was up in an instant, and Dillon, trying desperately to end the contest, became wild, and the majority of his blows fell harmlessly.

In the final bout, scheduled for ten rounds, Larry Williams of Philadelphia knocked out Johnny Saxon, a Newark, heavyweight, in the second round with a succession of right-hand blows to the jaw.

YALE TO SWIM IN WEST.

Meets Arranged for Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

The swimmers of Yale will take a Western competitive trip during the Easter vacation. Carl Schlaet, the team Captain, announced yesterday that meets had been scheduled in Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and that, although dates had not been definitely settled, the squad would leave New Haven on April 19.

The tentative schedule is as follows:

April 20, Buffalo Athletic Club, at Buffalo, or Pittsburgh Athletic Association, at Pittsburgh; April 21, Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Club at Cincinnati; April 24, Chicago Athletic Club at Chicago; April 25, Detroit Athletic Club at Detroit.

Tie in Hockey Series.

MONTREAL, March 28.—The Portland Rosebuds defeated the Canadians here tonight by a score of 6 to 5, in the fourth game of the Stanley Cup series for the professional hockey championship of the world. Each club now has won two games, and the deciding contest will be played Thursday night.

Our suits of *"Forefathers Cloth" have caught on.

We introduced them in medium weights last Fall.

Now we have them not only in medium weights but light weights suitable for Spring and Summer.

Briefly, "Forefathers Cloth" is a faithful reproduction of the cloth of 1620—same colors—same texture; even the wool comes from the same County in England.

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GIANT COLTS WIN AND TIE.

Swamp Oklahoma by Heavy Hitting in First Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 28.—The Giants' colts played two games of 7 innings each here today with the Oklahoma Club of the Western Association and registered a victory and a tie. They won the first game by the one-sided score of 14 to 0. Stroud and Harrison, the New York pitchers, allowed only three hits, while the heavy batting of the Colts piled up the runs. The second game resulted in a score of 1 to 1 and was called by agreement. The score of the first game by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
New York	4	2	0	6	1	1	0	—14	14	2	
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1	

Batteries—Stroud and Kocher; Harrison and Kenny; Dennis, Fluker, and Dowie. Two-base hits—Farrell, Ballington. Three-base hit—Stroud. Home runs—Farrell, Jacobson.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	0	
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	10	0	

Batteries—Shaver and Kocher; Kelly, Davenport, and Schafer. Umpires—Messrs. Poole and Pontius.

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Weak Chests,
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Insist on Having ALLCOCK'S.

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Our Tires & Sundry Store
MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS APRIL 1ST.
BARGAINS THIS WEEK
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At "Way Down" Prices.
Too Many Items to Enumerate.
Buy Your Season's Wants Now.
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1,764 Broadway, Corner 57th St.

PLAN MANY RACES FOR POWER BOATS

Gravesend Bay Association Selects Six Dates for Events of This Nature.

The Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay will give a considerable measure of attention to power boat racing during the Summer. Heretofore, while individual clubs in the association have held power boat events, the association itself has never announced regatta dates.

At a meeting last night at the Crescent A. C. dates for six power boat races this Summer were decided upon. They were so selected that they would not conflict with the racing days on Jamaica Bay, it being the hope of the Gravesend Bay men that they will have entries from the Jamaica Bay clubs. All but two of the races will be held on Sunday, as the Jamaica Bay yachtsmen will find better opportunity to be represented then. The Gravesend Bay yachtsmen competed in one race on Jamaica Bay last season, and there will probably be more inter-association competition this year.

The racing dates for power boats selected last night are: June 18, July 15, July 30, Aug. 13, Sept. 10, and Sept. 23. The last date, however, depends on the desire of the yachtsmen to have the sixth race. In the past there have been speed boat races on Gravesend Bay, but the present list is primarily for the cruising power boats.

It was intended to form a local section of the American Power Boat Association, but the Chairman of the committee which has been considering this was absent, and the delegates decided to postpone action.

Those present last night were the President, Carlos de Zafra; John R. Brophy, and Samuel Finlay, Atlantic Y. C.; C. V. Byram and Charles Hollinshed, Bensonhurst Y. C.; Charles Kelly, Brooklyn Y. C.; John Birch and Henry Jacobsen, Gravesend Bay Y. C.; A. F. Aldridge, Crescent A. C.; A. F. Carew, Era Y. C.; E. A. Chapman and Charles Merritt, Bergen Beach Y. C., and H. D. Scribner.

Loyola Hockey Team Defeated.

The Union High School hockey team defeated the Loyola School seven yesterday afternoon, at the Ice Skating Palace, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, by the score of 12 to 0. Walker of Union was the star, scoring 9 of the 12 goals made for his team.

WOMEN CONTEST IN TANK.

Swimmers of Teachers College Defeat Barnard Team.

The swimming team of Teachers College almost doubled the score of the Barnard College swimmers in a dual meet decided last evening in Thompson pool on Morningside Heights. Winning six of the eight first places, the Teachers College representatives scored 43 points against 25 for their rivals. Miss Janney was the star of the winning team, gaining first honors in the dive for form and the 20-yard back stroke swim. The summary:

20-Yard Swim.—Won by Miss Hillis, Teachers' College; Miss Hewey, Barnard College, second; Miss Henney, Teachers' College, third. Time—0:14.

40-Yard Swim.—Won by Miss Henney, Teachers' College; Miss Hewey, Barnard College, second; Miss Dickens, Barnard College, third. Time—0:34.

400-Foot Relay.—Won by Teachers' College; Barnard College, second. Time not taken.

100-Yard Side Arm Swim.—Won by Miss Drake, Barnard College; Miss Lloyd, Teachers' College, second; Miss Love, Teachers' College, third. Time not taken.

Trudgeon Swim for Form.—Won by Miss Lloyd, Teachers' College; Miss Lorell, Barnard College, second; Miss Strauch, Barnard College, third.

Dive for Form.—Won by Miss Janney, Teachers College, with 103 points; Miss Strauch, Barnard College, second, with 98 points; Miss Pearson, Barnard College, third, with 97 points.

Twenty-Yard Back-Stroke Swim.—Won by Miss Janney, Teachers College; Miss Stanborough, Barnard College, second; Miss Chancellor, Barnard College, third.

Breast-Stroke Swim for Form.—Won by Miss Stanborough, Barnard College; Miss Hubbard, Teachers College, second; Miss Chancellor, Barnard College, third.

GOLFERS IN HOCKEY FRAY.

Team of New Yorkers Will

MRS. HURD VANQUISHED IN PINEHURST GOLF

MRS. BARLOW WINS MATCH BY STYMIE

Defeats Mrs. Hurd on 18th Green and Will Meet Mrs. Price for North and South Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28.—All eight divisions in the women's annual North and South championship played the semi-final round today over the No. 2 course.

In the first division Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh Country Club, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, fought out one of the closest contests ever seen here, which ended only on the eighteenth green. Mrs. Barlow laid Mrs. Hurd a stymie here which decided the match in favor of the Philadelphia player. Neither was in as good form as yesterday. Mrs. Barlow was out in 43 to Mrs. Hurd's 45 and was 2 up at the turn. Mrs. Hurd evened the match on the thirteenth, lost the lead again on the next hole, but immediately squared matters again by winning the fifteenth.

The next two were halved and they started for the home hole all even. Both had good drives and good second shots. Each made a bad third, and they reached the green on their fourth. Mrs. Hurd's first putt rested four feet from the pin, while Mrs. Barlow laid her ball on the edge of the cup, making a perfect stymie. Mrs. Hurd failed to negotiate it and lost the hole and the match.

The medal scores were: Mrs. Barlow, 43—49—92; Mrs. Hurd, 45—48—93.

In the other semi-final match of the first division, Mrs. J. Raymond Price, Oakmont, caught her clubmate, Mrs. M. J. Scammell, off her game and won easily. She was out in 42 to 45 and was 3 up at that point. A single putt on each of the next three holes gave Mrs. Price a victory on each, and a half on the thirteenth ended the match in her favor 6 and 5.

Tom MacNamara, New York, and M. J. Brady, Oakley, beat H. J. Topping, Greenwich, and Phil Carter, Nassau, by 2 and 1 in a four-ball match over the No. 2 course this afternoon. The best medals scores were made by MacNamara and Carter, who registered 72 each.

Mrs. H. H. Vancleef, Dutchess County, won the putting contest with 24 on the clock. The summary:

Semi-Final Round, First Eight.—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket, beat Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., 1 up; Mrs J. R. Price, Oakmont, beat Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Oakmont, 6 and 5.

Second Eight.—Mrs. C. B. Hollingsworth, Greensburg, beat Miss L. B. Elkins, Oakmont, 1 up; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Yahnundasis, beat Miss Lola Gibson, Youngstown, 3 and 2.

Third Eight.—Mrs. T. R. Palmer, Erie, beat Miss Clara Murdock, Nassau, 6 and 5; Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Brae Burn, beat Mrs. Spencer Waters, Apawamis, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Fourth Eight.—Mrs. E. W. Alexander, Santa Barbara, Cal., beat Mrs. J. P. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, 1 up; Miss A. Kemp, Lambton, beat Mrs. J. R. Redfield, Greenwich, 6 and 4.

E. M. BYERS A VICTOR.

Champion of Southern Cross Golf Has Easy Match at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 28.—The first round of the match play today at the Palmetto Golf Club in the twenty-first annual Southern Cross golf championship was played under ideal weather conditions.

Eben M. Byers, the winner for six seasons of the championship cup, won an easy match from William Payne Thompson.

The club cup for the beaten four will be played for tomorrow by Thompson, Paul Coburn, W. H. Sands and Prescott Metcalf. The beaten eight in the Aiken Cup competition are to play for an extra cup, presented by Marshall Field, 3d. The summary:

Southern Cross Cup.—Eben M. Byers defeated William Payne Thompson, 4 and 3; J. F. Byers defeated Paul Coburn, 1 up; J. Gordon Douglas defeated William H. Sands, 4 and 3; Ernest A. Thomson defeated Prescott Metcalf, 3 and 2.

Aiken Cup.—C. F. Havemeyer, (8,) won from Thomas Hitchcock, (8,) by default; J. C. Tappin, (11,) defeated Marshall Field, 3d, (8,) 3 and 2; Garrick Mallery, (10,) defeated H. A. Curtis, (6,) 2 and 1; C. Temple Emmet, (3,) defeated Victor Sorchan, (5,) 1 up, 20 holes; L. J. Hunt, (11,) defeated Woodward Babcock, (9,) 6 and 4; Gifford A. Cochran, (6,) defeated E. C. Bakewell, (2,) 5 and 4; Oliver Perin, (plus 2,) defeated C. M. Bohlen, (4,) 5 and 4; Oakleigh Thorne, (14,) defeated Henry Morgan, (9,) 4 and 2.

Consolation Cup—Henry W. de Forest (11,) defeated H. W. La Montagne, (11,) 3 and 2; Bryce J. Allan, (6,) won from Gouverneur Morris, (5,) by default; Gilbert M. Colgate, (12,) defeated J. S. Stevens, (12,) 4 and 2; Josiah C. Thaw, (9,) defeated Dr. Joseph Collins, (7,) 3 and 1; Joseph Harriman, Jr., (18,) defeated Dr. A. M. Biddle, (8,) 1 up, 20 holes; F. O. Beach, (8,) defeated C. T. Emmet, Jr., (9,) 5 and 3; H. Fitzgerald, (4,) won from George Bird, (7,) by default; Frank R. Hitchcock, (14,) defeated Stephen Sanford, (8,) 3 and 1.

Women's Championship.—Semi-finals—Mrs. H. W. La Montagne defeated Mrs. J. C. Tappin, 4 and 2; Mrs. H. A. Curtis defeated Mrs. P. W. Livermore, 2 and 1.

Seventh Regiment's Feature Events.

Two features in the athletic games of the Seventh Regiment, to be held in the armory next Saturday night, are the wall scaling contest and the interregimental relay race, open to members of the National Guard and Naval Militia. The wall scaling teams will include the Bennett brothers of the Naval Battalion, who are champions, and also the Fourteenth Regiment men who have broken records. In the open relay race some of the stars to compete will include the following: Seventy-first Regiment—Homer Baker, W. Anderson, Matt Geiss, C. Clark, W. Gough, and L. De Witt; Fourteenth Regiment, R. J. Hillman, W. Freedman, P. Silvio, K. Gallagher, and J. Clement; Naval Battalion, F. Bennett, W. McDonald, T. Hausen, P. Halley; Thirteenth Regiment, Sid Leslie, W. Leslie, W. Fisher, H. Hirshborn, and E. Kaskell. In addition there are seventeen other events, including runs at various distance, roller skating races, obstacle race, heavy-marching order race, and tent raising.

TIGER FOOTBALL MEN OUT.

Twenty-seven Men Start Spring Practice in the Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 28.—Twenty-seven football men were on hand at the opening of the Spring football practice which was held here this afternoon. Coach Rush and Captain Hogg had charge of the candidates, and notwithstanding rain and the soggy condition of the field the players had a stiff workout in the fundamentals of the game. Practice will be held regularly for a couple of weeks.

LONE STAR OARSMEN LOSE.

Columbia Wins Her Last Handball Match of the Season.

In the last match of the season on the Columbia University courts, the Blue and White handball players defeated the Lone Star Boat Club team last night, 5 to 1. Only four matches were played in the singles. The Lone Star team won its only match in the second set of the doubles. The summaries:

Singles—Stein of Columbia defeated Lillienthal of Lone Star B. C., 21—9, 21—11; Aronescu of Columbia defeated Schwab of Lone Star B. C., 21—2, 21—15; Golembe of Columbia defeated Rosenthal of Lone Star B. C., 21—8, 21—4; Kuchar of Columbia defeated Chock of Lone Star B. C., 21—5, 21—16.

Doubles—Aronescu and Golembe of Columbia defeated Teyser and Seixas of Lone Star B. C., 22—20, 21—8; Mamon and Schwab of Lone Star B. C. defeated Stein and Kuchar of Columbia, 12—21, 21—11, 21—15.

HIGGINSON SHOOTS BEST.

New York A. C. Gunner Wins at Traps of White Plains Gun Club.

Shooting consistently through the six strings of twenty-five targets each, in the third of which he broke twenty-five straight, Benjamin M. Higginson of the New York A. C. won the 150-target scratch shoot at the traps of the White Plains Gun Club at White Plains yesterday afternoon, when he broke 142 out of 150 targets. Dr. G. H. Martin of the New York A. C. and White Plains Club was second, with 141 breaks. Higginson had a perfect string in the third round.

Thirty trapshooters representing several clubs competed. A strong northeast wind swept across the traps in the faces of the contestants.

HIGH SCHOOL LAWN TENNIS.

Team Match Tournament Will Start on April 29.

Play in the High Schools tennis tournament will start April 29, according to the schedule announced yesterday. The competition is for teams of five men, three to play in the singles, and two in the doubles. The high schools are divided into three divisions, one comprising those in Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, another to be known as the Brooklyn division, and the third the Queens division. The matches will be decided on the basis of total points scored, the doubles contest counting two and the singles one.

The schedule for the three divisions is as follows:

Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond.—April 29—Curtis vs. Clinton, Morris vs. Evander Childs, Townsend vs. Stuyvesant, Commerce, bye; May 6—Clinton vs. Morris, Evander Childs vs. Townsend, Commerce vs. Stuyvesant, Curtis, bye; May 13—Townsend vs. Clinton, Morris vs. Curtis, Evander Childs vs. Commerce, Stuyvesant, bye; May 20—Clinton vs. Commerce, Curtis vs. Townsend; Stuyvesant vs. Evander Childs, Morris, bye; May 27—Clinton vs. Stuyvesant, Commerce vs. Curtis; Townsend vs. Morris; Evander Childs, bye; May 30—Evander Childs vs. Clinton, Stuyvesant vs. Curtis; Morris vs. Commerce, Townsend, bye; June 3—Curtis vs. Evander Childs, Commerce vs. Townsend, Stuyvesant vs. Morris, Clinton, bye.

Brooklyn Division.—April 29—Bushwick vs. Eastern, New Utrecht vs. Commercial, Erasmus vs. Boys', Manual, bye; May 6—New Utrecht vs. Eastern; Boys vs. Commercial, Manual vs. Erasmus, Bushwick, bye; May 13—Eastern vs. Boys', New Utrecht vs. Bushwick, Commercial vs. Manual, Erasmus, bye; May 20—Eastern vs. Manual, Boys' vs. Bushwick, Erasmus vs. Commercial, New Utrecht, bye; May 27—Eastern vs. Erasmus, Bushwick vs. Manual, Boys' vs. New Utrecht, Commercial, bye; May 30—Commercial vs. Eastern, Bushwick vs. Erasmus, Manual vs. New Utrecht, Boys', bye; June 3—Erasmus vs. New Utrecht, Manual vs. Boys', Commercial vs. Bushwick, Eastern, bye.

Queens Division.—May 13—Newtown vs. Jamaica, Richmond Hill vs. Bryant, Flushing, bye; May 20—Flushing vs. Richmond Hill, Bryant vs. Newtown, Jamaica, bye; May 27—Jamaica vs. Bryant, Newtown vs. Flushing, Richmond Hill, bye; May 29—Richmond Hill vs. Newtown, Flushing vs. Jamaica, Bryant, bye; June 3—Bryant vs. Flushing, Jamaica vs. Richmond Hill, Newtown, bye.

Horace Mann's Tennis Schedule.

Horace Mann School will have an active season on the tennis courts, according to the schedule which has just been announced. A number of the New York high schools will be encountered and there will be several out-of-town matches. The tennis team will take part in the Columbia interscholastic tournament. One of the features of the season will be the Horace Mann invitation tournament which will be held on May 13. This will probably prove a big attraction to the scholastic players of the city. The schedule for the season is as follows:

April 8, Clinton; 22, Morris High; 28, Hackensack High; 29, Ethical Culture; May 5, Peekskill; 6, Columbia tournament; 12, Englewood; 13, H. M. tournament; 19, Columbia freshmen; 20, Woodbridge; 26, Townsend Harris; 27, Thorp School.

Lacrosse Practice at Stevens.

A squad of about forty men reported for the first real lacrosse practice of the season yesterday afternoon at Stevens Tech. Owing to the bad weather conditions the men had been obliged to confine their work to running and indoor training during the last three weeks. A. R. Dilts has been elected to the captaincy in place of O'Keefe, who has left college.

The schedule, which is one of the stiffest that a Stevens team has faced for several seasons, is as follows:

April 8, New York Lacrosse Club at Hoboken; April 15, Lehigh University at Hoboken; April 22, Crescents at Bay Ridge; April 29, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; May 5, Cornell at Ithaca; May 6, Hobart at Geneva; May 13, Harvard at Cambridge; May 27, Swarthmore at Swarthmore.

Athletic News of the Colleges

More Time for Athletics at Brown.

Students at Brown University will have more time for athletics beginning next Fall, for at the last meeting of the Faculty the recitation schedule, which has stood in its present form for more than a decade, was substantially revised. The new plan, which goes into effect with the opening of college next September, will give added free time to the students on three afternoons each week, and an opportunity for many students to have at least three afternoons entirely free, instead of the two at present. This should be a material help in the development of Brown's football, for in the past the coaches have been seriously handicapped by the late hour at which the players were obliged to report at the field.

Amherst's Baseball Trip.

The first Eastern college nine to take a trip this Spring is Amherst. Today will mark their invasion of the South, but the nine will be without the services of Captain Goodridge, who is ill. Coach Davis will have seven veterans in the party of eleven men which will make the trip. E. Seamans, McGowan, and Taber will comprise the pitching staff, and See and Moginot will do the catching. The infield will be made up of Knauth at first base, Munroe at second, Widmayer at short stop, and Goodrich at third base. C. Seamans will be in left field and Rowe in centre. One of the battery men may be used in right field. Games will be played with Virginia, Annapolis, West Point, Lafayette, Columbia, and Yale.

Harvard Pool Authorized.

The Harvard College Corporation has voted to install a swimming pool in the Harvard Union for the use of the undergraduates. The tank will cost $10,000.

Brown Nine Outdoors.

The splendid weather Monday and yesterday enabled the Brown University nine to take its first practice on Lincoln Field. Coach Pattee expects to put the squad through its first real test on Andrews Field this afternoon, which has been cleared of snow, and it is expected that the Brunonians will be able to play the first game next Welnesday with Rhode Island State team.

Yale Men Skillful Coaches.

Two former Yale athletes have been very successful at Cornell as coaches. Dr. Al Sharpe produced the eleven that earned the so-called Eastern football championship last Fall, he developed a basket ball team that was a strong contender throughout the season, and Walter O'Connell coached the wrestling team that won five consecutive championships.

Athletic Achievements in West.

Bob Simpson, the Missouri University star who set the world's record for the fifty-yard low hurdles at 5 4-5s in the Missouri-Kansas dual meet in Kansas City recently, also won the fifty-yard dash in 5 3-5s and the fifty-yard high hurdles in 6 1-5s. Redkey of Kansas did the 880 in 1m 58 4-5s, and Dick Treadwell, also of Kansas, cleared 6 feet 1 inch in the high jump.

Stanford Has Clever Freshmen.

In a recent meet with the San Francisco schools, Martin House, the Stanford freshman, won the low hurdles in 24 3-5s, and Wilcox, a classmate, did 12 feet in the pole vault. Frank Sloman, the wonderful "Polytech" schoolboy, won the 220 flat in 22 3-5s, and the quarter in 51s.

Colgate's Season in Basket Ball.

Colgate points with pride to her excellent season in basket ball. The five played eighteen games and lost only four, and Colgate is one of the leading teams of the East. Syracuse, Dartmouth, Pittsburgh, and Lafayette recorded victories over Colgate, but Syracuse was also defeated by Colgate later and by a larger score than that which Syracuse made.

Dartmouth Baseball Cut.

Coach Hazelton has reduced the Dartmouth baseball squad to twenty men, and these will make the trip to New York on Friday for games to be played in this section. The squad chosen consists of R. L. Bartlett, E. T. Doyle, C. N. Holmes, L. G. Perkins, and E. R. Williams, 1916; A. O. Duhamel, B. O. Gerrish, K. R. Kent, C. F. Murphy, P. G. Osborn, R. G. Paine, C. M. Salmonsen, and K. L. Thielscher, 1917; H. C. Bennett, F. W. Brumby, L. H. Cousens, G. C. McBride, W. H. Nelson, J. E. O'Donnell, and R. P. Reese, 1918.

Interclass Games at Cornell.

An interclass board track meet at Cornell resulted in the senior class taking first honors with 58 points. The juniors were second with 48, the freshmen third with 12, and the sophomores last with 9. The seniors took first place in every track event. Lewis and Gubb were double winners, the former taking the dash and the three-lap race, the latter both hurdle races. The juniors won every field event except the high jump, which was won by Cady. Richards won both shot puts, the only events which he entered. Neither the sophomore nor freshman class won a first place in any event.

Praise for Swimmer Vollmer.

In commenting on his selection of an all-star swimming team Coach Frank J. Sullivan of Princeton says, "The greatest swimmer who ever competed in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association was Vollmer of Columbia. This boy, who received his preliminary training at the Stuyvesant High School of New York City, is without a doubt the greatest swimmer in the East, in college or out. Had he tried and specialized he would be the possessor of every association record in the fifty, 100, and 220 rather than just holding the record for 100." Sullivan's selection of an all-star team follows: Relay—Vollmer, Columbia; Schlaet, Burchenal, Princeton; Dean, Yale. Fancy diving—Friesell, Princeton; Benjamin, Yale; Kynett, Wesleyan. Fifty-yard swim—Vollmer, Columbia; Dean, Schlaet, Yale. Two hundred and twenty-yard swim—Vollmer, Columbia; Shryock, Penn; Ferguson, Yale. Plunge—Lehman, Penn; Adams, Yale; Norris, Princeton. One hundred-yard swim—Vollmer, Columbia; Burchenal, Princeton; Dean, Yale.

Basket Ball Play-off Tonight.

The deciding and most important basket ball game of the intercollegiate season, which closed more than two weeks ago with Pennsylvania and Princeton tied for first place, will be played in Weightman Hall at University of Pennsylvania tonight. Princeton is the favorite in the play-off, and the interest is so keen at Old Nassau that a special train will carry the Tiger rooters to Philadelphia to cheer for their team. Pennsylvania has been handicapped by illness, and the men practically broke training after the regular season ended, but they have got themselves together in good shape again, and a big battle for the title is anticipated.

Getting a Line on Schoolboys.

Kansas University athletic authorities have devised a system of getting information regarding high school stars in the State. The services of 'Varsity athletes is offered to high schools who will pay their expenses, that the high schools may secure good officials for their contests at a lower cost, and also that the visiting men may see the high school men in action and incidentally talk over the matter of the university with them.

Virginia Wins with New Record.

University of Virginia recently won the South Atlantic relay championship by establishing a new record of 3:31 2-5 for a mile.

Camp to Be Guest of Honor.

Walter Camp, the dean of American football experts, will be the guest of honor at the annual athletic dinner at Syracuse University on April 15.

Trinity Revises Athletic Code.

Several changes have been made in Trinity College Athletic Association's constitution and by-laws. The most important of the changes consist in the appointment of the President of the Athletic Association to the Graduate Advisory Board, the election of two assistant managers for football, baseball, and track, instead of one, as previously, and the ballot system for all elections. When two assistant managers are elected, one of these will be chosen for the manager-ship. This new system of electing two assistants, and from these selecting one manager, is in vogue in most of the New England colleges.

Virginia's Baseball Dates.

Although the University of Virginia has played several games this Spring with preparatory school nines and the Washington American League team, the real competitive season will open tomorrow with Amherst as her opponent. Virginia will make an Eastern trip in May. The schedule follows: March 30 and 31, Amherst, at university; April 1, North Carolina, at Greensboro; 3, North Carolina, at Chapel Hill; 4, Georgia, at Athens; 5, South Carolina, at Columbia; 6, Williams, at university; 10 and 11, Cornell, at university; 17, Harvard, at university; 21, Princeton, at university; 22, Yale, at university; 24, Holy Cross, at university; 25, North Carolina, at university; 26, South Carolina, at university; 27, Trinity (Conn.,) at university; 28 and 29, Georgia, at university; May 1, V. M. I., at university; 3, Princeton, at Princeton; 4, Harvard, at Cambridge; 5, Williams, at Williamstown; 6, Yale, at New Haven.

Syracuse to Send Three Crews.

The Navy Committee of the Athletic Governing Board of Syracuse University has accepted the invitation of the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association to send crews to the regatta at Poughkeepsie on June 17. Syracuse will be represented by three crews—'Varsity, junior 'Varsity, and freshmen.

Athletes at St. Lawrence.

The baseball and track schedules for St. Lawrence University have been ratified by the Athletic Advisory Board. The baseball schedule comprises seven games, five at home and two abroad. Among the teams not previously met by St. Lawrence in the diamond are those representing Norwich and Franklin and Marshall. The baseball and track men have already started work in the gymnasium under the direction of Coach Roundy.

Syracuse Athletes at Work.

Coach Keane resumed track practice for Syracuse candidates on Monday. Only 'Varsity men reported, but the freshmen will also be called out as soon as it is possible to train in the stadium. The coach is desirous of getting outdoors, as he is very anxious to begin preparation for the Pennsylvania relays which take place on April 28 and 29, and for the dual meets with Pittsburgh and Colgate. The former takes place at Pittsburgh on May 6 and the latter at Syracuse on May 20.

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Ask the Man who Drives One

An impressive meeting it is, no doubt, when the executive heads of a concern get together in the front office to decide on what make of motor trucks to install.

It's a pity that they don't oftener call their truck drivers into consultation.

The man who sits on the seat of a truck and steers through the streets knows a whole lot of things about trucks that never come into the knowledge of the man at the head of the concern.

He knows his own truck. From other drivers he gets information about a dozen other makes of trucks—how they handle the load, how they eat up tires, how many days' work can be expected from them in a year, and what the repair bills amount to.

The things a truckman will demand in a truck if you give him a chance to specify are precisely the things his employer will demand.

No truckman wants to have his record charged up with heavy tire bills—with excessive repairs—with breakdowns—with hours of delay in trucking a load across the city.

The men who drive the trucks in America have been more than patient with the limitations of the motor truck—*they have been good natured.*

For years they have found themselves hung up on the road with unexpected breakdowns—emergency repairs and adjustments to make.

But there is a limit to the truckman's patience and to the expense the business world can stand.

The repute in which the truckman is held today is probably higher than in any other period in history.

The *intelligent American truckman is* the *greatest factor in the success* of the Riker Truck.

Mr. Riker and the Locomobile Company of America are under obligations to truckmen for suggestions and ideas *which they can never repay.*

The biggest service done the truck owners of this country was performed by A. L. Riker when he deliberately designed a truck from the *truckman's point of view*—the Riker Truck—the best built truck in America.

A. L. Riker is Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Locomobile Company of America, makers of the Riker Truck.

He is a *pioneer* in the science of motor truck design and building.

More than that, *he is an engineer who believes the engineer's place today is not in the quiet of his laboratory, but in the thick of the working problems of the working world.*

For *fifteen years* Mr Riker has been designing motor trucks to be *used until they wear out.*

The trucks he designed fifteen years ago are *still in service.*

The records of motor trucks in the nineteen months of this world war have taught Mr. Riker more about the performance of trucks under *unexpected strains* than his whole previous experience.

He has put these lessons into practice in the new Riker Truck *—the best built truck in America.*

Now for the first time in truck history, there is available for the business men of America a motor truck in which the unexpected has been foreseen and provided for.

A truck that is good for *war service* is ideally good for *business purposes.*

Truckmen will appreciate especially in the Riker Truck the location of the driver's seat on the right hand side—nearest the curb, where it logically belongs.

Levers on the right hand bringing the operation of the truck to the right arm.

Springs in steering connections, and irreversible gear—no road shocks can reach the driver.

Hand wheel twenty-two inches in diameter—giving a big leverage and easy steering.

The Riker Truck is low—easy to load and unload.

The weight is near the ground reducing sway and vibration.

It is easy to start—easy to run—is quiet—has four speeds and takes ordinary hills on the fourth speed.

No matter what make of truck a man drives, he has a professional pride in getting the *best service* out of it for the benefit of his employer.

He will be interested to see how *his experience* and *ideas* on the truck problem have been put into practice by the foremost automobile engineer in the country.

We invite him to inspect the Riker Truck at our Branch House in this city, and will be glad to explain it to him any time either during the day or *after working hours.*

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GET MANY REQUESTS TO RESTRICT AREAS

Commission on Building Zones Hears Property Owners Between 23d and 59th Sts.

PENN.R.R. ASKS PROTECTION

Robert Grier Cooke, President of Fifth Avenue Association, Wants Hotels Considered.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions continued the public hearing on its tentative report to the Board of Estimate in the City Hall yesterday by taking up the district between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets. It heard suggestions from property owners in that section, both as to restrictions to residential districts and business districts to the heights of buildings.

Cyrus C. Miller, representing the Central Fifth Avenue Association, asked that the commission include in its report restrictions as to building heights between Fourth and Sixth Avenues down to Twenty-second Street instead of ending at Twenty-third Street, as planned at present. John A. Johnson, representing the owners at 436 to 470 West Twenty-fourth Street, which is unrestricted, asked that the block between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, on which his property was located, be restricted for residential purposes only. He said that both sides of the block contained residences and the property owners wanted to keep it that way. Joseph M. Harris asked that Eighth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, be unrestricted.

F. A. Moschzisker, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad, asked that the section surrounding the station from Eighth Avenue to Broadway and from Thirty-first to Thirty-fourth Streets, be placed in the restricted area.

"We think that this section should be restricted to business and manufacturing kept out," said Mr. Moschzisker. "When the terminal reaches its maximum it will become a very congested district if manufacturing is allowed there."

Speaks for Park Avenue District.

Robert Thorne said that the Park Avenue Association, which he represented, approved in general the plans of the commission and especially the plans in reference to Park Avenue above Forty-second Street. Edmund L. Baylies, representing the Murray Hill Association, said his association thought that the commission had shown rare discretion and had planned very wisely for the good of the greatest number in the city. The plans as now prepared, however, he said, showed that business buildings were to be allowed on the corners of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, while the remainder of Madison Avenue, on both sides, was restricted to residential purposes. He thought that the rule should be a block front either for business or for residence buildings, but not both.

Speaking of the proposed plan of heights of buildings on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street, between Madison and Third Avenues, Mr. Baylies said that as both sides of Thirty-fifth Street, between the Avenues mentioned, had been restricted to residences, he thought that very few owners would care to build residences that would back up against a blank wall 200 feet high, as the plans provide. He asked that the buildings on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street be limited to 150 feet and the 200 feet buildings be placed on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street. Herbert Marples, representing property owners on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, said it would be unfair to allow buildings on the north side of the street to go to a height of 200 feet, and the buildings on the south side to only 150 feet.

Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, said that his association exercised guardianship over property in the centre of Manhattan from Washington Square to 110th Street and that the commission had done well and its work was heartily approved by his association. The association, however, strongly urged that the area in which manufacturing was to be restricted be bounded as follows: Madison Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, south on Madison Avenue to a point half way between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, thence west to Seventh Avenue, north on Seventh Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street and thence east to the point of beginning.

Sees Danger to Big Hotels.

Mr. Cooke called attention to the fact that this section contained a number of the city's principal hotels and that it was of the greatest importance for the accommodation of transient population that there should be good hotels in the vicinity of great railroad terminals as a part of the city's commercial equipment, and if these hotels are not protected from factory invasion they would be seriously injured.

"It is also of vital importance to that part of Fifth Avenue included in this district, as well as Fifth Avenue to the north, which represents the world's greatest retail district, that factories be excluded," said Mr. Cooke.

The association also requested that from the southern boundary of the above district to Fifty-ninth Street bounded on the east by Third Avenue and the west by Seventh Avenue, north of Thirty-fourth Street, be also included in the restricted manufacturing district.

"It is also recommended," said Mr. Cooke, "that in the section bounded on the south by Forty-first Street, north on Lexington to Fiftieth Street, west on Fiftieth Street to Madison Avenue, north on Madison Avenue to Sixtieth Street, west on Sixtieth Street to Fifth Avenue, south on Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, west on Fifty-ninth Street to Broadway, north on Broadway to Sixty-third Street, south on Broadway to Fifty-eighth Street, east on Fifty-eighth Street to Madison Avenue, south on Madison to Forty-ninth Street, west on Forty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, south on Fifth Avenue to Forty-first Street, excepting both sides of Forty-second Street, the building heights should be limited to one and one-half times the width of street or avenue, instead of twice the width of the street or avenue as proposed, and for Forty-second Street the width of the street could be allowed if the commission thinks it advisable."

Douglas L. Elliman, a real estate operator of 414 Madison Avenue, approved the work of the commission and suggested that the modifications along the lines suggested by Mr. Cooke be adopted. That the congestion of traffic along Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-seventh Street was, in large measure, to the height of buildings in the district, was advanced by J. Bernstein, traffic expert for the Fifth Avenue Association. In a count recently made at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street 180,000 persons passed in all directions in nine hours. At Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, 140,000 persons passed during the same length of time. At Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, between 3 and 4 o'clock, 2,000 vehicles passed north and south and 900 east and west.

Smocks In Demand Since War Began

An increase in the demand for smocks for children, formerly imported, has been caused by the war, says Mrs. I. J. Dutton of the West End Exchange, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, who says the market now furnishes a large income for women. To defray the expenses of the exchange 10 per cent. is taken from the retail price of articles sold through it and the remainder is turned over to the consignor. The officers of the exchange are Mrs. Henry C. Quinby, President; Miss Josephine Dill, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Olin P. Geer, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Nicholas M. Pond, Treasurer.

15 BILLIONS FOR RAILROADS.

Ex-Congressman Stevens Tells Traffic Club of Present Needs.

More than 200 members of the Traffic Club of New York were at the Waldorf-Astoria last night to attend what was to have been one of their most important meetings of the year, but Congressman W. C. Adamson, from Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who was to have been one of the principal speakers, sent his regrets. T. A. Gantt, President of the club and traffic manager of the Corn Products Refining Company, introduced former Congressman F. C. Stevens, whose subject was "The Railroads as Eleemosynaries." He said in part:

"Some of the great financial authorities of our country have notified us that the railroads will need the enormous sum of between $5,000,000,000 and $15,000,000,000 to properly equip themselves to perform their public functions as carriers, and that there is great doubt evinced by the investing public that such can be done or such sum can be secured because of the doubt that through long periods of time sufficient revenues can be secured to warrant that tremendous expenditure.

"The railroads are now clamoring for investigation. Heaven knows it is needed. One railroad President is quoted as saying a few days ago that there should be a Congressional investigation of the controversy soon to come between the railroads and their employes. All I will say is that Congress is usually one jump ahead of the railroads in the matter of investigation.

"On the question of there being many thousands of miles of good railroad in the United States in the hands of a receiver, I know that there is mileage in receivership, but it is because managers have violated the inexorable laws of good business and in some cases of common honesty."

A motion was voted down to appoint a committee of three industrial representatives, three railroad men, and three men representing steamship lines to cooperate with the other committees now at work on the freight congestion.

MOVE TO FREE MORE CARS.

Railroads Urge That Shippers Load at Least to Normal Capacity.

The Executive Committee of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference, meeting yesterday with Interstate Commerce Commissioner E. E. Clark at the Grand Central Terminal, recommended that means be discovered to prevent cars from being loaded under normal capacity. Cars frequently are only half filled owing to the lack of foresight among shippers.

It was also decided to send telegrams to all railways, asking them to return coal cars to the Eastern railways as rapidly as possible. Recently there has been a disturbance in the coal car situation owing to railroads and manufacturers trying to supply themselves in anticipation of strikes. Coal has been held in cars along many railway lines on this account.

CITY BONDS AMPLY SECURED

Prendergast Says Backing Excels That of Many Industrials.

Discussing the city debt at New York University yesterday, Controller William A. Prendergast asked that the public reserve judgment as to the "pay-as-you-go" policy, and pointed out that its full effect in retarding the increase of the permanent debt would not be seen for at least a few years.

Referring to the alarm in recent years because of the increasing debt, Controller Prendergast said:

"It is only in recent years, since the city debt has reached a very high figure, that the people seem to have become alive to the fact that they have been constantly increasing their permanent obligations. There is no reason why they should not have been aware of that fact through all the years of consolidation, because the increase has been steady and persistent.

"The last six years show a decided decline in percentage of increases, although in that period we have in great part finished the new Catskill water system and also have done much on the new rapid transit system."

He then proceeded to show that the holders of city bonds are more fully protected through the city's material security than are the holders of many railroad and industrial bonds. "The real property of New York as a municipality," he said, "was, by the last calculation, $1,502,704,340, and the personal property $163,287,863, a total of $1,665,992,203. When you put against this the $979,755,414 of bonds held by the public on Dec. 31, 1915, it is evident that the material security is ample."

NEW STATE PASS LAW TEST.

Pennsylvania Seeks to Collect from Jersey Officials.

Further test of the right of State officials to free transportation within New Jersey will be made in the First District Court on April 7 by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Suits for the recovery of fares have been brought against Colonel Alexander R. Fordyce, Jr., of Newark, President of the Civil Service Commission; Ernest Napier of East Orange, President of the State Fish and Game Commission; Edward H. Wright of Newark, Civil Service Commissioner, and Dr. Richard Cole Newton of Montclair, member of the State Board of Health.

Previous trials of this point have resulted diversely. The right of L. Edward Herrmann, private secretary of the Governor, to present a State certification in lieu of fare was upheld in the highest courts against the Pennsylvania's appeal. On the other hand, the Lackawanna has been upheld in a suit for car fare brought against another official.

POLICE SEEK MORE PAY.

Unexpected Support for Lawson Bills at Legislative Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—Senator Lawson's bills providing mandatory salary increases and a broadening of the pension system for policemen in New York City received unexpected support at a hearing before the Cities Committee this afternoon from ex-Representative Herman A. Metz, Robert E. Dowling, President of the City Investing Company, and Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board. Messrs. Metz and Dowling appeared before the committee in person; Mr. McGuire sent a telegram. Ex-Corporation Counsel W. B. Ellison, as counsel for several police organizations, also supported the measures.

The bill providing for salary increases embodies a plan for regrading the force of uniformed patrolmen, establishing six grades. This table shows the minimum salaries that would be established if the Lawson bill were to become law, as compared with existing salaries:

Grades.	New.	Old.
	Salaries.	
First	$1,600	$1,400
Second	1,500	1,350
Third	1,400	1,250
Fourth	1,300	1,150
Fifth	1,200	1,000
Sixth	1,000	900

Dr. Abraham Korn, representing the United Real Estate Owners' Association; Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward J. McGoldrick, representing the city administration, and W. E. Youker, representing the Citizens' Union, opposed the Lawson bills as embodying legislation not only mandatory, but undesirable from the taxpayers' point of view.

Insurance Bills Pass Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly today passed the Towner bill, permitting life insurance companies which have become mutualized to reduce their reserve in certain cases. The bill was prepared by the State Department of Insurance. It affects most directly the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The Assembly also passed the Coffey bill, extending for five years the time granted by the Legislature of 1906 for the disposal by certain life insurance companies of stock held in other companies.

CHEMIST SCORCHED IN TWO EXPLOSIONS

After the First Accident, Dr. Merkin, Bandaged, Resumes His Work.

SECOND FOLLOWS QUICKLY

Experimenter Staggers from Third Floor to Street, His Coat, Surgical Dressings, and Shoes Ablaze.

As a result of two explosions in his chemical factory, Dr. Abraham Merkin, a Russian chemist, who is a Doctor of Science from the University of Berlin, is lying in the German Hospital in a serious condition from burns on the head, arms, and feet. Dr. Merkin is the head of the U. S. P. Chemical Company, a recently formed organization which leased the third floor of the three-story building at 502 West Forty-fifth Street for the manufacture of salol, a product much used in pharmaceutics. The first two stories are occupied by the Forty-fifth Street Garage. Several men were employed in the plant, which in the daytime was usually under the direction of Charles Newmark of 21 Claremont Avenue. Dr. Merkin generally came in in the evening and took charge.

Yesterday evening about 6:25 o'clock Dr. Merkin was at work on a combination of some chemicals, and Mr. Newmark, who had not yet gone home, was standing near, when there was an explosion, and Dr. Merkin was badly burned on the face and hands. Jacob Berkowitz, owner of the garage, ran upstairs and saw Newmark beating out the blaze on Dr. Merkin's clothing. Dr. Merkin was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital, treated by Dr. Wolinski, and brought back to the factory an hour later, his face and hands covered with bandages.

Dr. Merkin and Mr. Newmark continued their work, and after about fifteen minutes there was a second and more serious explosion. Flaming liquids and burning acids were thrown about, igniting the woodwork on the interior of the factory. Merkin's coat, bandages, and even shoes caught fire. He and Newmark, who were alone in the laboratory, got to the door and ran downstairs. Newmark was uninjured, and as he ran he helped Merkin take off his burning coat and fling it aside. When the two reached the yard Merkin managed to kick off his burning shoes, and then sank down groaning on the sidewalk. Newmark's car was waiting to take him home, and when he saw that Merkin was seriously hurt he took him to the German Hospital.

Firemen extinguished the blaze, which was confined to the chemical factory on the third floor, with a loss of about $500.

BOWERY TO KEEP ITS NAME.

Aldermen File Away Petition Which Asked for a Change.

The proposal to change the name of the Bowery was disposed of, probably permanently, in the Board of Aldermen yesterday when without a negative vote, the Aldermen decided to put on file the petition of the Bowery Realty and Business Men's Association to change the name of the old thoroughfare. The petition did not suggest any other name by which the street might be called and if the Bowery business men want a new name for the street they must put in another petition to the board suggesting a name.

After a long discussion the board carried a resolution granting permission to the management of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund to make a public collection on April 19.

An ordinance to amend the Code of Ordinances relating to the removal of snow and ice from sidewalks was referred back to the General Welfare Committee for reconsideration. It provided for a fine of $3 for non-removal of snow or, if the Borough President had it removed, a suit by the corporation counsel and a fine of $15.

FUR SALES WERE BRISK.

Over $400,000 Worth Disposed Of at Auction Yesterday.

January fur prices were eclipsed again yesterday, the second day of the New York auction going on at the Masonic Temple. Over $350,000 worth of skins were disposed of on the first day and when the session was over yesterday $400,000 worth more had been sold. The offerings consisted of silver fox, red fox, gray fox, white fox, Australian fox, nutria, mole, leopard, angora and raccoon. Of these, mole showed the most activity and the advance made over the January sale was considerable. Raccoon sold 10 per cent. higher and white fox 60 per cent. higher than in January.

The high prices which the skins are bringing make "bidding in" unnecessary, and shippers are highly pleased with the figures they are getting. The bidding continues to be most spirited and "Ups" from the spotters on the auctioneers's platform rival at times a machine gun in rapidity.

The attendance yesterday when the sale started was a little below the regular number, but later in the day the hall was well filled. The sessions starting with today will be continued into the evening.

The following list gives the furs sold yesterday, the prices up to which they were sold and the advances over January prices, as compiled officially for the New York Fur Auction and Sales Corporation:

Red foxes, No. 1 and 2, up to $15, 20 per cent. advance; red fox, Eastern, Nos. 1 and 2, up to $9.70, 20 per cent. advance; gray fox, Eastern, up to $2.90, 25 per cent. advance; white fox up to $22.50, 60 per cent. advance; nutria up to $52, no advance; mole, up to $15.50, 50 per cent. advance; raccoon, Northern, $5.10, 10 per cent. advance; raccoon, southwestern, up to $2.75, 20 per cent. advance; Australian fox, poor lot, 55 cents; leopard, up to $7.50, none offered in January; Turkish angora, $1.50; and angora cape, 55 cents.

The offerings today will consist of tiger, jaguar, panther, monkey, white fox paws, Russian sable, wolf, mink, marten, fitch, kolinsky, lynx and muskrat. The sale starts at 10 o'clock.

At the dinner of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry, which was held at the Astor last night, the 600 guests present cheered Constantine J. Medzikhovsky, the Russian Commercial Attaché, when he said:

"Gentlemen, our nearest neighbors have become our most distant neighbors and our friends far beyond the ocean our closest neighbors. I mean the United States."

By statistics Mr. Medzikhovsky showed that Germany had been acting as a "middleman" in the fur trade and making rich profits. He emphasized the desire of the Russian Government to cooperate with the United States in fostering a direct trade with Russia.

Others who spoke were Controller Prendergast, W. S. Kies, Vice President of the National City Bank, and Louis Schram of the Merchants' Association.

Death by Grief Costs Road $7,500.

In the collision on the Ninth Avenue elevated road on Nov. 25, 1914, William Taylor, a track walker, was killed. The company got the widow to sign a paper releasing the company from any further liability for $500. A few months afterward Mrs. Taylor died, mainly because of grief over the loss of her husband. Margaret Daley, as administratrix of the estate of Taylor, sued the Interborough Company for $10,000 damages, and the company set up the release as a defense. But a jury in the Justice Ford's part of the Supreme Court yesterday brought in a verdict for $7,500, from which the widow's third was deducted, leaving $5,000 for the Taylor children.

URGES INSURANCE ON BRAINS

William J. Graham Starts Campaign for Business Life Policies.

William J. Graham of the Equitable Life Assurance Society last night told the Life Underwriters of New York, at a dinner held in Stewart's, in Park Place, that the credit and success of many large and small businesses in New York City were being hazarded by the failure to provide business life insurance on the lives of persons whose brains, energy, or capital were essential to the success of the business.

His speech was designed to start the underwriters on a campaign for writing this sort of insurance, and he quoted statements from officials of the National City Bank, the First National Bank, the Harriman National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Metropolitan Trust Company, the Colonial National Bank, the New Netherlands Bank, and the Guaranty Trust Company to show the importance attached by capitalists in estimating credit on protection of this sort to a business which might be endangered by the loss of an executive or a partnership which might be seriously affected by a sudden withdrawal of funds.

"The business insurance movement is one of conservation and thrift," he said. "While it is not in itself sufficient as a basis for credit, it is an important adjunct and should achieve a large vogue."

Other speakers were Elmer E. Rittenhouse, President of the Life Extension Institute, and Arthur Ruhl of Collier's Weekly. Lawrence Priddy, President of the Underwriters, introduced the speakers.

SHE WEDDED AN EX-CONVICT

On That Ground 17-Year-Old Mrs. Reilly Asks an Annulment.

A suit for the annulment of her marriage was brought yesterday by Celia Lessler Reilly of 17 Catharine Street, through her mother, Mrs. Tillie Lessler, as guardian ad litem, against George Washington Reilly, also known as George Raines, before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court.

The girl testified that she eloped and was married when she was 17 years old, on Sept. 22, 1915, and that she learned afterwards that her husband had a criminal record; that he had been divorced, and that his number, according to the testimony and an exhibit of the record, was "B, 1—4903" in the rogues' gallery. She also learned, she said, that he had substituted a man for himself to obtain the license and that he took the wedding ring from her, telling her after the marriage it was borrowed for the occasion. He also had a number of convictions against him and had served a term on Blackwell's Island, according to the testimony.

John Howard, a character witness for the defendant, who is a member of the Street Cleaning Department, testified that Reilly was "an honorable man."

"What do you mean by an honorable man?" asked Justice Giegerich.

"Why, he can drink and hold his end up," responded the witness.

Decision was reserved. Meyer Levy appeared for the plaintiff and F. J. Greco, for the defendant.

CARS STONED IN NEWARK.

Three Labor Leaders Arrested—Trolleymen Keep at Work.

Several attacks were made upon trolleymen of the Public Service Railway Company in Newark and Irvington, N. J., yesterday by strike agitators. Windows in some of the cars were smashed by stone throwers and attempts were made to force the car crews to leave their posts. In most instances the disturbers were driven off. Some arrests were made.

In Irvington, Police Sergeant George Parkhouse dispersed a band of agitators that congregated at the Irvington and Hilton line and arrested Theodore Backus, 17 years old, of 155 South Tenth Street, Newark, as a participant in an attack on a car at Springfield and Sanford Avenues. Charged with loitering, three labor leaders were arrested in Newark. They were Henry J. Gottlob, President of the Typographical Union; Charles L. Shoenart, the Vice President, and Bertram Scott of New York. All were found guilty.

Railway officials declared yesterday that none of their employes left the company. Magnus Sinclair, who is in charge of the so-called strike, said that trolleymen were joining the union all the time and that about 100 had been enrolled so far. He said that progress in unionizing the railway men was satisfactory.

CONTROLS BERLIN'S LIGHT.

Province Forms a New Company to Distribute Electricity.

BERLIN, March 27, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Provincial Diet of Brandenburg deliberated today on a plan to systematize the distribution of electric power and light in the Province of Brandenburg. For this purpose the province has acquired control of the Brandenburg Electric Company, which in turn controls the Berlin Suburban Electric Company. The Provincial Government will make a contract for the supply of electricity to the city railroad of Berlin and to the whole province, the agreements being made with a general electric company, which is to finance the acquisition of control in the Brandenburg Electric Company. The railroad administration of the province is to construct a new central power plant.

The whole scheme follows the new so-called "mixed" principle of the exploitation of public utilities, the guaranteed collaboration of the public authorities with private enterprises in corporation management.

KILL BURGLAR IN FIGHT.

Two Railroad Agents Exchange Shots with Two Would-Be Robbers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Melvin S. Scott and Ira W. Truitt, special agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, lying in wait for burglars at Rogers Station, on the Green Spring Valley branch of the Northern Central Railway, had a struggle in the dark and rain with two men who broke into the station soon after 4 o'clock this morning.

One of the intruders, James Hardy of Richmond, was killed, and the other, Edward Carney, who says he is from Altoona, Penn., was dug out of a pile of hay in a barn near the scene of the shooting. Hardy's body was found by detectives later in a clump of bushes.

Scott was shot four times and is at Mercy Hospital. Truitt was beaten unconscious by the butt of a revolver.

LAWMAKERS REBUKE YUAN.

Telegram from 37 to Diplomats at Peking Pledges Opposition.

SHANGHAI, March 28.—Thirty-seven members of the National Assembly, in a long telegram to the diplomatic corps in Peking, declare that Yuan Shih-kai, by proclaiming himself Emperor, violated his oath of office and rendered himself guilty of high treason.

"His duplicity in see-sawing between the roles of Emperor and President," says the message, "is child's play, and we have solemnly pledged ourselves to deprive him of his power and not rest until we have attained our object."

Lung Chi-kuang and Chang Chun, prominent Chinese Generals, have declared their neutrality in the hostilities between the Peking Government and the Yunnan revolutionists.

NEW YORKER IN JAIL.

A. E. Tuttle, a Student, Accused in Maryland of Housebreaking.

Special to The New York Times.

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., March 28.—Charged with housebreaking, Albert E. Tuttle, 19 years old, of New York, President of the Freshman Class of the Maryland Agricultural College, is in jail here awaiting action of the Grand Jury. It is alleged that he entered the Baltimore & Ohio station at College Park to get money to "hold up his end" with his student colleagues. The cash drawer was empty.

According to the college officials, petty thieving has been going on at the institution for several months. Detectives are working on the case.

FLOOD WATERS RECEDING.

Conditions In All Sections of the Country Are Improved.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 28.—Various centres in Western New York today faced flood conditions that threatened to develop into the most serious in several years. In Buffalo, the Cazenovia and Buffalo Creeks overflooded their confines, inundated the populous districts of South Buffalo and Kensington, partially paralyzed street car traffic and marooned many families.

At noon the local situation was reported improved and street car service was resumed on all lines except Bailey Avenue, the extreme eastern boundary of the city. The flood waters receded two feet during the morning and the crest of the flood was believed to have passed.

At Olean, the Olean Creek and the Allegheny River were reported swollen to the danger point and work was begun on a temporary levee to keep the flood waters from reaching the industrial section of the city.

Train service on the Rochester division of the Erie and Attica branch of the New York Central at Alexander was abandoned, the tracks between that place and Batavia being under water. The western portion of the city of Batavia was also inundated. The electric light plant is out of commission, no trolley cars are running and two schools are closed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 28.—Flood waters in rivers throughout Ohio were receding rapidly tonight and it is believed all danger of serious damage resulting from recent rains in the State, is past. Portsmouth reported today that the lowlands about the city were flooded, but that no homes had been abandoned. The river was rising slowly.

The situation in the Muskingum Valley became critical this afternoon when the river was within a foot of the danger mark, threatening Coshocton, Zanesville, McConnellsville and Marietta, but reports tonight from these cities stated that the water was falling slowly.

RATIFY PARK AVENUE PLAN.

Estimate Board Committee Accepts Goodrich's Suggestions.

The Board of Estimate's Committee on City Plan reached an agreement yesterday on the proposed improvement of Park and Fourth Avenues. The plan prepared by Ernest P. Goodrich, consulting engineer in the Borough President's office, was amended by the elimination of the proposed cut along Thirty-fourth Street and the elimination of the proposed loading space for surface cars underneath. It was further stipulated that an arrangement for change in grade on the surface car tracks and removal of the subway kiosks on the east side of Fourth Avenue should be made between Mr. Goodrich and Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough.

The plan as adopted provides for a ramp for vehicle traffic on the east side of Fourth Avenue south of Thirty-fourth Street. On the west side the grade will be cut down sufficiently to permit the opening of Thirty-third Street across Fourth Avenue. The stairways from the Thirty-fourth Street level to Fourth Avenue will be replaced by ramps.

ORIENTAL ART BRINGS $4,469

248 Numbers of Simmons and Hirschfelder Collections Sold.

The Oriental art collections of Mrs. E. G. Simmons and C. A. Hirschfelder selling at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought returns of $4,469 for 248 numbers. No. 20, a carved porcelain snuff bottle, went to Seaman, agent, for $45; Bernet, agent, paid $42.50 for No. 51, a dark brown crystal snuff bottle, and to Seaman went No. 35, a mottled jade snuff bottle. Lorenz, agent, paid $32.50 for No. 103, a globular jar, lustrous black mirror glaze, Ch'ien Lung; Bernet $40 for No. 112, a pair of gallipots, sang de boeuf.

George J. Altman paid $55 for a pair of yellow globular jars with covers; Miss E. Cockcroft $62.50 for No. 141, a temple jar of camellia leaf green glaze. F. R. Welsh paid $105 for No. 143, an ovoid jar of clear white porcelain, and to Miss Cockcroft went No. 144, a rectangular jar with handles, brilliant cucumber glaze. A celadon jar, Ming, with floral decoration, No. 149, went to Mrs. T. Carney for $90; E. Franklin paid $100 for No. 171, a set of famille verte garniture of five jars.

M. L. Jellinek paid $60 for No. 181, a decorated jar, famille rose; E. Franklin gave $80 for No. 201, a pair of blue and white hawthorn jars, and $130 for No. 206, a blue and white hawthorn temple jar. A cloisonné incense holder in the form of a horse No. 220, went to Lanthier for $55. Seaman, agent, paid $85 for No. 225, an imperial Peking enamel sweetmeat dish. To Jellinek went No. 227, a cloisonné enamel bottle-shaped vase, for $50.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

Anti-Smoke Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly, by a vote of 85 to 21, today passed the Gilroy bill, giving the Governor power to revoke the licenses of corporations within or without the State which maintain a nuisance within the State. The bill is aimed at New Jersey corporations responsible for odors which come across the Hudson River to Riverside Drive in New York City.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 1, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 1, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 30, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 29, SS Memnon.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 29, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 30, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. April 1, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 30, SS Taormina.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 22; Shanghai, March 4; Kobe, March 7, and Yokohama, March 8—will be carried per steamer Kamakura, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 24, and are due in New York this morning.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, March 7; Sydney, March 8; Honolulu, March 21—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sierra, were dispatched east on March 27, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, March 31.

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THE GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest Bath Establishment in America,
Connected Directly with the Hotel
Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants
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28 minutes from Grand Central.
Country resting place for city workers. All outdoor sports. Free Montessori School. Special rates for Spring and Summer.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
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PAVILION HOTEL Opens June 24th, 1916 AND COTTAGES
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THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS May 12. Folders sent on application.
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Hotel reservations now being made. Cottages and Camps to rent to desirable patrons; furnished and cared for by hotel.
Address J. J. SWEENEY, Manager, Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C.

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Steam heat, private baths; every comfort and convenience. Many indoor diversions. Dry pine air; wonderful Winter scenery and views. COASTING, SKEEING, SKATING, SLEIGHING, and all Winter sports. SPECIAL RATES. BOOKLET. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

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Large Rooms. Winter Rates. Boonton, N. J.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES
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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
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has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
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American Plan. European Plan.
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Family Hotel at Moderate Rates.
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HOTEL BOTHWELL
Virginia Av. Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.

CHESTER INN
New York Ave., near beach and all attractions. Elevator to street level; sun parlor. Moderate rates. Booklet. MRS. D. KNAUER.

HOTEL ARLINGTON
MICHIGAN AVENUE, NEAR BEACH.
Open all year; capacity 250; Spring rates.
R. J. OSBORNE AND SON.

ISLESWORTH
SPECIAL LENTEN AND EASTER RATES.

BERKSHIRE INN
Virginia Avenue; $10 to $17 $1 up European plan.
Always open. Capacity 300. Ocean End Virginia Avenue; $10 to $17 weekly; $2 up daily; $1 up European plan.
J. E. DICKINSON.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

GOOD GOLF EVERY DAY IN YEAR. Two 18-Hole Courses.
The NEW HOTEL STRAND
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
"The Ideal Resort Hotel."
Built of Steel, Brick and Stone
Directly on the Ocean Front,
at Pennsylvania Avenue.
350 Rooms. 300 Private Baths
Orchestra. Private Garage on Premises.
COURTESY-SERVICE-REFINEMENT
"The Selection of the Discriminating"
Phone Atlantic City 1455 Ownership Management

HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bed chambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

Hotel Dennis, ATLANTIC CITY
Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence.
CAPACITY 600 WALTER J. BUZBY.
NEW YORK OFFICE: SPURR TRAVEL BUREAU, 500 FIFTH AV.

HOTEL STERLING
Fireproof
STERLING POINTS { Good Beds. Excellent Meals. Airy, Open Rooms. Reasonable Rates.
Kentucky Avenue, Near Beach.
A. T. BEIDLEMAN, Mgr.

Easter Reservations Now Being Made
HOTEL RUDOLF
SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT
Sea water baths. Orchestra. Building operations not affecting comfort of guests.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia av. & beach.
350; private baths, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Special rates, $15.00 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL SHOREHAM Virginia Avenue. Near Beach.
Elevator, private baths; open surroundings. $10 to $17.50 weekly; $2 to $3.50 daily. Capacity 300. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines,
Lakewood, New Jersey,
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.
THE LEXINGTON.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A hotel with its own dairy; near the lake; skating, Winter sports, dancing, golf; privileges. R. M. LARRABEE, Proprietor.

THE PALMER, 75 ROOMS.
Newly Furnished. Elevator. Private Baths. Running Water.
St. James Hall in the Pines.—Open all year. home atmosphere; rates moderate; booklet.
Hotel Information Bureau.—Information, rates, booklets free. Address 218 Ocean Av.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:45|Sun sets..6:17|Moon rises..8:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:52	4:30	10:22	10:41
Governors Island	4:27	5:08	11:00	11:19
Hell Gate	6:33	7:14	12:00	12:59

Arrived—Tuesday, March 28.

SS Finland, Liverpool, March 18.
SS Escaut, La Fallice, March 7.
SS Bayamo, Manzanillo, March 22.
SS Evengeline, Bermuda, March 28.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur, March 21.
SS Lampasas, Galveston, March 21.
SS Glenpool, Tuspan, March 4.
SS Jos. J. Cuneo, Colon, March 19.
SS Mundale, St. Lucia, March 20.
SS Platura, Copenhagen, March 6.
SS Nueces, Galveston, March 22.
SS Marta, Las Palmas, March 11.
SS Gen. L. Hubbard, Cienfuegos, March 23.
SS Havana, Havana, March 25.
SS Lysefjord, Marie, March 20.
SS Strathalbyn, Baker, March 9.
SS Laatefos, Fayal, March 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Sopergas	Genoa	Feb. 23
Mossoro	Barbados	Mar. 11
Polidyk	Rotterdam	Mar. 5

CHEAPER GASOLINE HOPE OF AUTO TRADE

Head of Industry's National Organization Expects No Further Advance.

HIGH PRICE NOT DUE TO WAR

Export Less Last Year Than in 1914 —Supply Soon to be Larger Through New Production.

The organized automobile industry has been making an investigation into the gasoline situation. The inquiry was not induced so much by the present price of motor fuel, unwelcome though that is, as by reports that gasoline would continue to advance until 40 cents a gallon wholesale or even 50 cents was reached. It is now nearly a month since gasoline made its last step upward to 24 cents to garages. At that time it was a subject of comment among motorists that the automobile manufacturers were apparently doing nothing. It now appears that the manufacturers, instead of issuing any statements, denying the sensational reports, went to work to get all available facts bearing on the situation.

The report will not be completed for some time, but much information has already been gathered. On the basis of this information Alfred Reeves, President of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that he was satisfied that the high point in the present rise of gasoline had been reached.

A man connected with the oil industry, and in daily touch with the price situation, when asked in regard to this statement, replied:

"I will only say this: It is my personal opinion that reports that gasoline will go to 40 cents a gallon are very much exaggerated."

Mr. Reeves said: "Our information leads us to the conclusion that the oil refiners are not likely, under any circumstances whatever, to make further advances in the price. It is pretty generally understood that the market will be downward instead of upward. As to these sensational reports, it ill becomes Government officials to predict forty-cent gasoline with such facts as are now available in Government reports. The automobile industry looks to the Government and its experts for relief from every gasoline difficulty. We object to the statement that the war is responsible for the price, because the Government figures prove that the export of all mineral oils in 1915 was only 5 per cent. more than in 1914; and so far as gasoline is concerned, these figures show only 112,000,000 gallons exported in 1915, against 102,600,000 in 1914. There was some increase, it is true, in export of naphtha and light products other than gasoline, these being 169,000,000 gallons in 1915, compared with 47,000,000 in 1914.

"The present high price of gasoline has already had the effect of stimulating the production of oil. New wells are being drilled and new processes of treatment are being installed by refiners which greatly increase the output of gasoline per gallon of crude. Also mechanical improvements in the automobile which will give more power to a gallon of gasoline and make lower grades available are sure to result.

"Oil men tell us that there is plenty of oil to be had, provided there is sufficient inducement to producers to drill wells and take it out of the ground. That inducement certainly exists now, and we shall soon be hearing of the result. There is now before Congress a bill to authorize the opening of Government oil lands under a leasing system, and hundreds of oil operators are waiting to get into that field as soon as the bars are lifted."

SAY THEY HID $20,000 FURS.

Four Charged with Concealing Assets of Bankrupt Skaperdas & Co.

A quantity of black fox furs valued at $20,000, which had been shipped to Montreal and brought back from there, figured yesterday in the prosecution by the Government of four Greeks on the charge of conspiring to conceal assets from the creditors of the bankrupt firm of Skaperdas & Co. of 38 East Twenty-first Street. Theodore Skaperdas and Constantine Anastas, members of the firm, and Thomas Papermachails and Philip Bakalis were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton and, on the suggestion of Assistant District Attorney General Edward W. McDonald, were held in $5,000 bail each for examination.

Skaperdas & Co. went into bankruptcy on Jan. 24, 1914, with liabilities of $33,000 and assets of $1,500. Archibald Palmer of 320 Broadway, counsel for the trustee in oankruptcy, made an investigation, which showed, it was alleged, that Skaperdas and Anastas had shipped, in a roundabout way, $20,000 worth of furs to Montreal just before their firm failed. The property has been traced and returned.

Skaperdas and Anastas have been themselves brought back recently from Montreal and held in $5,000 each in the State Court on charges of grand larceny.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A strong upward tendency developed in the wheat market yesterday, and prices sold at the highest point touched since the 7th of the present month, and closed with net gains of 2c to 3¼c or 4¾c to 5⅝c above the low point of Monday. In the local cash market No. 2 hard winter wheat was quoted at $1.27¼; No. 1 durum, $1.30¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.37¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.39½, all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.21⅛	1.17⅝	1.02⅛
July	..	..	1.14¼	1.10⅝	1.31⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.13⅝	1.10¼	1.13⅛	1.09⅞	1.53
July	1.10½	1.08¼	1.10⅛	1.07⅝	1.23
Sept.	1.08⅝	1.06⅝	1.08¼	1.06¼	1.11⅛

CORN.

The corn market was easy during the greater part of the day under liquidation prompted by evidences of a weak technical position, as well as unfavorable prospects for export sales, due to reports of large purchases in Argentina, where the exportable surplus was said to be about 100,000,000 bushels. The strength of the wheat subsequently had a reviving influence on values, however, and at the close of the day the market showed net gains of ½c to ⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	72⅝	72⅛	73⅛	73¼	57⅛
July	75⅝	74	75¼	74⅞	76⅛
September	75⅛	73⅞	75⅛	74½	..

OATS.

The market was moderately active and prices were steady, closing with net gains of ¼@¾c. Clearances were of good volume, and only 100,000 bushels less than interior receipts. The local cash market was firm, standard quoted at 50c; No. 3 white, 48½@49c; No. 4 white, 47@48c; fancy clipped white, 50@51c; ordinary clipped white, 47½@49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	43¼	37⅝
July	42¾	42¼	42⅝	42¼	34⅝
September	40⅝	39⅝	40¼	40	46⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was heavy during the first part of the day under scattered selling, but toward the close a firmer tone developed with indications of buying by packers, and closing prices were firm at the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Wednesday 33,000; Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.60	11.45	11.57	11.50	10.15
July	11.82	11.67	11.82	11.15	10.40
Ribs—					
May	12.12	11.95	12.10	12.05	10.02
July	12.30	12.15	12.30	12.22	10.90
Pork—					
May	23.15	22.85	23.12	22.95	17.30
July	22.95	22.75	22.95	22.82	17.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

Underlying trade conditions in the cotton and oil market have not changed materially, but buyers, both in cash oil and futures, have shown some hesitation about following the advance and the volume of business has fallen off to some extent. The local market yesterday was easier under liquidation, but after showing losses of 7 to 10 points for the active positions prices regained part of the loss as a result of the upturn in lard and final quotations were generally 3 to 6 points lower. The range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.60@11.00	10.70
March	..	..	10.60@	10.70
April	10.80	10.80	10.74@10.85	10.80
May	10.90	10.86	10.90@10.92	10.93
June	..	..	10.83@10.84	10.85
July	10.92	10.84	10.87@10.89	10.93
August	10.87	10.82	10.85@10.86	10.91
September	10.76	10.70	10.75@10.76	10.80
October	9.63	9.59	9.63@ 9.64	9.59

COFFEE.

A reactionary tendency developed in the coffee market yesterday, and prices lost 5 to 14 points. Total sales for the day were 32,200 bags. The local spot market was inactive, and prices were steady to unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.02	8.02	8.02@8.04	8.16
April	..	..	8.07@8.10	8.18
May	8.20	8.16	8.16@8.17	8.24
June	..	..	8.20@8.21	8.28
July	8.30	8.24	8.25@8.26	8.33
August	..	..	8.28@8.30	8.36
September	8.34	8.31	8.32@8.34	8.39
October	..	..	8.36@8.38	8.41
November	..	..	8.41@8.43	8.47
December	8.46	8.45	8.45@8.46	8.50
January	..	..	8.49@8.51	8.54
February	..	..	8.53@8.55	8.58

SUGAR.

Influenced by a strong and advancing spot and refined sugar market, futures opened firm, generally 6 to 14 points net higher, with good support coming from speculators and the trade. At midday prices eased off under realizing sales, but the undertone continued firm. Later the market firmed up on further support, closing firm, net unchanged to an advance of 13 points, with sales for the day 11,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	4.95@4.97	4.82
April	..	..	4.93@4.97	4.82
May	5.00	4.96	4.98@5.00	4.86
June	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.01	4.88
July	5.05	4.99	5.01@5.02	4.89
August	..	..	5.02@5.04	4.91
September	5.07	5.03	5.04@5.05	4.93
October	5.02	4.96	4.97@4.99	4.90
November	..	..	4.75@4.77	4.69
December	4.63	4.60	4.60@4.62	4.54
January	..	..	4.35@4.45	4.25
February	4.30	4.30	4.25@4.35	4.25

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 44,408 packages; for the day, 9,449 packages. Exports for week to tropical countries, 660 packages. Fluctuating values have marked the course of the market during the last week. Trade backed up on Thursday last, and the tendency to accumulate stock caused some pressure to sell. When the break came, values for best grades of creamery dropped 2½c. There was nearly 1c and the market closed fairly firm, on the basis of 36½c for extras, a few of the higher scoring lots going ½@1c higher. Medium qualities are firm and selling promptly at 32@33c generally. Considerable storage butter has changed hands, largely in range of 34@36c; remaining stocks are comparatively light. Renovated has advanced under short supplies, and there is also a higher market for both ladles and packing stock. The latter is particularly acarce. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 36½@c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 34@35c; thirds, 32@33c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 35½@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 32½@34c; thirds, 30@32c; State dairy, fresh, fancy, specials, 34@35½c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 28@29c; lower grades, 26@27c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29@27½c; seconds, 26½@27c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 24@25c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 24½@25c; lower grades, 23@24c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 74,477 cases. While there has been some increase in the receipts of eggs, consumptive requirements are large, and almost all the supplies so far at hand have been used to meet current trade wants. No eggs have gone into the refrigerators here from purchases on the local market, but several cars arrived yesterday billed directly to the warehouses from Western points. The market at the close was still quite firm, with stock clearing closely. Most storage packed stock that has come on the market has been used to supply present trade requirements. Underpriced stock is also clearing well. Nearby eggs in freer supply and buyers more critical, but receipts generally moderate. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 22c; regular packed, firsts, 20¾@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 38@39c; other fancy, 36@37c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@35c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 30@00c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Wed., warmer in extreme w. Thurs., cloudy and warmer; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

S. Car.—Fair Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Wed., warmer in n. and cent. Thurs., fair; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ala.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy, probably showers by night; gentle to moderate winds, becoming e. and s. w.

Miss.—Fair Wed., warmer in n. Thurs., probaly showers; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., rain; warmer in e.

Ky.—Cloudy and warmer Wed. Thurs., probably rain; warmer in e.

Ohio—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer, probably rain; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy and warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy, probably rain.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., cloudy, probably rain or snow in s.; moderate n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Okla., Ark., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Wed. Thurs., unsettled and cooler, probably rain.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by rain and cooler at night. Thurs., unsettled and cooler, probably rain in e.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., cooler in s. w. Wed.

Minn.—Cloudy and cooler Wed. Thurs., probably fair.

Iowa—Unsettled Wed., cooler in n. and w. Thurs., cloudy and cooler.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Wed. Thurs., probably fair.

Neb.—Unsettled and cooler Wed. Thurs., probably fair.

Kan.—Unsettled Wed., cooler at night. Thurs., probably fair and cooler.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 438 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Will look at wash dresses all day Wednesday until 4 P. M. Bronner Mfg. Co., 10 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silks, crepes; want jobs at a price for cash. Gramercy 4590.

JEWELRY, Silverware, Metal Novelties, and Goods Alike.—A wholesale South American buyer, now in New York, desires to communicate only with first-class manufacturers. All data and usual export terms requested. Payment in New York. No jobbers need apply. A 266 Times Downtown.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash; state quantity, whose goods, and price. Y 259 Times Annex.

SUB-CONTRACTORS on wash skirts; must have their own samples. Worth & Smith, 135 West 27th.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, 3,000, for immediate delivery; white and plaid chinchillas, corduroys, poplins, velour checks, &c.; are also closing out a large quantity of poplin and check suits at a price. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS—Corduroys, chinchillas, mixtures; also suits; must close out all Spring styles, being overstocked on fall orders. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, checks, all wool, $3.50; poplins, serges, C. & H., 820 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS and suits on hand for immediate delivery; job of coats to close out. Bijou Coat & Suit Co., 116 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS, 5,000 for delivery; white chinchillas, poplins, velour, checks, and corduroys. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Big saving in buying through our showroom; $4.25 to $4.50 Susquehanna faille luster poplin dresses at $3.50 and $3.75; our Spring lines of wash dresses ready; the biggest values in $4.98 sellers; we have no salesmen. Lyric Dress Co., 146-150 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—White; children's, juniors'; styles, values, and deliveries. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silks, crepes; jobs at a price. 5th Floor, 32 East 20th St.

HOSIERY.—Various styles; jobs ladies', men's silks, 90c doz., $1.60 doz., case lots. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

MEN'S UNION SUITS.—Closing out mill stock, sacrifice. Phone Schremp, 3282 Madison Square.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours, Chinchillas, for immediate delivery at cheap prices. 36 West 20th.

SILKS at a price suitable for the cloak and suit trade. Telephone Farragut 2758.

SILK JERSEYS.—Closing out large quantity stripes and solid colors. N 134 Times.

SUITS, COATS.—Sacrificing taffeta combinations, serges, poplins, gabandine, all silk lined, formerly $6.75 to $22.50, for $3.75; all-wool poplin coats formerly $5.75 for $3.75; jobbers investigate. Meyer Loeb Co., 13 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Have on hand 500 Spring suits of latest make; prices from $6.75 to $12.50; also 500 coats of latest make from $3.75 to $8.75. Fishman, 3 East 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Sub-manufacturer, with good facilities, looking for house to work on suits; will guarantee good workmanship and quick deliveries. P 2 Times.

SUITS.—800 swell suits; correct colors; 14 to 40 sizes; immediate delivery. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th St.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $9.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, 600, to close out; snappy styles; wool poplins, gabardines, serges, silks. Miller & Schadow, 15 W. 24th.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine; immediate delivery; $27 dozen; good values. Anekstein-Lederer 148 West 24th. Our $9-$12 cotton novelties are unusual.

WAISTS.—Have Striped Tub Silk, $18 net, in stock; also revertable Silk Jersey Coats. Daily, 8 West 19th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names Monday.....3@3¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Make New Stock Goods Prices.

These prices were made yesterday, for stock goods only, by Smith, Hogg & Co. of this city: Red Seal zephyrs, 10 cents; York seersucker, 10c; York dress gingham, 9c; Silverbrook seersucker, 9c, and Everett classics, 8c.

***

Will Use the Metric System.

The revised edition of the United States Pharmacopœia, which is now in preparation, will make use of the metric system exclusively in its weights and measures, according to a commerce report. In order to aid in this transition from the customary system the United States Bureau of Standards is preparing a circular on weights and measures for the pharmacist and physician.

***

Shipping Sheetings by Express.

So badly hampered are buyers of gray goods by the different railroad and steamboat embargoes on freight that express shipping is being resorted to for the first time in nine or ten years. It was said yesterday that one mill alone has orders to ship from 1,600 to 1,700 pieces of sheetings in this way from a town in one of the Carolinas to a certain finisher in New England, regardless of the sharply increased yard cost. This increase, it was said, will be about five-eighths to three-quarters of a cent a yard.

***

Big Rubber Buyers Inactive.

Big buyers of crude rubber in the local market continue inactive, but the lack of selling pressure and the dealings of some of the smaller manufacturing interests have combined to hold prices fairly firm. Spot up-river fine was quoted at 74½@75 cents a pound yesterday, with up-river coarse at 58 cents. Pale crepe and smoked sheets, spot, were held at 89½ cents and 89 cents, respectively, with May-June shipments of these grades quoted at 88½ cents for crepe and 88 cents for sheets. In London up-river fine was held at 74 cents for May shipment. The market for pale crepe in that city closed ¼d off, being quoted at 42½d, or 85 cents.

***

Now Exporting Carding Machines.

The inability of the English makers of carding machines to retain their export trade during the progress of the war has resulted in an increased demand for American productions of this kind in many countries formerly supplied by England or Germany. The shipments of American machines have now reached such proportions that the Treasury Department has prepared drawback rules to govern the exportation of such machines when, as in most instances, some of the parts were manufactured from imported materials. As in the regulations governing other lines, manufacturers will be required to keep detailed statistics of the value of imported material used in making the completed machines.

***

Hard Coal Demand Slows Up.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that several days of mild weather, coupled with the announcement that the anthracite miners will continue work under the old agreement after April 1, have resulted in a less urgent demand for domestic coal and a severe slump in the steam sizes. "The danger that wage negotiations will eventually be broken off and a strike ensue is just as great now as it has been," it will continue, "but the fact that a shutdown will be postponed for awhile, at least, has had a quieting effect on the market. No change in sizing hard coal will be made on April 1, and the Winter circular will remain in effect until the wage question is settled. Bituminous prices have undergone no radical change in the last week."

***

Early Buying an Advantage.

The retail clothiers seem to realize that the time to put in their orders for Fall merchandise is now, if the amount of business booked so far by the manufactures is any criterion. In several houses it was reported yesterday that many new faces are showing up. These newcomers to the market are anxious to look over Fall lines of merchandise and make their selections now, in order to avoid the advances which are sure to come when the wholesale salesmen get out on the road. An instance was related yesterday of how one retailer just "beat out" an advance of $1 each on overcoats which he bought. He finished up his selections just one hour before notification of the advance was received by the local office of an out-of-town concern.

***

No War Orders in Sight.

Mention of war orders brings only an indifferent reply from selling agents in the woolen trade these days. They are too bound up with domestic business to give either thought or time to the consideration of foreign needs. The last Canadian order for uniform cloth had to be turned down because the goods could not be made except for very late delivery. The latest report from Canada has it that one of the mills in the Dominion has taken up the contract and is working day and night to complete the order on time. The Belgian Government is understood to be displaying some activity on civilian goods. Another one of the belligerents with a very large order for civilian goods to give, has not closed a contract with domestic makers so far.

***

Hampered by Hour Cut.

The reduction in the number of hours a day which the silk weavers have obtained will reduce the production of the silk mills by 10 per cent. The introduction of shorter hours comes at an unfortunate time for the manufacturers. Not only is there a pressing call for deliveries, but the advance business for next Fall has come along in record volume. One house reports that it has booked a season's business in the two weeks it has been showing its line for Fall, and this in spite of the fact that prices are higher than ever. The early call for the next season is felt chiefly for taffetas, satins, and novelty goods. New colors that are showing a pronounced strength in the orders thus far put in are wine and purple shades. Stripes are coming along best in the fancy silks and they are wanted in the wider effects.

***

Appeal in a Customs Case.

In accordance with a recommendation made by Assistant Attorney General Hanson, the Treasury Department has announced that an appeal will be made to the Customs Court from a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers in a case regarding beaded and spangled trimmings. The silk netting, it appeared, was of greater value in the goods than either the beads or spangles taken separately, although the beads and spangles taken together were of greater value than the silk netting. The merchandise was assessed at 60 per cent. under the trimming paragraph, and held dutiable by the collector at 50 per cent. as "curtains and other articles not embroidered composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles." Pending the settlement of the issue, the 60 per cent. duty will be taken and refunds withheld.

***

Ribbons Continue in Demand.

While this is the usual time of lull in the ribbon trade there is a nice business passing, and the demand shows no signs of a let-up. The tendency now seems to be more in the direction of novelty goods than it was formerly. The demand from the Middle West and far West is especially good on the fancier ribbons. Now that coats are being discarded, the cutting-up trade is calling for wider ribbons to be used chiefly for girdles. There is also a call for narrow bandings, presumably for trimming sport hats. The millinery trade is furnishing a fair amount of business and favors wider goods. There is renewed interest in stove polish ribbons, some of the large local retailers sending in orders in fair sized quantities. Black and white effects are calling forth a very active demand.

***

Gray Goods Buying Smaller.

Gray goods buying of all kinds could have been more active in this market yesterday without any one being discommoded very seriously. A fairly large volume of staple goods was moved, however, and prices were very firm all around. April-June sales of 39-inch 56-44s were recorded at 4¼ cents, while 72-76s in that width moved for April and May shipment at 6⅝ cents. For 39-inch 68-72s, 6 cents was paid for deliveries running, in varying quantities, to the end of the year. Business was also done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5 5-16 cents for all deliveries from spot to Jan. 1, though most of the mills are asking 5⅜ cents. Immediate orders were placed on 3.35 drills at 6⅝ cents, and there was quite fair buying of 48 square, three-yard sheetings at 7¼ cents for near-by shipment. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼@	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼@
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅝@	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅛@
39-inch, 68-72s	6@	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾@
39-inch, 56-44s	4½@	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅜@
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅝@	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝@

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Settle a Number of Protests as to Duties.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday settled a dispute between the Government and T. G. Reed of Savannah, the merchandise involved being wooden baskets, each of which contained a china tray. The Collector refused to consider the baskets in levying duty, and assessed the trays at the rate of 50 per cent. as being more valuable than the baskets. The board held that this action was wrong and ordered the goods admitted at 25 per cent. as "compositions of wood, stained and dyed."

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company contested the action of the Collector at Baltimore in taking 25 per cent. duty on pencil boxes as "manufactures of papier mache," but lost the case.

The board upheld a protest by the Husselrath Importing Company, which objected to the rate of 60 per cent. on importations of piassava or other vegetable fibre.

Because Lawrence Johnson & Co. of this city failed to submit testimony to support a protest filed with the board it was decided that the duty levied on water-soaked cork life preservers would have to stand.

Refunds will be paid on protests standing in the name of Felix Salomon & Co., having to do with scrap gunny bagging in small fragments, 10th at the time the protests were made under the Tariff act of 1897 were described as "full of holes, dirty, and irregular in size." The Collector assessed the merchandise at 10 per cent. as "waste not specially provided for," whereas the importers asked free entry as "rags."

It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that, if certain affidavits had been filed with the Collector here when importations of paper were made by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, no countervailing duty would have been taken. As the affidavits were not forthcoming at the time of entry, the extra tax was imposed. The protests were yesterday sustained by Judge Hay.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Alfred Fantl, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street, has added the account of Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala., to his list. Fred Berju, a former resident buyer, is now taking care of the women's ready-to-wear end of the Fantl business.

Salembier & Clay, Incorporated, 220 Fourth Avenue, have taken the selling agency of the Fleetwood Silk Company, Fleetwood, Penn. The Fleetwood Company mill, which contains 150 looms, will be devoted to the manufacture of plain taffetas and peau de cygnes.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

S. KURZMAN CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. Kurzman Co., Inc., dealer in men's furnishing goods and women's wear at 7 Columbus Avenue, by these creditors: Michael Unger, $1225; Kate N. Livingston, $4,125, money loaned, and Emma Walters, $50. It was alleged that on March 27th the company admitted in writing inability to pay its debts. Judge Hough appointed Hengy B. Singer receiver, under a bond of $2,000, and authorized him to carry on the business for thirty days, if to the best interest of the creditors, and assets $6,000. The company was incorporated on April 21, 1914, with capital stock $5,000.

JULIUS BERGER, dealer in dry goods at 203 Ninth Avenue, has made an assignment to Sidney R. Finisher. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Maurice E. Sobel, $243; Leo Marcus, $312, and Samuel Friedman, $100.

W. S. MARBLE CO. COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Cosimo Sergio and Vincent Tripoli, who did business as the United States Marble Company at 931 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, by these creditors: Pisani Brothers, $1,444; Alfred C. Kennedy, $290, and G. P. Sherwood & Co., $232. It was alleged that on Feb. 9 they transfered the entire plant to a former employe.

SAUL FLAUM, salesman, of 1,827 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,286 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of a judgment obtained against him in 1914, by Beatrice Bromberg for breach of promise to marry.

L. J. SLOAT & BROTHER.—Judge Hough has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to L. J. Sloat & Brother, manufacturers of women's apparel, formerly at 32 West Twentieth St, because they did not bring on a hearing of the specifications of objections within one month according to the court rule. A petition was filed against them on Nov. 4, 1914, and liabilities were $72,753.

FRANCIS J. McNICHOL, dealer in house furnishing goods, &c., at 2,232 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,414 and assets of $1,903, consisting of stock $1,800 and cash in bank $3.

In Bronx County.

Burns, Joseph C.—P. Suther.....181.20
Cauldwell-Wingate Co.—S. Aho.....4,212.72
Doxsey, Andrew J.—J. J. O'Brien.....54.72
Levy, Morris—D. Kapner et al.....57.72
McCrea, William G.—G. N. Reinhardt.....166.04
Rudy, Charles—T. McCarthy.....192.72
Rubenstein, Daniel—I. Zucker.....68.52
Santini Moving Corporation—M. Muller.....152.41
Stillwell, Stephen J.—Appeal Printing Co.....107.72
Scott, Jennie C.—E. Reynolds et al.....650.98
Same—Same.....7,876.95
Spalla, Louis—A. Hero.....116.67
Von Glahn, John—J. A. Hayden.....147.53
Valenti, Vincent — Chicago Varnish Works.....61.64
Werle, Barbara—J. Werle.....898.47

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Arrigoni, Antonio—Polack Tyre & Rubber Co.....$199.71
Amaturo, Salvatore — Ambrisco Co., Inc.....137.91
Berger, Max, and Alfred Bartels—Peoples & Co.....1,000.00
Beeton, Robert—J. Kenlen, costs.....110.49
Berlin, Sam—S. Dukelsky.....196.65
Bloom, Gadelia, and Morris Mandelsberg—F. W. Huber.....194.78
Carson, John—G. R. Branson.....1,226.78
Castello, Thomas—Gibson Distilling Co.189.98
Cohen, Harry—Union Bank of Brooklyn.469.41
Carlson, John and Annie C.—E. Carlson.....118.87
Clancey, William J.—W. Sommer.....1,125.37
Conklin, John—American Agricultural Chemical Co.....241.97
Doelger, Joseph—A. L. Sibert.....357.30
Dunlap, William A.—N. Y. Transportation Co.....634.91
Dunnock, Ernest R., and Joseph A. Baker—S. A. Jacobson Co., Inc.....187.29
Ernst, Max and Samuel—Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc.....138.53
Edelman, Benjamin, by guardian—H. Markell, costs.....107.94
Fleming, Patrick and Thomas—M. C. Flynn.....106.81
George Schneider & Co.—J. Murray...3,955.49
Gotthelf, George, and Leib Zimmerman—S. Tauber et al.....124.45
Greeley Sight Seeing System—H. Barten.....521.90
Gregory, Bernard F. S.—F. M. Pickard et al.....2,872.92
Hamilton, Robert A., and John D. Turner—John P. Lein & Sons.....2,695.97
Halprin, Solomon—A. Mahler.....182.15
Hoboken Strand Corp.—Pathe Exchange, Inc.....404.82
Hirsch, Charles L.—Raritan Chemical Works.....376.47
Hyatt, Annie M.—C. Wessman.....108.16
Jaffe, Rachel—Sherman National Bank of N. Y.....577.58
Inhof, Adolph—Whitall Tatum Co.....182.15
Jaffee, Abraham S.—I. H. Clothier.....173.21
Kimball, Francis A.—German Journal Corp.....307.77
Karp, William and Samuel—A. A. Browning.....552.62
Kennedy, Mary J.—J. Slater.....454.91
Kahaly, John G. and John G., Jr.—R. S. McLean.....423.41
Kaufman, Leopold and Bertha—B. Ridley et al.....1,849.93
Kipp, William A., and Benjamin Green—People, &c.....500.00
Ludeman, Arthur A., and Fred Rehmeling—E. Raub.....558.10
M. Mariash, Inc.—M. H. Bernstein et al.....567.46
Muller, Frances—George Ringler & Co..589.63
Same—Same.....227.33
Muncie-Island Co. and Muncie B. Thayer—Lehman's Sons Brewing Co.....297.14
Messuri, Deminick, trading as D. Messuri & Co. and D. Messuri Co.—N. Goodman.....278.89
Martin, Patrick J., and Harris Luxemgarten—People, &c.....500.00
Macpherson, Angus D.—W. R. Barnet...402.88
McLean, Hugh—Thibaut & Walker.....167.06
Neuhaus, Samuel—J. Schlesinger.....214.41
National Chiropodist Supply Co., Inc.—Whitall Tatum Co.....122.95
Oppenheim, Louis—E. Gluck.....2,301.47
Paulding, Roy C.—National Casket Co..462.22
Podrowsky, Alta—J. L. Green, costs...108.06
Quintard, George W.—Isotta Fraschini Motors Co.....4,874.55
Quinby, A. Judson—J. Schermerhorn.....186.36
Reutter, George, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....500.00
Ryan, William P.—Hudson P. Ross Co.921.41
Rakiin, Sam—I. Roffman.....150.90
Rosendorf, Louis J.—B. F. Vinebers...140.52
Shaffer, Simon—J. J. Grady.....500.00
Serkess, Joseph—Bay State Thread Co.....140.11
Sullivan, Mae A.—A. I. Hoe, costs.....164.71
St. Mark's Garage, Inc.—Standard Oil Co. of New York.....1,417.67
Sondheimer, Gustave L.—O'Neill-Adams Co.....269.44
Schneider, Free—Waterbury Co.....228.67
Samuels, Morris G.—Bowery Bank of New York.....8,208.17
Simpson-Fox Realty Corp.—Bronx Artificial Stone Works, Inc.....185.21
Strauss, Henry G.—Oradell Stock Farm..82.35
Schulman, Mary—I. Milhauser.....622.23
Staub, Michael—Onondaga Lithoite Co.....7,672.69
230 Fifth Avenue Corp.—M. Leventhal.....2,152.64
Turner, Ernest A.—A. Senken.....830.76
Tobin, John J.—S. Hassell.....139.59
Wallowitz, Nathan—N. Cobbett.....838.21
Waterman, Edmund—New York Dock Railway.....269.14
Weintroob, David E. and Esther D.—A. Greenspan.....268.95
Weisberg, Lena—J. Ruminofsky.....100.00
Wolf, Joseph—V. G. Paradiso.....297.38
Young, Joseph A.—Columbia Trust Co..383.56

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Baumann, Sidney J., and Samuel C. Vessler.—J. V. Greenbaum, Feb. 17, 1913.....$2,496.03
Bierman, Jacob M.—M. Bierman, June 14, 1915.....614.41
Blum, Solomon—S. Gleicher, Dec. 28, 1915.....186.91
Camardello, Luigi and Teresa—L. De Nicola, July 3, 1906.....276.20
Ellswor

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Most Active Stocks Close Higher, but Showing Is Irregular—Status of Railway Shares.

Notwithstanding the news from Washington that the Administration was taking a grave view of the situation created by the Sussex disaster, traders were not inclined yesterday to take seriously the discussion of a possible break with Germany as a result of this latest incident of sea warfare. No sufficient reason appears for dismissing the concern which was felt for a time on Saturday and again on Monday over this matter, but the second thought of Wall Street was that whatever the facts in the case would be shown to be the matter would be worked out without any drastic action. It was adhering to that belief yesterday.

While it went about its trading under some reserve Wall Street carried on its operations much as though no grave international situation existed. The price movement was irregular and somewhat uncertain, but a considerable degree of firmness was maintained in a number of stocks, and in the active issues net advances outnumbered declines. Some of the war stocks made gains in proportion familiar in the movements of those issues, but the price tendency was not uniform as is suggested by the fact that Bethlehem and Mercantile Marine preferred both showed declines.

While apparently more or less indifferent to the possibilities of the international situation, traders were nevertheless bearishly inclined, and the buying which was done aside from the mere ebb and flow of floor dealings seemed to include a considerable share of short coverings. The motive for at least some of this seemed to be the fact that the selling movement based on Saturday's news in regard to the Sussex had very quickly run its course.

The heaviness shown by a number of railroad stocks yesterday was traceable to the attention which was being drawn to the demands of the railway labor unions, whose proposals are to be formally laid before the railroads tomorrow. The fact that these labor demands confront the railroads has been a retarding influence in the market for railroad stocks for a long time. It is natural that on the eve of their formal presentation they should be the occasion of some cautionary selling, although it has for some time been evident that the financial community, and apparently the business community at large, holds the view that the labor demands in the case of the railroads, as well as in the case of the coal miners, will be adjusted without an open break between the companies and their employes.

Railroad earnings have been improving greatly, and normally this would have exerted greater influence on the attitude of the public toward railroad shares, but it has been uncertain how large the probable addition to the railway payrolls will be as a result of this year's labor demands. Emphasis has also been laid by railroad authorities on the prediction that earnings on the present scale will not be enjoyed very long. That, of course, is a debatable question, as questions based on future events must needs be, but it seems certain that railroad earnings will remain large if business remains very active, and there are many sound reasons for believing that it will, even after present war demands have happily come to an end.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	..	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1½	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	3¼@3½
90 days	3	6 months	3¼@3½
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.76¼	$4.76⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	4.77	4.76¼	4.77	+.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.97	5.96¾	+.00⅜
Cables	5.96	5.96¼	5.96¼	+.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	71.68⅞	71.68⅜	71.68⅝	..
Cables	71.75	71.75	71.75	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8865 London	4.76⅜	4.77
5.1826 Paris	5.96¾	5.96¼
95.28 Berlin	71.68⅜	71.75
20.20 Austria	12.35	12.40
26.70 Scandinavia	28.75	28.85
19.29 Spain	19.22	19.27
5.1826 Switzerland	5.22¼	5.21⅛
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.40
40.19 Holland	42.50⅛	42.68¾
5.1826 Italy	6.70	6.69¼
51.45 Russia	....	31.75
China—		
.... Hongkong	48.50	48.65
.... Shanghai	67.50	67.63
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.32	42.32
32.44 Rio	20.84	20.94

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝	$4.72	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $477,386,471; balance, $32,618,980; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $764,845.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.375@$5.00 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28 11-16d, up ¼d; New York, 60¼c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 46⅜@49⅝.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	599,949
Same day last year	688,259
Year to date	41,881,548
Same period last year	16,591,079
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.59 — .30
Same day last year	65.03 + .07

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	65.54	Mar. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142½	145	500	Adams Express	145	145	144⅞	144⅞	+3⅞
20¼	20½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
9¼	9⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	29⅜	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29⅝	30¼	28⅝	29½	+ ⅛
78	78⅞	1,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76⅜	78⅞	76½	78⅝	+1⅜
96¾	97	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97	97	97	97	+1
72¼	72½	8,300	Am. Beet Sugar	73½	73½	72	72¼	— ¾
61½	62	6,000	Am. Can	61⅞	62⅜	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅛
111	112	100	Am. Can pf	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	+1⅜
69¾	69⅞	3,100	Am. Car & Fdry	69	70¼	68⅞	70	+1⅜
159	161	100	Am. Coal Products	158½	158½	158½	158½	— ½
116½	119	13	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117	117	117	117	...
124	126	300	Am. Express	125⅜	126	125⅜	126	—2
53	53½	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53½	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅝
28	28¼	100	Am. Ice Securities	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
24⅛	24¼	5,700	Am. Linseed	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	...
47	47¾	2,700	Am. Linseed pf	47	47¾	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
77⅛	77⅜	33,600	Am. Locomotive	74¼	78½	74¼	77½	+2¾
103	104	200	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103½	103	103¾	+ ⅛
100	100¼	3,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
93	93¼	200	Am. Smelt. & Pf. A	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
110	111	615	Am. Sugar Ref	111	111	110½	110⅝	+ ½
130½	130⅝	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130½	130⅞	130½	130⅞	+ ⅜
196	198	200	Am. Tobacco	195⅝	196	195⅝	196	+2
50¾	51	200	Am. Woolen	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
99½	99⅞	700	Am. Woolen pf	99½	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	21	3,300	Am. Writing P. pf	20⅜	21½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
87⅝	88½	4,700	Am. Zinc Lt. S	88⅜	88⅝	86⅜	88	+ ⅛
86⅝	86⅞	12,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	85⅞	87	85½	86⅞	+ ⅛
103¾	103½	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½	...
100½	101	150	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
103¾	104	16,500	Baldwin Loco	103¼	107½	105	105⅞	+ ⅛
88	88¼	400	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88¼	88	88	— ¼
76	76½	700	Baltimore & O. pf	76¼	76½	76¼	76½	...
...	...	17	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
470	480	600	Bethlehem Steel	475	475	470	470	—25
470	480	150	Do., odd lots	480	480	475	475	...
83½	83¾	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
56	58	100	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	57	+2
116	116⅜	20	Bush Terminal	116	116	116	116	...
90¼	91	3,900	Butte & Superior	89⅝	91½	89¼	90½	+1¼
28	29	50	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	...
23	23⅜	300	California Petrol	23½	23½	23¼	23½	+1¼
167½	169¼	220	Canadian Pacific	167⅝	168	167⅝	168	+ ⅜
54¼	54½	800	Central Leather Co	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅜
92	93	100	Chandler Motor	93	93	93	93	...
62⅞	63¼	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	63¼	63⅝	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	13¼	200	Chi. Great Western	18	13	13	13	...
37½	37⅝	300	Chi. Gt. Wst. pf	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
94½	94⅝	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅛
127½	128¼	53	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128⅝	128¼	128¼	128½	...
126¼	127	500	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	126¼	126½	— ½
17¼	17⅜	1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
21⅜	22	1,000	Chile Copper	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
53⅜	53⅝	900	Chino Copper	53½	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
45¼	45½	1,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅝	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	...
135½	136⅛	100	Consolidated Gas	135⅝	135½	135½	135½	— ⅛
110	111	100	Con.Gas,E.L. & P.B	111	111	111	111	—1
84	85¼	500	Continental Can	83⅜	85	83⅜	85	+3
20⅝	20⅞	1,700	Corn Products Ref	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
95	95½	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94½	94½	94¼	94½	— ½
89½	90	57,000	Crucible Steel	88	91⅜	87½	90	+2⅜
240	245	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240	245	237	237	+8
150	152	100	Delaware & Hud	142	150¼	142	150¼	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Detroit Edison rgts	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
...	48	4,000	Distillers' Secur	47⅝	48½	47⅝	48	+ ½
...	37¼	4,300	Erie	37½	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ¼
...	...	6,500	Erie rights	...	...	...	...	...
52	52½	200	Erie 1st pf	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	...
320	330	10	General Chemical	320	320	320	320	...
167	168½	700	General Electric	167	167½	167	167½	+ ½
115	116½	400	General Motors pf	114⅞	116	114⅞	116	+ ⅛
29,000			Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76	77⅝	75¾	75	+ ⅛
500			Great Northern pf	121⅜	122	121½	122	+ ⅛
2,000			G. N. certs.ore prop	44	44⅜	43¾	44	...
600			Greene-Cananea	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	...
800			Guggenheim Explor	20⅛	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
200			Illinois Central	103½	103¾	103	103	— ⅞
3,900			Inspiration Copper	47½	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
100			Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
700			Interboro Consol	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
300			Interboro Con. pf	72½	72¾	72½	72½	+ ⅛
100			Int. Agricultural	20	20	20	20	...
300			Int. Agricultural pf	60	60	59½	59½	— ¾
700			Int. Harvester, N.J	110¾	111¼	110½	110½	+ ⅜
100			Int. Harvester Corp	75	75	75	75	...
9,800			Int. Mer. M. pf. t. r	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼	...
59,200			Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	70½	71⅛	68½	68⅝	—3½
6,620			Int. Nickel	45	46	44⅞	45⅞	+1⅞
600			Int. Paper	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅝	...
1,000			Int. Paper pf	50	50½	49½	50	+ ⅛
300			Jewel Tea	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
400			Kan.C.,Ft.S. & M. pf	110¼	110½	110	110⅝	+1⅜
200			Kan.C.,Ft.S. & M. pf	61¼	62½	61¼	62½	+1⅜
650			Kansas City South	26¼	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
3,200			Kelly Spring Tire	74⅞	75¾	74⅞	75⅛	+ ⅛
5,300			Kennecott Copper	53⅞	55	53⅞	55⅞	+ ⅝
2,400			Lackawanna Steel	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
5,200			Lake Rubber & Tire	51	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝	+1⅛
300			Lehigh Valley	77⅜	77⅝	77⅛	77½	— ⅛
100			Lorillard (P.) Co	188	188	188	188	+ ½
100			Manhattan Shirt pf	110	110	110	110	+1
18,100			Maxwell Motors	70⅜	74	70¼	73	+1⅜
1,600			Max. Motors 1st pf	85⅝	86½	85⅝	86½	+ ⅛
1,800			Max. Motors 2d pf	53	57½	53	54⅝	+1¼
17,300			Mexican Petroleum	107⅛	108¼	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅜
100			Mex. Petroleum pf	98	98	98	98	...
1,600			Miami Copper	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
1,100			Minn. & St. Louis	5	6⅛	5	6	+1
100			M., St. P. & S. M	119	119	119	119	— ⅜
600			Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
100			Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
300			Missouri Pacific	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
600			do., trust rcts	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
600			Montana Power	79	79½	79	79	+ ⅛
900			Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	128½	128½	126½	126½	+ ½
300			Nat. Cloak & Suit	75½	76	75½	76	+2¾
900			Nat. En. & St. Co	25	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+1½
100			Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	—2½
1,300			Nat. Lead Co	66⅝	67¼	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
300			N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	—1
1,500			Nevada Con. Cop	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	...
300			N. Y. Air Brake	142⅜	143½	142⅜	143	...
3,600			N. Y. Central	105⅜	106⅛	105¼	105¼	— ⅜
600			N. Y., N. H. & H	65⅝	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜	— ⅛
400			N. Y. Ont. & West	27½	28	27½	28	+ ¼
900			Norfolk & Western	121¾	121⅞	121	121⅜	...
100			North American	69½	69¾	69¼	69¼	...
100			Northern Pacific	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	...
1,600			Ontario Mining	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
200			Pacific Mail	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅛	...
100			Pacific Tel. & Tel	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
6,000			Penn. R. R	56⅝	57	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
500			People's Gas, Chi	104½	104⅝	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
2,700			Philadelphia Co	43	43⅞	43	43½	+1⅛
100			P. C., C. & St. L	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	...
300			Pittsburgh Coal	27½	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
100			Pittsburgh Coal pf	102½	102½	102¼	102½	—1
100			Pressed Steel Car	53	53½	53	53½	+ ½
100			Pullman Co	161⅞	162	161⅞	162	+ ½
200			Quicksilver	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
200			Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	...
1,100			Railway Steel Sp	39½	40¾	39¼	40	+ ⅝
100			Railway Steel S. pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅝
1,500			Ray Con. Copper	23⅛	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
13,000			Reading	87⅛	87½	86¾	86½	— ⅛
700			Rep. Iron & Steel	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
300			Rep. Iron & Steel pf	100	100	100	100¾	+ ¼
400			St. Louis & San F	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
1,200			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4½	5	4½	5	...
300			St. Louis Southw	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—2⅝
6,200			Shattuck-Arizona	36⅛	36⅝	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
300			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56	56	56	56	— ⅛
1,500			Southern Pacific	98½	98¾	98⅜	98¾	— ⅛
800			So. Porto Rico Sug	192½	197	192½	197	+7
900			Southern Railway	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
100			Standard Milling pf	89	89	89	89	+ ½
4,600			Studebaker Co	142	144¼	141¼	143	+1
1,100			Tennessee Copper	52½	53½	52½	53¼	+ ¾
1,100			Texas Co	195	195¾	194½	195	...
2,690			Texas Co. rights	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅜	...
1,000			Texas & Pacific	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2,100			Union B. & P. Co	7½	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1,100			Un. B. & P. Co. pf	31½	31¾	30	31¼	—1⅝
700			Union Pacific	133¾	133¾	133½	133¾	+ ⅛
300			Union Pacific pf	83	83	82¾	82⅝	— ⅛
100			United Cigar Mfrs	61¼	61½	61¼	61¼	—1
100			United Cigar Stores	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	...
3,900			United Fruit Co	143⅜	146¼	143¼	145¾	—2½
200			United Rys. Inv. pf	30¼	30½	30¼	30¼	+1⅛
200			U. S. C. I. P. & F	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
100			U. S. Express	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅝
2,900			U. S. Indus. Alco	154	155½	152⅝	153⅝	— ⅜
400			U. S. Rubber	51⅜	52¼	51⅜	52	...
300			U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110	110¼	110	110¼	...
6,100			U. S. S., Ref. & M	68⅛	68⅝	68	68⅝	+ ⅛
17,000			U. S. Steel	84½	85	84½	84½	+ ⅛
1,300			U. S. Steel pf	116⅜	117	116¾	117	...
2,600			Utah Copper	80⅞	81	80⅝	80¾	— ⅛
100			Va.-Car. Chemical	46	46	46	46	— ⅛
4,900			Wabash	15¼	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
12,756			Wabash pf. A	45⅝	47⅝	45⅝	46⅞	+1¼
5,900			Wabash pf. B	28⅜	29½	28⅜	28⅞	+ ¼
3,350			Western Maryland	33¼	33½	32⅞	33⅜	+ ⅛
100			West. Maryland pf	47¼	47½	47¼	47¼	—1½
900			Western Union Tel	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	+ ⅜
7,900			Westingh. E. & M	65⅞	66⅛	64⅝	66	+ ⅜
200			Willys-Overland	227	227	227	227	...
200			W.-O.pf.sub.rts. £ p	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
1,100			Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	121¼	122½	121¼	122½	+1

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Traders Optimistic Over Result of Paris Conference.

LONDON, March 28.—Although a storm interrupted communication with provincial exchanges and caused a reduction in business on the Stock Exchange today, the tone was good on the prospective results of the congress of eight nations now in session in Paris. Gilt edge securities, Argentine rails and rubber shares were steadier, but other speculative issues declined under realizing. American securities opened below parity and closed uninteresting after narrow dealings.

Money and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 28.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 47½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 25 centimes.

FIRST EDITIONS.

Particulars of rare editions are often seen in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books.—Advt.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, March 28, (via Sayville.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, according to the Overseas News Agency:

Gold reserve 2,450,000,000 marks, increased 1,000,000 marks; commercial paper and Treasury bills 5,897,000,000 marks, increase 9,000,000 marks; circulation and banking notes 6,373,000,000 marks, decrease 94,000,000 marks; private deposits 2,703,000,000 marks, increase 594,000,000 marks. Gold reserve covering circulation and banking notes increased to 39.3 per cent. from 38.7 per cent. Money borrowed by loan banks on collateral increased $96,000,000 marks to 1,949,000,000 marks.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$17,778,008	$149,632,386
Ord. int. rev. rects	27,920,018	280,695,792
Income tax	1,580,526	20,180,484
Miscellaneous	3,030,594	33,130,681
Total receipts	$60,230,054	$525,873,702
Excess of ord. disburse. over ordinary rects.	919,157	58,776,089
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.	.....	86,608,161
Excess of total rects. over total disburse.	4,863,404	.....
Expenditures	$55,906,650	$663,481,864

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

England's Blacklist Denied.

Reports from Washington yesterday stated that the English Government had made up a "blacklist" containing names of New York bankers and brokers suspected of dealing with Germany and Austria. In well-informed circles it was said these reports were exaggerated. There was some foundation for the belief that some houses were presona non grata in a business sense in England, it was explained, but there was no extensive blacklisting. It is common talk in the financial district that at least one house which has had business dealings with Germany has had trouble with its cables to England. Cables must be sent in plain English, and it is quite easy for the censor to sidetrack any messages which seem displeasing. This particular house, when it sends cabled messages, according to the reports, fails to get answers.

***

Railroads in the Market.

Reports from steel making centres in regard to railroad orders sound like those of the good days for the equipment companies and rail mills a few years since. It is estimated that rail purchases this month will aggregate fully 900,000 tons, and pressure of orders upon the equipment concerns is so great that an excellent business is considered assured for at least two years. A year ago it appeared as favorable news to read in trade journals that one of the big systems was in the market for 80,000 tons of rail. The Pennsylvania is now expected to cover requirements for many months ahead with orders footing up to 175,000 tons. Five years ago this would have been considered the ordinary annual purchase for the Pennsylvania, but it looms large at this time. Export business in railroad material continues to expand, with orders reported in the last week for 80,000 tons of rails at prices considerably higher than domestic buyers are paying.

***

Anaconda's Plans.

The Street was not disappointed yesterday to learn that nothing more than $1.50 a share had

COTTON

Demand Under War Conditions

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1857

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STEADY UNDERTONE IN COTTON MARKET

Net Change Too Small to be Worthy of Note, with Easier Tendency Toward Close.

SPOT ADVICES ENCOURAGING

New Orleans Dispatch Reports Sales of 4,000 Bales—Freights a Shade Easier.

Although the net change in cotton yesterday was too small to be worthy of comment, the undertone throughout the session was quite steady and the easier tendency toward the close was ascribed chiefly to profit-taking in a narow market. Liverpool was a shade better than due, and in the first hour prices worked up to about 7 to 8 points over the closing of Monday. The recessions occurred on a moderate amount of selling by spot interests.

According to The New Orleans Times-Picayune, an official of the Empire State Chemical Company estimates that Alabama, Georgia and the two Carolinas will use only 2,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizer for the cotton crop in 1916, whereas the same States used 2,241,000 tons last year and 3,814,000 tons two years ago. This is absolutely opposed to the statements made by some of the leading fertilizer companies, some officials of which are quoted as estimating an increase in sales ranging from 100 per cent. to 500 per cent. over last year.

Spot advices were rather encouraging. A New Orleans telegram reported sales of 4,000 bales. Freights were reported a shade easier, although export demand was limited.

The cotton editor of The Memphis Commercial-Appeal discusses the new crop situation as follows:

"There will unquestionably be an increase in acreage planted to cotton this year, but the growers will enter the season under several handicaps that bid fair to prevent a big crop, in the sense that a yield is big in normal years. There is a deficient Winter rainfall and the Spring drought in the West; there is the lack of fertilizer of good quality in the East; there is the boll weevil menace in eastern, western, and central sections, and lastly there is the diversification propaganda which still promises to take up quite a share of the attention of the farmers of the South. A larger crop than was grown last year is needed, and indications are now that a larger one will be grown, for last season was extrmely unfavorable for the growing of cotton, but the handicaps referred to above should not be lost sight of."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Galveston 5 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points advance. Middling, 12.10; sales, 400. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	12.02	11.94	11.96@11.97	11.86@11.96
July	12.14	12.04	12.07@12.08	12.07@12.09
Oct.	12.26	12.15	12.17@12.18	12.19@12.20
Dec.	12.41	12.32	12.32@12.33	12.34@12.35
Jan.	12.44	12.36	12.37@12.38	12.39@12.40

Total port receipts, 26,301 bales; last week, 28,303; last year, 41,752.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	10,844	7,793	18,114
New Orleans	5,411	6,323	9,153
Mobile	394	396	539
Savannah	2,091	2,265	4,924
Charleston	247	381	3,875
Wilmington	317	208	1,824
Norfolk	1,496	4,990	2,271

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	338	1,118	1,217
Memphis	1,418	3,754	2,075
St. Louis	134	1,892	3,553
Houston	5,940	4,181	10,980

Exports, 34,836 bales; total thus far this season, 8,917,220; total last season, 6,488,383.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,826	Galveston 12.30	320,250	392,046
5,555	New Orleans...11.88	348,932	375,788
50	Mobile.....11.75	23,237	47,584
72	Savannah 12.00	145,734	201,940
—	Charleston 11¾	66,996	100,941
—	Wilmington ..11½	47,571	49,330
658	Norfolk 11.75	126,077	133,325
2,250	Memphis 12.00	199,284	194,257
227	St. Louis.....12.00	19,297	38,082
2,565	Houston 12.25	123,393	146,884

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 12 points advance, at 7.82d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 41,000 bales. American, 35,000. Market closed steady.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange displayed a good tone the greater part of the day. A number of prominent stocks recorded substantial price improvements. Profit taking, however, brought about irregular setbacks in the closing dealings. There appeared to be much less nervousness regarding fresh international complications growing out of the latest attacks by German submarines.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alaska Gold....	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜
100	Allis-Chalmers.	29	30¼	28½	29⅜
100	Am. Beet Sugar	73	73	72⅜	73
1,280	Am. Can	61⅜	63	61⅜	61⅞
220	Am. Car & F.	69¼	70	69¼	70
10	A. & L. p. f.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
100	Am. Ice Sec...	28	28	28	28
20	Am. Linseed...	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
5,000	Am. Locomo...	74⅛	78⅜	74⅛	77⅜
470	Am. Smelting..	100¼	101	100¼	100⅝
26	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
90	Am. Zinc.....	86⅞	88¼	86⅞	88¼
1,220	Anaconda Cop..	85⅝	87	85⅝	87
1,420	Baldwin Loco..	105¼	106⅞	105	106
80	Balt. & Ohio..	88¼	89⅜	88¼	88⅝
170	Butte & Sup...	89¼	91¼	89	91¼
70	Cal. Petroleum	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞
280	Cent. Leather..	54⅛	54⅜	53⅜	54⅛
50	Chino Copper..	53⅛	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
120	Col. Fuel & I..	45½	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜
50	Corn Products.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
10,240	Crucible Steel..	87⅛	91½	87⅛	90¾
70	Dist. Securities	47⅜	48	47⅜	48¼
170	Erie	37½	37⅝	37¼	37½
10	Erie 1st pf....	52½	52½	52½	52½
190	Erie rights....	7-64	⅞	⅞	⅞
70	Gt. Nor. Ore...	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞
550	Goodrich Co...	75⅞	77⅜	75¼	76¼
50	Int. Mer. Mar.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
4,120	Int. M. M. pf..	70⅜	70⅜	68	68
120	Int. Nickel...	45¾	46	45¾	45⅞
150	Inspiration Co.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅛	47⅜
80	Kelly S. Tire..	75⅝	76⅝	75	75
140	Kennecott Cop.	55⅝	56	55⅝	56
890	Maxwell Motor	70⅝	73¼	70⅝	73¼
20	Maxwell 2d pf.	55	55	55	55
1,410	Mexican Pet...	107¼	108¼	106⅞	108⅞
70	Miami Copper..	36½	36½	36½	36½
20	Nat. En. & S..	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
10	Nevada Cons..	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
40	N. Y. Central..	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	N. Y., O. & W.	28	28	28	28
20	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9
80	Pacific Mail...	24½	24½	24½	24½
70	Pres. Steel Car	53½	53½	53¼	53¼
60	Ry. Steel Sp...	40⅝	40½	40⅛	40⅜
90	Ray Copper....	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
690	Reading	87½	88⅜	87⅜	88⅜
32	Rep. Iron & S..	50¾	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜
50	Southern Pac..	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½
270	Studebaker Co.	141⅞	143⅞	141⅞	143⅞
90	Union Bag	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
80	Union Pacific..	133⅝	134	133⅝	133⅝
30	United Fruit...	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞
85	U. S. Cast I. P.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
170	U. S. Rub.....	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼
4,220	U. S. Steel....	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜
90	Utah Copper....	80⅝	81	80⅝	80⅝
85	Wabash	15½	15½	15½	15½
20	Wabash pf....	46½	46½	46½	46½
100	Wabash pf., B.	29	29	29	29
65	West. Maryland	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾
870	Westing. El...	65⅝	66	65	65⅝
37,111					

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	14½	14½	14½
500	Elkton	.33	.33	.33
600	Goldfield Con..	.81	.81	.81
400	Halifax	.65	.65	.65
400	Jim Butler.....	.93	.93	.93
500	Jumbo Extens...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Midway	.22	.22	.22
500	Mizpah Ext.....	.23	.23	.23
1,500	Rescue Eula....	26½	26½	26½
500	Sierra Nevada..	.23	.23	.23
100	Tono. Belmont..	4.50	4.50	4.50
725	Tonopah Ext...	4.87½	4.90	4.87½
600	West End.....	.90	.91	.90
5,625				

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95½	5.18
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.10
Argen. Govt..	6	May 15,'20	101	101½	5.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.77
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1921	99½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97½	98	5.25
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	96⅝	96¾	5.35
French Rep..	5	Apr., 1916	99⅛	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt..	6	Oct. 15, '16	99½	99⅝	6.20
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅝	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.88
Swedish Govt..		Dec., 1916	100⅛	101	4.50
Swiss Govt....		Mar., 1918	99¾	100¾	4.80
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1910	99½	100¾	4.93

Company issues.

Ala. Power..	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.05
Am. Loco....	5	July, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.40
A.Y.R.,L.&F.	6	July 1,'19	97½	99	..
*Balt. & O..	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
*Balt. & O..	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	101⅛	4.40
Can. North...	6	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103	5.40
‡Ches. & Ohio.	5	June 1919	101¼	101⅜	2.80
Chi. & W. I..	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅜	4.70
C., B. & Q...	4	July, 1921	98⅛	98⅜	4.25
Chi. Elev....	5	July, 1916	98	98	19.00
Con. Pow. c.t.	6	May 1, '17	100¼	100½	..
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅝	103	4.50
East. P. & L.	5	1918	97	98	..
Erie R. R..	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101½	4.50
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv....	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	101½	102	5.55
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	97¼	..
Minne. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101½	..
Mo. Pacific..	6	June, 1916	88	92	..
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	6.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.80
N. States P..	6	June, 1917	101	101½	4.70
Penn. Co....	4½	June 15,'21	101⅜	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp.					
N. J....	5	Mar., 1919	100⅞	100¾	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Ctg.	5	Feb., 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.65
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
U. S. Smelt..	6	Feb., 1926	106⅜	107½	4.90
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100	6.00
‡Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101⅜	4.30
West. P. c. t.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	..
W. V. Tr. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Westing. El..	5	Oct., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101½	4.95
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	..
Win. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	99⅞	5.05

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.
†To be called May, 1916, at 101.
‡To be called June, 1916, at 101.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin, spot	49.50	....	49.50	....
Lead	8.00	....	8.00	....
Spelter	18.00	....	18.00	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$190.00	....	$190.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	61.00	*58.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2X Fy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27½ per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	113	0	0	114	0	0
Copper, futures	109	0	0	113	0	0
Tin, spot	202	0	0	201	10	0
Tin, futures	196	0	0	195	0	0
Spelter	33	0	0	36	0	0
Lead	34	15	0	35	5	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
110	Allouez	67½	68	67½	68
3,175	Am. Zinc	87	88¾	86¾	88
990	Arizona Com.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Butte & Bal.	4	4	4	4
1,110	Butte & Sup.	89⅝	91½	89¼	90
512	Cal. & A....	73⅝	74	73⅝	74
13	Cal. & Hecla.	543	543	541	543
80	Centennial....	17	17	17	17
88	Chino	53¼	53¼	53	53
585	Copper Range	64½	64½	64	64¼
10	Daly-West ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
129	East Butte..	13½	13	13	13
25	Franklin	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
117	Greene-Can ..	46	46½	45½	45½
100	Hancock	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
5	Island Creek	45½	45½	45½	45½
30	Island Cr. pf.	88	88	88	88
50	Indiana	4	4	4	4
350	Isle Royale..	27¼	27¼	27	27
30	Kerr Lake ..	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
715	Keweenaw ..	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
10	Lake	16½	16½	16½	16½
60	La Salle....	5⅞	5⅞	4⅝	4⅝
10	Mass Con ..	12⅜	15	12⅜	14⅜
250	Mayflower ..	3¼	3¼	3	3
30	Miami	36⅞	36⅞	35¾	36⅝
910	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
820	Mohawk	97	98⅝	97	98½
9	Nevada Con..	16½	16½	16½	16½
60	New Arc	6	6	7⅛	7⅛
10	New Idria..	15	15	15	15
244	North Butte.	28	28	27¾	27¾
450	Nipissing ...	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Old Dom....	2	2	2	2
75	Old Dom....	67	67	66¼	66¼
200	Osceola	97½	98	97½	98
10	Pond Creek..	14	14	14	14
155	Quincy	92	93½	92	93¾
50	Ray Con	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
225	Santa Fe	2⅜	3	2⅜	2⅜
170	Shannon	9	9½	9	9½
100	South Lake..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,700	South Utah..	55c	55c	50c	50c
710	St. Mary's L.	74½	75¼	74½	75¼
20	Sup. & Bos..	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
90	Superior	17	17	17	17
40	Tamarack ..	52½	52½	52	52½
895	Trinity	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
3,865	Tuolumne	40c	45c	38c	38c
100	Un. Cop. Lo..	90c	90c	90c	90c
5,290	U. S. Smelter	68¾	68⅝	68	68¼
156	U. S. Sm. pf.	52	52½	51½	51½
165	Utah Apex ..	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
418	Utah Con	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
110	Utah Copper..	80⅞	80⅞	80½	80⅝
5,040	Utah Metals..	10⅝	11⅛	10¼	11⅛
430	Winona	3⅝	3½	3¾	3⅞
60	Wolverine ..	58	58½	57	57
10	Wyandotte ..	1¾	1¾	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

65	Boston & Alb.	194½	195	194½	195
190	Boston El.....	76½	77	76½	76¾
14	Boston & L....	138½	138½	138½	138½
165	Boston & Me..	45	45	45	45
12	Boston & M. pf	69	69	69	69
45	C.,J.& S. Y. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
2	Concord & M..	97	97	97	97
42	Fitchburg pf....	77¼	77¼	77	77
227	New Haven....	65⅝	66	65⅛	65⅜
39	Old Colony R.R.	151	151	151	151
80	Rutland pf....	23	23	23	23
80	West End. R.R.	63⅜	63⅜	63¼	63¼
10	West End. R.R. pf.	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

73	Am. Az. C. pf.	96	97	95½	97
100	Amoskeag	70	70½	70	70
11	Amoskeag pf...	101	101	101	101
26	Am. Piano pf..	76	76	76	76
110	Am. Sugar....	110	110¼	109¾	110
155	Am. Sugar pf..	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
1,550	Am. T. & T....	130⅜	130½	130⅜	130⅜
482	Am. Wool pf. ctfs.	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
20	A., G. & W. I.	80	80	80	80
280	A.,G.& W. I. pf	49	49	49	49
10	Cumber. P. pf.	95	95	95	95
115	Edison	244½	246	245	246
29	General Elec..	167	167⅜	167	167⅜
50	Mackay	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
186	Mass Gas	84⅞	85	84⅞	85
135	Mass Gas pf...	88	88¼	88	88¼
3	Mergenthaler..	164	164	163	163
25	McElwain pf...	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅜
35	N. E. Tel.....	137½	137½	137¼	137¼
244	Nipe Bay	147	150	147	149
73	Pullman	161½	161½	161¼	161½
137	Reece Button..	15⅞	16	15½	16
61	Swift & Co....	130	131	130	131
1,705	Torrington	46⅜	48	46⅜	47
1,186	United Fruit...	143	146	143	145½
895	Un. Shoe Mach.	58	58¼	57½	57½
219	Un. Shoe M. pf	29½	29½	29c	29½
105	U. S. Steel....	85	84¼	84	84¼
75	U. S. Steel pf..	116⅝	117	116⅝	117
850	Ventura	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Wollaston Land	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$18,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91⅜
14,400	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	108⅜	108½	108⅜	108½
35,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	78¼	79	78¼	79
2,000	Cent. Vt. 4s..	80	80	80	80
2,000	C., B.& Q. Jt. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Mass Gas 4½s. 1931	93	93	93	93
15,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s.....	80½	80½	80½	80¾
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s. 1932	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	92½	92½	92¼	92½
2,000	Seattle Elec. 5s.	101	101	101	101
10,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	100	100	100	100
2,000	Un. Fruit 4½s. 1923	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼
1,000	West. Tel. 4s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ..	1¾	1⅞	Jerome V.	2	2⅛
Bay S. G..	18	19	La Rose..	.60	.65
Bing Min.	12⅛	12⅜	Majestic ..	.78	.79
Bohemia ..	1⅞	2⅛	McK-Dar..	.45	.48
Begole	.90	1	Mex Mex..	.42	.46
B & N Y..	3	3½	M of Am..	2	3
Butte & L..	.95	.96	New Balt.	2⅜	3⅛
Bost Ely..	.40	.50	N Cornelia	16½	17⅜
Bost & M..	.75	.76	New Doug.	.85	.90
Calaveras..	3	3¼	Old D r..	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1⅜	1½	Ohio Cop..	.20	.22
Cortez	.60	.75	Onseo	1	1¼
Cons Cop..	1⅝	1⅞	Onondaga..	2	2⅛
Cons Ariz..	1⅛	1⅜	Pilot	10½	2
Cr Rest'e.	.45	.49	S W M....	1⅛	2
Cal Corbin	7½	8	Stew't M..	.37	.38
Cuban C..	8⅞	8¾	Truro	2	3½
Davis-D ..	1⅛	1⅜	Tonop Bel.	4¼	4½
E & B B..	2¼	2⅜	Tonop M..	6¾	6⅞
1st N Cop.	6	8	U V Ext..	2¼	2½
O'field G..	.80	.90	Un Ft Sh..	1⅛	1⅜
Houghton..	2	2¼	Yukon G'd	2¼	2½
Iron Blos..	1⅜	1¾			

EARNINGS CUT BY JITNEYS.

American Cities Co. Shows Decreased Income in 1915.

The gross earnings of the American Cities Company for the calendar year 1915 were $14,203,898, compared with $14,822,105 in 1914, a decrease of 4.2 per cent. The net earnings were $5,032,877, compared with $5,688,523 in the previous year. After meeting all charges there was applicable to dividends on the stock $1,381,435, compared with $2,207,550 in 1914.

The American Cities Company owns large street railway, light, and power systems in six cities. The loss in income, according to Hugh McCloskey, President of the company, was due in part to general depression of business and in part to the competition of jitneys. The increased earnings of the last three months, he said, showed that these conditions had been only temporary.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	20	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	74	79
*American Gas & Electric	133	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Light & Traction	396	400
American Light & Traction pf.	113	115
American Power & Light	65	66
American Power & Light pf.	86	186½
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	75	77
American Waterworks & Electric.	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Cities Service	137	139
Cities Service pf.	80	81
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf.	100	101
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	62	68
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929.	102	104
Consumers' Power pf., Mo.	99	99
Denver Gas & Elec. gen 5s.	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	101	104
Empire District Electric pf.	72	82
Federal Light & Traction.	12	14
Federal Light & Traction p

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Alaska Steamship
100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Am. Hawaiian Steamship
100 American Thermos Bottle
25 American Chicle Com.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Germania Insurance
100 Gray Nat'l Tel. Ctfs. of Dept.
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
15 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
50 National Licorice Com.
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25 Rome Brass & Copper
25 S. S. White Dental Co.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Alaska Steamship
100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
50 Bankers Trust
50 Continental Insurance
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Harriman National Bank
25 Iroquois Iron
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
100 International Elevating
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
10 Rome Brass & Copper
100 Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
200 Standard Fuse
10 Victor Talking Machine
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance

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Gulf States Steel
Gt. Western Sugar
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Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Butler Brothers
H. B. Claflin First Pfd.
Fay & Egan Pfd.
Genl. Gas & Elec. Conv. Pfd.
Mich. Limestone & Chem. Stks.
National Bank of Cuba
N. Y. Richmond Gas.
Solvay Process
Tidewater Oil Stks. & Rights

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Very Active, with Price Movements Irregular—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 567,090 shares of stock and $450,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 96,105; oil, 163,625, and mining, 307,960. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Aeolian-Web.	24	24	21	21
6,200	‡Act. Ex., w.i.	23	23¼	22⅞	23¼
1,200	Ajax Rub., Inc	69¾	70½	69¾	70½
200	Am. Int. Corp., w. i., 20% pf.	20	20	20	20
1,200	‡Am. W. Pap.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼
200	Am. Z. pf., w.i.	75	75	74½	74½
10	Atlantic Steel.	57	57	57	57
600	‡Butler Chem.	3¾	3¾	2⅝	3
200	‡Canada Steel.	44½	44½	44½	44½
2,500	‡Car L. & P.	6¾	6¾	6⅜	6½
3,320	Carwen Steel.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
1,270	Chev. Motor	169	170	169	169
500	Corp. R. & H.	5	5	5	5
28,700	‡Cuba C. Sug.	69½	70⅝	68⅝	68⅝
4,500	‡Cuba C. S. pf	97½	*97½	97½	97⅝
80	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs.	47	47½	46	47½
175	Driggs-Sea.	138	138	137	137
650	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
470	Emerson Phon	13¾	14½	13½	14½
100	General Asph.	36½	36½	36½	36½
160	Int. Ar. Fuse Sec. Corp.	16½	16½	16½	16½
300	‡Int. Motors.	20	20	19	19
1,500	Ken. Z. Corp.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
250	‡Lake T. B.	9½	*10	9½	9⅝
100	L. Loco., w. i.	38	38	38	38
100	L. L. pf., w. i.	95	95	95	95
4,500	‡Lynn Phono.	8¼	8⅞	8	8⅝
200	Marc. of Am.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Manhat. Tran.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Marlin Arms v. t. cfs. pf.	81	81	81	81
700	‡Max. Munit.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
4,500	‡Midvale Steel.	65⅛	66	65⅝	65⅞
8,500	Nevius Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Otto Eisenlohr Bros.	55	55	55	55
350	Peerless Truck	16½	16½	16½	16½
25	‡Poole E. & M.	120	120	120	120
350	Redtop El., Inc.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	‡Saxon M. Car.	63½	63½	63½	63½
2,400	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅞
200	St. L., R. M. & P. v. t. cfs	39	39	39	39
700	‡Stand. Motors	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	39½	39½	39½	39½
2,200	‡Tob. Products	47⅛	47⅝	46½	47
7,300	Triangle Film v. t. cfs.	4	4	3⅜	3⅝
500	Un. Ry. Sh.,	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	‡Univ. Motor.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
500	‡U. S. L. & H.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,500	‡U. S. L. & H.				
300	‡Wab. Pitts. T. w. i.	5	5½	5	5½
15	‡Wab. Pitts. T. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
900	White Motors.	49	*50	49	49½
500	World Film v. t. cfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,500	Zinc Concentrating Co.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
35	Buckeye P. L.	101	101	102	— 2
21	Illinois P. L.	175	173	173	— 6
25	Southern P. L.	205	205	205	— 6
66	S. O. of Cal.	253½	254	255	..
8	S. O. of N. Y.	209	208	208	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	Am. Oil & Gas.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,520	‡Barn't O. & G	3	3⅜	3	3¼
900	‡Cosden & Co. (oil refining)	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
600	‡Cosden Oil & Gas. w. i.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
700	‡Cosden & Gas, w. i., pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	Empire Petr'm.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
67,500	‡Federal Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡Lincoln G.-O.	46	47	46	47
10,000	††Midwest Oil.	60	62	59	61
1,200	††Mid. O. pf.	90	92	90	92
9,000	††Muskogee Ref.	2¾	3	2⅝	2⅞
36,000	††Okla. Oil.	14	14½	12¾	14
50	††Okla. Prod.	85	85	85	85
8,500	‡Ok. P. & Ref.	6⅝	6¾	6⅜	6⅝
800	Savoy Oil.	10	10¼	10	10¼
1,500	‡U. West. Oil.	56	58	56	58
18,000	‡Victoria Oil.	1½	2	1½	1⅝
2,200	Way. O. & G.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝
500	Sapulpa	12½	12⅝	12½	12½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,500	††Atlanta	14	14½	13½	14
1,400	‡Bingham M.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
2,700	††Booth	34	34	33	33
20,000	††Bos. & Mon.	70	76	70	74
900	Buff. Mines.	1	1¼	1	1¼
200	‡Beaver Cons.	41	41	41	41
350	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
2,200	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9⅜	9	8½	8⅞
2,600	Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
29,500	†Cal. & Cor.	12	12	8	11
500	‡Can. Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
8,000	‡Cashboy	7	7	7	7
500	C. de P. Cop.	37½	*38	37½	37½
1,600	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	††Comst. Tun.	8	9	8	8
1,100	‡Con. Cop. M.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
12,500	Con. Nev.-Utl.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	‡Dupont Cop.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400	‡Eag. & B. B.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	East. Canada.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
18,000	††Emma Cop.	50	50	50	50
2,000	††Fed. Res. M.	18	18	18	18
8,500	††Gran. G. M.	84	84	82	83
6,800	†Goldfield Con.	79	80	77	77
2,500	††Gold. Mer.	12	13	12	12
1,000	‡Hecla Min.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Howe Sound.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
17,000	Jerome Verdi.	2¼	2½	2	2
3,500	††Int. Mines	14	15	14	15
355	‡Iron Blossom	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	††Jim Butler.	96	96	94	94
100	Peabody Con.	3	3	3	3
7,500	Jumbo Ext	78	78	75	75
500	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼
1,000	†Kewanas	16	16	16	16
2,500	Magma Copper.	19⅜	19⅜	19	19⅜
2,000	Majestic Mines	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,000	††Manh Mining	35	35	32½	32½
1,200	†McKin.-Dar.	46	48	46	48
300	Mines of Amer.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,695	‡Mojave Tung.	5	5	4¾	4¾
3,600	‡Mon. Consol.	1	1	⅞	1
18,000	††Mother Lode.	27	28	27	28
700	Nipissing Mines	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
300	‡N. Butte Dev.	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,000	†North Star	17	17	16½	16½
860	Oatman Big Jim	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8,600	†Oatman Lazy Boy, (a prospect)	34	35	33	33
500	†Oatman Nellie, (a prospect).	31	31	31	31
9,000	††Oatman So.	30	30	30	30
2,500	††Oro	4	4	4	4
3,000	†Peterson Lake	27	28	27	28
12,000	‡Ray Hercules.	5	5½	4⅝	4⅝
2,000	††Rex Con. M.	21	21	21	21
6,500	†Rosch. Mines.	65	65	63	64
1,000	††Round M.	74	75	74	75
700	††Ruby Silver	58	58	58	58
1,000	†San Toy.	18	18	17½	17½
1,200	†Scr. G. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	†Seven Tr. C.	36	36	36	36
4,200	St. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
10,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13,500	††Success M.	67	71	66	71
1,300	Tonopah Ext.	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
3,000	†United West. (a prospect).	25	25	25	25
1,000	†Tonopah Mid.	22	22	22	22
18,600	‡Utah Metals.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
2,500	Un. Eastern.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,000	††U.S. Con. M.	18	18	16½	16½
10,600	‡Un. V. Ext.	23⅝	23⅝	22	23
3,000	†W. End Con.	79	81	79	81
300	‡Yuscaran C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$35,000	‡Ches. & O. conv. 5s	98	98	97½	97⅞
15,000	‡C. & O. rts.	¼	¼	⅛	⅛
200,000	Dom. of C. 5s (15 year)	96½	96⅝	96½	96½
10,000	‡Dom. of C. 5s (10 year)	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
150,000	‡Midv. Steel cv. 5s, w.i.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
40,000	Sulz. & Sons Co. 5s	100	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Guantanamo Sugar	81	83	80	83
Hopkins & A. Arms	..	65	..	65
Int. Cont. Rubber	14	15	14	15
Kathodian Bronze	20	22	20	22
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17¼	18½

OIL STOCK.

Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder	238	245	238	245
Atlas powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss (E. W.)	390	415	400	415
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	78	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg.	175	185	174	190
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	800	830	800	830
Du Pont Powd., new	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	122
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	175	170	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	540	550	540	555
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2200	2300	2200	2300

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
3d week Mar.	$242,587	$237,355	$5,232
July 1-Mar. 23.	7,978,333	7,591,022	387,311
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
3d week Mar.	21,053	10,105	948
July 1-Mar. 21.	403,598	405,579	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
Southern Railway:			
3d week Mar.	1,269,033	1,166,091	102,947
July 1-Mar. 21.	40,664,606	45,504,694	4,159,912
Alabama Great Southern:			
3d week Mar.	97,797	84,110	13,687
July 1-Mar. 21.	3,887,162	3,330,875	556,287
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:			
3d week Mar.	220,300	168,873	53,427
July 1-Mar. 21.	7,733,161	6,762,742	970,419
Georgia Southern & Florida:			
3d week Mar.	51,114	42,523	8,591
July 1-Mar. 21.	1,798,868	1,658,585	140,383
Mobile & Ohio:			
3d week Mar.	225,356	206,819	18,537
July 1-Mar. 21.	8,318,822	7,910,288	408,534
Virginia & Southwestern:			
3d week Mar.	36,198	30,677	5,521
July 1-Mar. 21.	1,411,529	1,340,200	71,329
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for February—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	8,108	8,108	8,095
Gross	7,018,787	5,812,349	5,722,534
Net aft. tax.	1,732,854	1,165,679	991,505
Other income	393,218	360,779	380,089
Total income	2,376,073	1,761,458	1,578,194
Sur. aft. chg.	1,571,819	910,434	714,755
8 mos. gross	60,194,124	55,628,842	57,459,349
Net aft. tax.	16,678,498	15,793,790	14,514,751
Other inc.	2,058,623	2,048,958	2,315,329
Total inc.	18,737,116	15,842,738	16,830,080
Sur. aft. chg.	11,790,197	8,266,279	9,345,427
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for February—			
Gross	1,254,264	1,003,157	1,007,034
Net	379,489	206,968	..
Sur. after chg.	161,599	*11,586	18,717
8 mos. gross	10,064,080	9,531,403	9,732,900
Net	2,803,932	2,446,861	.....
Sur. after chg.	1,124,235	710,658	716,515
*Deficit.			
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINN. & OMAHA for February—			
Mileage	1,753	1,753	1,747
Gross	1,488,460	1,359,192	1,287,641
Net after tax.	321,503	208,230	285,030
Sur. after chg.	120,131	47,960	86,490
8 mos. gross	12,908,848	12,377,292	12,545,028
Net after tax.	3,848,410	3,332,012	3,389,411
Sur. after chg.	1,939,892	1,636,654	1,776,536
ERIE for February—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross revenue	5,760,054	4,384,693	1,375,360
Oper. exp. and taxes	4,431,163	3,574,483	856,680
Oper. income	1,328,891	810,210	518,680
Two months to Feb. 29:			
Gross revenue	11,471,847	8,959,984	2,511,662
Oper. exp. and taxes	8,947,535	7,348,344	1,599,240
Oper. income	2,524,062	1,611,640	912,421
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for February—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	218,767	158,057	203,777
Net after taxes	45,694	903	18,021
8 mos. gross	1,645,128	1,525,967	1,779,244
Net after taxes	354,615	164,648	247,708
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for February—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross revenue	894,515	802,130	92,385
Op. exp. & tax.	274,858	219,632	55,226
Op. income	119,676	82,497	37,179
Two months to Feb. 29:			
Gross revenue	789,207	636,760	152,447
Op. exp. & tax.	548,381	401,357	87,023
Op. income	240,826	175,402	65,423
NORTHERN PACIFIC for February—			
Gross	4,963,512	4,125,078	838,434
Net	1,505,779	1,362,712	143,067
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,109,412	989,695	119,717
8 mos. gross	49,820,867	43,731,488	6,089,379
Net	21,089,661	14,974,189	6,095,472
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,488,962	11,560,960	5,927,702

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total op. prof.	8,235,906	5,320,867	2,915,039
Other income	1,161,215	832,104	329,110
Total income	9,397,120	6,152,972	3,244,149
Charges	2,827,625	2,193,368	634,257
Surplus	6,569,495	3,959,603	2,609,892
Prev. surplus	4,580,624	4,338,471	242,153
Total surplus	11,150,119	8,298,074	2,852,045
Dividends	3,701,844	3,717,450	*15,606
Surplus	7,448,275	4,580,624	2,867,651
Res. approp.	1,950,000		1,950,000
Prof. & l., su.	5,498,275	4,580,624	917,651
*Decrease.			

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LTD., for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total rev.	7,775,034	6,585,810	1,189,224
Expenses	6,042,977	5,457,774	585,203
Net	1,732,057	928,036	804,021
Bond int., &c.	1,069,906	987,969	81,937
Surplus	662,151	*59,933	722,084

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	1,127,667	576,416	1,751,987
Chgs. & dep.	598,558	562,645	537,893
Net income	529,109	13,771	1,214,094
Pf. dividends	.....	510,000	680,000
Surplus	529,109	*496,229	534,094
Com. dividends	.....	.....	100,000
Surplus	529,109	*496,229	434,094
*Deficit.			

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	318,315	249,363	68,952
Net aft. taxes.	183,750	93,786	41,964
Total income	136,005	93,941	42,063
Int. charges	67,288	55,290	11,898
Pf. dividends	25,957	25,957	.....
Balance	42,760	12,595	30,165

THIRD AVENUE for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	817,542	769,888	47,504
Net aft. taxes.	208,437	199,669	8,768
Other income	13,977	7,055	6,922
Total income	222,414	206,724	15,690
Surp. aft. chgs.	2,451	*8,806	10,757
8 mos. gross	7,354,272	7,244,314	109,958
Net after taxes	2,250,228	2,169,385	80,837
Other income	88,625	54,544	34,081
Total income	2,338,848	2,223,929	114,918
Surp. aft. chgs.	594,818	518,111	76,707
*Deficit.			

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	..
Atlantic Refining	655	660	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	780	815	745	755
Colonial Oil	180	190	160	180
Continental Oil	305	315	305	315
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	212	218	212	218
Galena S. Oil	150	153	150	153
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	171	174	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	106	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¼	12¾	12¼	13
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit.	188	193	188	193
Northern Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Ohio Oil	228	232	228	232
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	82	84	82	84
Pierce Oil & Gas.	420	425	423	428
Prairie Pipe Line	220	228	230	233
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	200	210	200	210
South. Penn. Oil	355	360	357	362
South. W. Penn.	107	112	107	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	253	256	253	256
Standard Oil of Ind.	530	535	533	538
Standard Oil of Kan.	470	480	470	480
Standard Oil of Ky.	360	365	360	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	355	365	355	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	517	520	523
Standard Oil of N. Y.	208	210	209	212
Standard Oil of Ohio.	545	550	545	555
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	224	227	224	227
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼
6s —Sept., 1917	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	103¾
4½s—June, 1965	107⅛	107⅞	107	107⅝
4½s—Mar., 1963	107½	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
4½s—Nov., 1957	107¼	107½	107⅜	107⅝
4½s—May, 1957	107¼	107½	107⅜	107⅝
4½s—Nov., 1917	101½	..	101⅝	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅝	101⅜
4½s—Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	103
4½s—Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	103
4½s—Sept. 1960	102½	102⅞	102½	103
4½s—Mar., 1960, optional 1930	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅞
4s —May, 1959	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅝
4s —May, 1958	99⅛	100	99⅞	100⅛
4s —May, 1957	99⅛	100	99⅞	100⅛
4s —Nov., 1956	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s —Nov., 1955	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
4s —Nov., 1936	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	89½	..	89½	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90
3½s—May, 1954	89⅝	90¼	89⅝	90

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s—June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s—1918-1928	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s—1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1950-1954	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1940-1950	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1880-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s —1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3s —1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s —1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Effingham Lawrence has been admitted as a general partner in the firm of Taylor, Smith & Hard.

Zimmerman & Forshay announced yesterday that the German Government 4 per cent. Treasury notes of 1912, Series 2, of which 80,000,000 marks are due May 1, will be accepted in payment for the new German Government 5 per cent. notes, constituting the fourth war loan, or for the new German 4½ per cent. Treasury notes, or holders may redeem their notes for cash.

The Continental Company of Baltimore has been incorporated with a capital of $800,000. Gilbert B. Bogart of this city has been elected President. He will move to Baltimore.

The Forum

LARGE SMELTER EXPANSION.

American Reports Increase of Capacity to Keep Pace with Demand.

The American Smelters Securities Company spent nearly $2,500,000 last year for mines and for enlarging existing properties, and set aside $1,950,000 reserve to cover similar expenditures in 1916. The annual report yesterday showed that this program of expansion was made possible by exceptionally large earnings, the gross income being $9,897,120, against $3,244,149 over the preceding year.

The surplus after interest had been paid was $6,509,495, an increase of $2,609,892, and the profit and loss surplus at the end of the year amounted to $5,488,275 after the special reserve for construction had been taken out.

"The expansion of our copper smelting plants and the refineries has kept pace with constantly increasing production of copper ores, caused by enlarged demand and correspondingly high prices," says President Daniel Guggenheim. "Shipments of ores to the smelters have been so large that there would have been very large accumulations of metals in ores and furnace products had not the Directors prepared for the increased receipts by enlargement and extension of the smelting and refining facilities of the company."

GOOD MORTGAGE CO. YEAR.

Pays 16 Per Cent. in Dividends and Adds $440,000 to Surplus.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, in the fiscal year ended Feb. 29, had gross earnings of $1,777,000, an increase of $73,000. The cost of conducting business, including taxes, was about 20 per cent. of the gross earnings and about 28 per cent. of receipts from premiums. Net earnings amounted to $1,240,000, a decrease of about $50,000. Dividends of 16 per cent. were paid, leaving $440,000 to be added to the surplus account.

The amount of new business written last year was $6,627,000, an increase over the previous year. The company issued 6,205 policies guaranteeing mortgages aggregating $38,280,000 on properties valued by its appraisers at $67 923,-000. Individuals invested $21,708,000, corporations $6,107,000, trustees $6,873,-000, savings banks $2,890,000, and charitable and other institutions $1,206,000. The demand for guaranteed mortgages has been considerably in excess of the supply. In fact, the company has not been able to get sufficient mortgages for the investment of its own funds and has consequently been forced to carry large bank balances.

Remington Typewriter Report.

The Remington Typewriter Company earned a net income of $1,127,667 last year, compared with $576,416 in 1914. The management reserved $324,797 for plant depreciation, which was $84,300 more than the year before, and had a surplus of $529,108 after fixed charges had been met, against $13,772 in 1914. The annual report yesterday said that the first eight months of 1915 displayed an improvement over the same period of the preceding year, while the last four months showed a further expansion.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—Twenty-six corporations were certified today, with aggregate capital stocks of $229,000. They included:

A. F. Sinclair Engineering Corp., engineering construction; $50,000; D. and A. F. Sinclair, H. F. Smith, 30 Church St.

J. Lahn & Co., Inc., woven cotton paper stock, rags; $25,000; E. I. Heins, J. B. Hatkin, J. J. Lahn, 319 Washington St.

Albion Silk Manufacturing Co., Inc., silks, other textile fabrics; $20,000; C. Cohen, A. Fox, S. Wolf, 214 West Cathedral Parkway.

Charles Magill & Co., Inc., transportation, navigation; $20,000; F. P. McGill, R. T. and W. L. Harris, 15 William St.

Utica Chair Co., Inc., New Hartford, furniture; $20,000; E. J. Wanemaker, G. L. Harrison, G. A. Armstrong, Utica.

Delmi Co., Inc., agency, autos, and supplies, vehicles, engines, machines; $10,000; Emily A. Parker, W. G. Goolds, 406 West 161st St.

Money Construction Co., Inc., contracting, construction, plumbing, building materials; $10,000; F. C., and C. Money, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

James M. Hamilton Contracting Co., Inc.; $10,000; D. Mayer, A. Weber, J. M. Hamilton, Gardiner.

Cannon Place Construction Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, construction; $10,000; A. C. and H. Nitsch, V. Zambetti, 259th St. and Liebig Av.

The M. N. Weed Corp., Montour Falls, dry goods, provisions, dairy products; $8,000; M. N. and C. M. Weed, H. L. Brush, Montour Falls.

Well-Maid Confection Co., Inc., confectionery, cakes; $10,000; F. M. A. and E. H. Muller, 360 West 163d St.

The Great Barnes, Inc., hair preparations, hair dressing parlors; $5,000; A. and L. Philippe, J. E. Barnes, 326 West 44th St.

The Daylight Corpn., navigation, transportation; $5,000; J. M. Myers, T. Achenbach, B. M. Langstaff, Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith, 25 Broad St.

White Plains Plumbing Supply Co., Inc., White Plains, plumbers, tinsmiths, electrical supplies; $5,000; F. T. Burns, T. and D. A. Battery Place Transportation Corpn., navigation, transportation, $5,000; J. P. Wall, C. Tiebout, J. E. Gerrodette, 17 Battery Place.

M. L. Novelty Co., Inc., millinery, novelwearing apparel; $10,000; M. Bloch, E. and C. M. Horn, 508 West 160th St.

W. Schotter Co., Inc., Mount Vernon, rugs, commission; $5,000; M. Schwartz, I. Shakin, W. R. Schotter, 2,258 Ryer Av., New York.

United States Manganese Corpn., manganese, mining, amalgamate, prepare for market ores, metals, and mineral or chemical substances, capital no par value, to begin business with $500; H. Van Asmus, R. H. Meyer, C. M. Dalton, 10 East 42d St.

Capital Increases—Edmunds & Jones Corpn., Manhattan, 10 to 50,000 shares, of which 10,000 shall be of $100 each value and 40,000 of no par value, and amount with which it shall carry on business from $525 to $1,200,-000, (tax paid $2,490); Westchester Electrical Equipment Co., Yonkers, $10,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Columbia Mills Power Co., Inc., Manhattan; Columbia Mills Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan; United Drug Co., Inc., Manhattan; Maurice Abrahams Music Co., Inc., Manhattan; Interborough Distributing Co., Inc., New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 28.—Charters filed here:

Automatic Transmission Co., $1,500,000, to manufacture engines for automobiles, motor cycles, &c. Incorporators: Harry Dallington and Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

Mount Peavine Mining and Power Co., New York City, $250,000, to engage in the business of mining, milling, &c.; Samuel R. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Security Loan and Trust Company, $1,000,-000, to do a general investment business. Incorporators: Local Philadelphia parties, F. H. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, and S. C. Seymour.

E. W. De Leon, Inc., New York, $150,000, to carry on a general real estate brokerage business; E. W. De Leon, John B. Hall, New York; George T. Parker, Washington, D. C.

De Leon & Parker, Inc., New York, $150,-000, real estate business; Edwin W. De Leon, New York; George T. Parker, Willis W. Parker, Washington, D. C.

Increase in capital stock of Pennsylvania Electric Co. of New York from $3,500,000 to $4,700,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	American Eagle	.03
East & Belcher	.08	Occidental Con	.14
Caledonia	.50	Ophir	.75
Challenge Con	.03	Overman	.24
Confidence	.15	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.95	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.21
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	.41
Hale & Norcross	.02	Utah Con	.41
Jacket Con	.10		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	6.40	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.10	D'field Daisy	.02
Jim Butler	.62	D'field Con. M	.78
MacNamara	.07	G'field Kewanas	.12
Midway	.21	G'field Merger	.15
Mispah Extension	.21	Jumbo Extension	.02
Montana	.28	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.16	Silver Pick	.06
Rescue	.25	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Extension	4.90	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.77	Big Jim	1.80
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.15
Atlanta	.18	Nevada Packard	.03
Booth	.32	Rochester Mines	.61
C. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.74
		White Cape	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
C. J'pot	10¾	11	Gold Sov	4¼	4¾
Elkton	80	81	Isabella	2¼	2½
Findley	84	85	Jackpot	5¾	6
Golden Cy	5¼	5¾	McKinley	4¾	5
Gold Dol	220	221	Portland	180	185
			Vindicator	245	250

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(4) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Hazel, J. — Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Case on—Rits Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury Ord Corp.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Anchor Cap, &c, Co<Pritchard (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 2, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

W S Rockwell Co<Naumberg, Kearney<NY, N H & H RR.
H M Bacon & Co<Weller.
Cervasite<Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.
Perrin<Blake.
O'Rourke<Borden's Cond Milk Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 823, P. O. Building.—Admiralty.

Edward G Murray<L M Sullivan.
Waterfront Cont Co<Scows 92, 102, 118, 138.
Thos Flannery<Bouker No. 2.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 812, P. O. Building.—Motions.

O'Brien<CNY et al (2)
Jordon<Cornell Steamboat Co.
Ely<Steamtug Flemington.
Moore<Ham.-Am. L. Olson<Acushla.
Angelino<Stamese Pr.
Prendergast<Santa Rosalia.
Stand Brew Co<Inter Brew Co.
Gilbert, as trus<Colby Bogert, et al<So Pac

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Weinrib<Cohn.
Ehrlichman<South Brklyn R.R.
Re Jarvis, (E 174 St).
E P Morris Co<CNY.
Werner<Int R T.
Jones<Emery.
Kruse<Goldstein, Re CNY.
Loleu<Sullivan.
Robert<Robert.
Parson<Croisio Rty.
Schulman<Schulman.
Brown<CN Av Assn.
Am Water Supply Co<Pub Cap Vendor Co.
Re Lhowe.
Friend<Barclay, (2.)
Funnett<Herald Sq Holding Co.
US Press Asn<Frank Presbrey Co.
Tedesca<Galland.
Villaret<Villaret.
Kane<Coney I.&C.RR.
Walsh<Bd of Educ.
Brown<Mitchell Lewis Motor Co.
German<German.
Faitoute Iron & Steel Co<Chaiker.
Long<Glasgow.
Janson<Sinclair Hotel.
Meisel<Kenny Co.
Seaboard Trading Co<Paetzold.
Golden Shoe Co. Inc<Q C I Lagon Buf Co.
O'Hara<Skaggs.
Bauer<United Ry.
Luika<Britz.
Maloney<Smith.
Re Wolf.
Feisman<Glick.
Blauner<Zanderer.
Benedetto<Benedetto.
Horter<Richards.
Koswick<Waite.
B P Ducas Co<The Bayne Inc.
Zak<Simpson.
Purcell<Bell.
Evans<Raymond.
Wilson<Herbert & Huesgen Corp.
Tashjian Carpet Cleaning Co<Warny.
Benemio<Benemio.
Holt<Ex Rce Co.
Re Bruere.
Voorim<I R T.
Moldoon<Seaver.
Vogelbaum<Mark Rafalsky & Co.
Walk<Walk.
Lloyd<same.
Herman<same.
Gulitz<same.
Pinfer<same.
Inflanger<Sullivan.
Int R T.
Amendola<same.
Fox<Mulligan.
Michalski<Michalski.
Berliner<Stanschcok.
Fost<Thomas.
H & I Feldman Cont Co, Inc<Waller.
Ricks<Livingston.
Griffin<Brody, Adler & Koch Co (3.)
Goodman<Walden.
Adelstein<Tinkerton.
Silverman<Baturin.
Royles & Royce, Ltd<Devlin.
Times Square Imp Co<Jas McCreery Rlty.
West Side Bk<Eckhardt (2.)
Nat Realty, Inc<Edwd Langer Print Co, Inc, (2.)
Re Gale Nat Realty.
Giles<Edwd Langer Print Co, Inc, (2.)
Bettes<Renshorf.
Custen<Robinson.
Bacon<Stiner.
Am Wat Wash L'dry Co<Aplowitz.
McVickar<Realty Realization Corp.
Shrage<Shrage.
Clark<Clark.
The Loretta Corp<Lewinthan.
Balke<Balke.
McCarthy<De Carlo.
Dahigren<Dahigren.
Sampson<Sampson.
Hickson<Westervelt.
Bechtold<Maier.
Streeter<Moore.
West Un Tel Co<Gesh.
Re Hebrew Orphan Society.
Brower<Zodikow.
Hoisrichter<Davis.
Heyback<Bankers Nat Realty Corp.
Fexon<Shelburne.
Wicks<McKenna.
Star Wet Wash L'dry, Inc<Applestein.
Elder<Cuba.
Erstein<Knit Goods Exchange.
Wilson<Herbert & Huesgen Corp.
Rubin<same.
Simon<same.
Rubin<same.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Clark<Brown.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
Kelly<Kelly.
Koenig<Koenig.
Rollnick<Rollnick.
Cheyney<Cheyney.
Chelsea Rty Co<Byrd.
Preferred causes:
Sanders<Sanders.
Graham<Graham.
Frank<Margolin.
Marx<Mahon Rty Co.
Luria<Luria.
Berger<Berger.
Albert<Calbertl.
Rogers<Rogers.
Jacobs<Selwyn & Co.
Gisnet<Moeckel, General calendar:
Tempest<Tompers.
Pincus<Plaut.
Battery Park Nat Bk<Hidder.
Randolph<Albertson.
Simonelli<Bertonelli.
US Trust<Kiddle.
Finkelstein<Butterfield.
Davis<Glidden.
Walk<Walk.
Geiger<Geiger.
Dann<Dann.
Ennis<same.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Delehanty.
Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to March 31.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari case. Jones<Purdy.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Re Kaplan.
Metro-Paxon Supply Co<Florentine.
Frank Brewery<Farell.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Maloney<Rodgers & H.
Gershenson<Stone.
Ward<Degnon Cont.
Weisheit<Pabst Brew.
Aaron<Meinitzky.
Schreiber<Du Chette.
MacLeod, Jr<Birdsall.
Fisher<B & N R R.
Rothman<Gluck.
Bobyock<NY Cent RR
Nolan<same.
Gies<E Langer Brew.
CNY<Schiessell.
CNY<Audubon Nat'l Bank.
Wright & Barclay, Inc<Fleissner.
Loevin<Sheldon.
Case on.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Davis, R. L., J.—At 10:30 A. M. —(Held in Appellate Term room.)
J Lalka Sons, Inc<Forest Box & L Co.
Same<Cohen.
Carroll<Carroll.
Herring<Mail.
Woodard<Ryan.
F & M Schaefer Brew Co<Ryan.
Negy<Lipman.
King<Griese.
R & L Co<Frayer.
Hanna<Di Paoli.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
East Aspl Pav<CNY.
Johnson Heating Co<Lowry.
Harris<Lawrence.
Veeck<Berger.
NY Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Clark<Blendold Co.
New Netherlands Bk<Seminole D & D (?)
Perlman<Donohue.
G R Read & Co<Sturges.
Fleming & Reaveley<Wilson<Ill Surety.
Sutter<Century Bk.
Branower & Sons, Inc<Walden.
Riesen<Genung.
Landay Bros<Mandel.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Schweinler<Earl.
No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of:
Mary Porter.
Wills for probate:
Ernest J. Gebhen, A. Solomon, Addison G. Remey, Mary A. Halloran, Lambert Suydam.
Henry Kuhn, Hilda Kahn, Carrie Gold, Tessie Strabert, Irma Webster, Henry Wolf, Mary E. Rogers.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. —Contested wills.
Case on—Jane E. Barney.
Louis Habel, Abraham Cohen, Peter Caffrey,
Dennis Scanlon, Herbert M. Bingham, Mary McDonald, F. J. Meiss, Mary Harkan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Ruppert<O'Donnell, Brown<Duplessis, Hecht<Tribune Assn, Weill<Nolan, Rabinowitch<Bentham.
Ordway<Rosenbloom, Stone<Bernheimer & Schwartz Brew Co, Petroff<Lagunak, Telescope Cot Bed Co<Steinfeld Bros.
Schimpf<Steinfeld, Phillips<J. T. Clark & Son.
O'Connell<Folsom, Campbell<Erb, Primrose Watt Co<Nat Surety Co.
Rindskopf<Zimmer, Walker<Schultz, Wells<Aurora Film Co.
Weed<McCarrier.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Dichtenberg<Weissberg, Yapalutor<Kaplan, Berkowits<Miller, Manganiello<Emery, Slottosky<NY Rys, Suozzi<Lukather, Pollack<Austro-Am Bk Co.
Kleiderman<Newman, McKiernan<Int R T, Schmidt<H Eyl Furn, Goldberg<NY Rys, Gargon<Publo Stables Busteed<3d Av RR, Ansonia Mfg Co<Potts Bros, Friedman, Rizzo<D. L. & W RR, Brown<Baron, Denisky<Tillis, Amer<Goldman, Gugino<Borden's Cond Milk Co, Hutter<Stokes, Dirosa<Rosentover, Kurman<I R T, Moverman<I R T, Levine<Levi, Seligman<University Trucking Co, Teichner<Bonis, Foster<Welsh, Oppenheimer<Globe Ind Co, Coughlin<3d Av Rys, Ehrich<Canaan, Cohen<Whitney.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Case on.
Rickard<Lax.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Liberty Lace, &c.
Otto<Liebtruth, Clara<Meiden, Daniel J Nash, Margaret McIntire, Alfred Adams, Anna Smith, William Blackburn, Catherine Sullivan,
Campbell<Erb, Tilden<Fysher, Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Petra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Heller<Gluck.—Frederick C Hunter, Lange<Diamond—Paul P Kane, Marks<Rosenfeld—William H Wood, Re Rostelle Co—E. Blumenstell, Re F B Co—Marcel Co—Marcel King<Blackburn—Staley L Hicher, Hill<Zakarian—Winter Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Call<Call—Henry H Curran.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Gavegan, J. — Mutual Life Co<Leon Sobel — Francis O'Neil, L O'Brien, J Hen Alexander, Jr, Charles Rosenstoner—Daniel F Murphy, Frederick Neely<Minnie Levy—John F. Shea, Sitterding<Rose Margaret P Hicks — Oscar Igstaedter.

SUPREME COURT — Platzek, J. — Adolph Hartenstein<Abe Toplitz — Harry Cohen, Matter of Perfumes Riviera — Charles E. Sholes.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
London<Schaffer.
City Real Estate Co<Gaffney.
Petroni<Petroni.
Rothstein<Kovacs Const Co.
Horsch<Horsch.
Pines<Meridith.
Freddo<Haskins.
Bronx Park Casino<Ivan Film Productions, Inc.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Hughes<CNY
Case on—Schuessler<Ellis.
Clark<Clark.
Bahr<Bahr.
Tomlinson<Tomlinson.
Silverman<Silverman.
Becker<Becker.
Hendricks<Hendricks.
Carlson<Carlson.
Jackson<Jackson.

Day calendar:
Martens<Martens.
Benedict<Benedict.
Koehm<Koehm.
Highest number reached in regular order, 582.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.
Case on—Tomashefsky<Case on—Syrkin<Castoria L. H & P.
Kesner.
Highest number reached in regular order, 539.

No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Annie Gallagher, Celestia Smith, Catherine F. Davis, Susannah Roden, Clara I Brewer, John Dowds.
Cornelius Foley.
Accountings:
Mary Miller, Susanna Wiseaman, Bessie James, Elizabeth A Dempsey.
Motions:
Adopt<Jonna Jennie Axman by Ernest Valentino and Anna Valentino.
Viola Ekbom by Henrietta S Ekbom.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Vunk, J.—Motion calendar.
Schlesinger<Pinkle.

TRIAL TERM—Vunk, J.
Chesley<Ferguson, Kulper<Met Life Ins. Co, Floser<Lippman, Peterson<Cent Un Gas
Cerra<Kushins, Hohe<Rodgers & Hagerty.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—City Real Estate Co<Lindenthal—Leslie S Lockhardt.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Glenz<Int R T.
Frank Brew<Corretto, Izard<Us Fid & G Co, Cunningham<Whittemore Cab Co, Sprague<Miller.
W Ulmer Brewery<Brown, Wile<Mackenzie, Radiker<Grossman, Litchfield<B H RR, Lawler<Cody, Garretson<Speri, Gridley<Washburn, Macaro<Murphy, Algiero<same, Tuffe<Tuffe, Re Brasmus St, (Smith.)
Fiedler<City, Re Cropsey Av, (Mallalieu.)
Rosenthal<Rosenthal, Lawlor<Lawlor, North Side Bank<Wilmore Rty Co, Kimber<Kimber, Ryan<Ryan, Delany<NE RR, Trogee<L. I. Light Co, Solomon<Werbelowsky, Chase<Solomon, Lynch<Muldoon, McCormack<NY Con RR.
Mandlberg<same, Riebitt<same, Ransom<Wimsburg Plaza Rty Co, Hagerman<Lyman, Farley<Farley, Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co, Campbell<Knowles, Slutsky<Weiner, Storch<Storch, Christy<Christy, People<Cardone, Bauer<Bauer, Fiske<Woods, Flood<Peterson, Finch<Feigenbaum, Turchin<Matheson Lead Co, Schurr<Schurr, Re Pub Serv Com, (Clark St.)
Holland<Curtis, Goodman<Friedman, Williams<Globe Ind Co.
Isaacsohn<Isaacsohn, Discoway<Modern Sel Club et al, Schmidt<Hornichter, Odom<Odom, Karpas<Clarke, McKeon<Polito, Cohn<Coopersmith.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Johnson, Schenkman, Silverberg, Fox, Bernstein, Dicktenberg, Dubrovin,
Hirsch, Carroll, Cooper, Mariotti, Townsend, Hayes, King.

The following causes will be called after the regular calendar:
Sussman, Lopre, Cohen, Clements, Lipton, Lewis, Kates, Bass, Batiste, Purdy, Koppel, Golden, D'Alessandro, Kopleton, Jagenberg, Harrington, Lauer, Ciarmella, Nolan, Smith, Sittenberg, Sleeper, Herbert, Joseph, Scheinholtz, Stanski, Seckman, Elkins, Boland, Yates, Crevin, Schwartz, Greenbaum, Jacobs, Joule, Frost, Wolfe, Wagner, Herman, Epstein, Busselman, Luban, Lookowitz, Mogenson, Noerr, Schaeffer, Vilenius, Bauman, Samadovitz, Little, Scrivan,
Almasey, Wurzler, Wallace, Chapman, Potter, Norris, Wetraich, Serni, Knowles, Danancher, O'Hanlon, Vail, Solomon, Gallo, Standing, Geis, Trebell, Raifowitz, Williams, Bernardo, Danza, Mudris, Quinn, Ford, Fonda, Siegel, Friedland, Bryan, Zipkin, Cavs, James, Levine, Goldberg, Wilkin, Westervelt, Benimo, Osenhausen, Bing, Avery, Chivers, Friedman, Lichenel, Shavatopsky, De Martini, Campbell, Berger, Rocksain, Balfour, Dale, Welland.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jayoex, J. Odom<Odom.
Investing Associates<Maxwell.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2,978.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Crane, J.
Nagy<Lipman.
Bascho<NY Cons RR.
Shanker<Rockmore.
Hayes<Verrion et al.
Hammers<Bergden's Cond Milk Co.
Buntings<Bumbridge Realty Co.
Field<Nassau RR.
Taylor<Goodwin et al.
Letto<L I & F RR.
Hayes<B H RR.
Wodzynski<Wanamaker.
Dallesandro<Transluent Realty Co.
De Stefano<Proske.
Stern<L I & F RR
Beyer<Paradiso Paper Box Co.
Markowitz<Klein & Co
McGuinness<Collins.
Horowitz<N Y Cons R R.
Pravele<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until March 30.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3900.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Minervia Merithew, Christina Boyer, Charles J Worth, Mabel Livingston, Maria Picaro, Oliver C Shaw.
Accounting of:
Annie Friedmann, Peter Carey, John J Hayes, Sophia Hagemeyer, Otto C Liebtruth, Clara Meiden, Daniel J Nash, Margaret McIntire, Alfred Adams, Anna Smith, William Blackburn, Catherine Sullivan,
Samuel Goldberg, Johanna Messenger, John Murray, Adolph Jacobsohn, Wm Edwards, Canlo Gillo, Bernhard Haussner, Michael Hart.
Guardianship of:
Ingriasno infants.
Estates of:
Michael Hart, Samuel Tobias, Mary A Doll, Minnie Seaman, Emma V Aaron, James A Brodie.
Contested calendar:
Kate Rich.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Allen<Little (nonjury.)
Levinson<Reinhardt.
Heltbrand<N Y Cons RR.
Schoes<same.
Di Stefano<B H RR.
Pastano<Marecando.
McBride<B H RR.
Goldstein<Goodfeast.
Veseate<Clerne.
Mahon<Loerner.
Danna<Danna et al.
Seeley<Price.
Duffy<Lecourd.
Connolly<MacMeehan.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Gelb<Freibum.
Lenetoff<Wolf.
Brown<NY Cons RR.
Randazzo<Int R T.
Romano<same.
Sharenow<NY Cons RR.
Nealon<B H RR.
Stucchio<Nas Elec RR
Howard<Wilcox.
Holman<Nas Elec RR
Ullman<N Y Rys.
Rothschild<Bender.
Mendalis<Nas El RR.
Palley<Frank.

If answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Glick<Frederick C Hunter, Lange<Diamond—Paul P Kane, Marks<Rosenfeld—William H Wood, Re Rostelle Co—E. Blumenstell, Re F B Co—Marcel Co—Marcel King<Blackburn—Staley L Hicher, Hill<Zakarian—Winter Russell.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Sharkey<Sharkey.
Priore<Merian.
Pellemann<Zimmermann.
Anderson<Dieterich, John Bldg Co<Hillburn.

Highest number reached on call, 136.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—At 10 A. M.
Fluughnan, an infant<Crowell<Bkl D Eagle.
Degnon Cont Co, 233 Stumpf<B H RR.
O'Connor<Bradley Cont Co & NY Rys.
Kestler<Graner, Ragsvey, Inc & Co, Droege & ano<Jergenson.
Stumpf<B H RR.
Russell<Russell, Jr, Cor Dedling.
Same<Ferguson, Donohue<Loeffler et al

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for any day on this call:
Merring<NY & North Shore Trac Co.
Milne<same.
Vladanac<Astoria L. H & P Co.
Dumo<Goodman.
Cassarino<Hanley.
Fey, an inf<Ocean Elec Sty Co.
Rowland<Cheshire.
Femmenolia<Man & Q Trac Corp.
Gotthelf<Truelson.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 855.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HAWTHORNE ST, n e s, 125 ft s w of Broadway, 75x100; Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., against Robert G. Thompson et al., counter-claim; attorneys, Weissberger & Leichter.

MADISON AV, w s, 19.11 ft s of 123d St, 40x80; Sittah R. Rose against Margaret P. Hicks et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. E. J. Frank.

7TH AV, s w corner of 25th St, 197.6x250; Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co. against Diehl Manufacturing Co. et al., counterclaim; attorneys, Weissberger & Leichter.

76TH ST, n s, 83.2 ft w of West End Av, 16.4x102.2; Edgar Dinkelspiel et al against Altson Co, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. L. Levy.

80TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.8; New York Life Insurance Co. against Sophie Fromme et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

93D ST, 50 and 65 West, two actions; Edgar A. Appleby against Joseph Turner et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

109TH ST, 22 East; Edward Karuts et al, against Ricka Edman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. H. Hagemann.

127TH ST, 146 West; New York Mortgage and Security Co. against Rebecca Buxbaum et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Hulett.

140TH ST, s s, 148 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Gustavus L. Taft.

HOE AV, w s, 175 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Eleanor A. Storm against William R. Sanders et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

LONGWOOD AV, e s, 75.1 ft w of Barry St, 50x88.9; Julia Bruton against James R. Lee et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. E. Salomon.

LOTS 43 and 44, map of 49 lots of land situated near Bronxdale; Antonio di Grumme against Louis C. Rose et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. W. Cahrmann.

QUIMBY AV, s e corner of Havemeyer Av, 100x108.6; Elizabeth C. Woodward against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

3D AV, e s, 182.6 ft n of 170th St, 20x100; Jennie Rudinsky against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. C. Levine.

3D AV, e s, 156.7 ft n of 170th St, 20x100; Jennie Rudinsky against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. C. Levine.

165TH ST, n s, 82 ft s of College Av, 28x85; Florence E. Dickinson against William H. Smith et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Ekelman.

165TH ST, 580 East; also Jackson Av, 1,100; Long Island City Av, 1,445; Louise C. Schutilda Schumann et al., partition suit; attorney, W. E. Aitken.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Increases His West Fifty-fourth Street Realty Holdings by $200,000 Purchase—Syndicate Buys Site for Bronx Theatre—Apartments for Chelsea Section.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has added to his holdings in his West Fifty-fourth Street residential block by acquiring the two four-story dwellings at 23 and 24 West Fifty-fourth Street, having a combined frontage of 50 feet by 100.5. The two houses were purchased from George Blumenthal, who recently completed his new home on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventieth Street. The Fifty-third Street property recently sold by Mr. Blumenthal to Mrs. Burke Roche for occupancy. They have been held by him at a valuation of about $200,000, the assessed value being $178,000, that as 22 being $90,000, and that at 24, $88,000.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, new home at 10 West Fifty-fourth Street adjoins the residence of his father at 2 and 4 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., owns all the property to the west up to the houses just purchased, except the three dwellings at 12, 18, and 20. A few weeks ago he purchased on the north side of the same street the former home of Dr. Walter B. Jones, at 17, giving him possession of a row of four houses there, from 13 to 19 inclusive.

William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the recent Rockefeller purchase. No change in the buildings is contemplated for the near future, as the two houses are under lease for about two years.

Quick Resale on the Heights.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, have resold the six-story apartment at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street, on a lot 25 by 95. F. William Sohrbeck and O'Reilly & Dahn were the brokers. This property was taken in exchange by the sellers last week for the 75-foot plot 115 to 117 East Ninetieth Street, upon which Robert Silverman will build a nine-story apartment.

A Dyckman-Jersey Trade.

As an investment Myron W. Robinson, President of the Crex Carpet Company, has purchased from Mr. Brown 433 to 439 West 212th Street, two five-story, twenty-five-family apartment house, on plot 85 by 100, near Tenth Avenue, in part payment Mr. Robinson gives a country estate of twelve acres, mansion, and out buildings, on Teaneck Road and Robinson Avenue, Englewood, N. J., held at $50,000. The 212th Street houses were held at $120,000. Knap & Wasson represented the buyer and Smith & Blau the sellers.

Deal for New Bronx Theatre.

A new theatre to accommodate about 1,700 persons will soon be erected in the Bronx by a syndicate known as the 837 Washington Avenue Realty Company on a plot of eight lots, fronting 100 feet by 100, and 162d Streets, 165 deep. The plot was purchased from the Harbon Realty Company, which just acquired it from Charles F. Conover and Edith C. Neuroese, N. Y.

In addition the Harborn Company also purchased from the same owners a plot, 100 by 100, on the south

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

Factory Properties for Sale

Bayonne, N. J.
THE BAYONNE BOLT & NUT COMPANY PLANT.
EQUIPPED AND IN FULL OPERATION, located at the foot of Trask Avenue, fronting on Kill-van-Kull, WITHIN FREE LIGHTERAGE LIMITS of New York Harbor; deep water and railroad siding; 400-FOOT PIER; additional land for expansion; one-story buildings; A-1 POWER PLANT.

Bridgeport, Connecticut
NEW REINFORCED CONCRETE PLANT. (Flat slab construction.)
Built three years ago along modern lines; three stories and basement; main building 220x40—wing 165x52; 70,000 square feet of floor space, with CARRYING CAPACITY of 350 LBS. per square foot; New York, New Haven & Hartford RAILROAD SIDING; excellent light, open on all sides; power plant; trolley passes door. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY. SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Improved East River Waterfront
ENTIRE BLOCK.
THE AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY'S property on Avenue A, between 63d and 64th Streets, running through to the East River; excellent bulkhead; POWER PLANT; ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT ON EAST RIVER; large brick buildings; SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING, STORAGE OR TERMINAL PURPOSES.

Plainfield, N. J., Plant
OF THE SPICER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Plant is located on West 4th St., three minutes from the Central Railroad Station. The buildings are of brick, steel frame and a few wood frame buildings, having a total floor area of 15,000 square feet; also two-story office building; power plant in excellent condition; large water supply from private well; READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

Manganese Steel Safe Company's Plant
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Large, modern plant, located on tract of TEN ACRES, HAVING 2,200 FEET FRONTAGE on the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J. MAIN BUILDING 80x325, with travelling crane; concrete floor; total floor area 50,000 square feet; modern brick buildings; high ceilings; railroad siding; power plant; GOOD LABOR MARKET; steam heat; electric lights.

Elizabethport, N. J., Plant
OF UNITED STATES PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPH CO.
Located in the industrial centre of Elizabethport, near the large plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. and the Elizabethport R. R. Station. EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET. ONE AND TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, RAILROAD SIDINGS; 125,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE. Steam heat—power plant—electric lights—SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

Connecticut Factory
Within 60 miles of New York City, in the heart of New England's Industrial Centre. Plant at present in full operation; completely equipped; modern brick buildings; having 60,000 sq. ft. of floor space; EQUIPPED WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM; electric lights; EXCELLENT POWER PLANT; artesian well.

Schaghticoke Woolen Mills
SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y.—12 MILES FROM TROY, N. Y.
Located along the Hoosick River, in the Hoosick Valley, between Troy and Johnsonville, N. Y.; reached by Boston & Maine R. R.; FREE WATER POWER for about four months in the year. Electric power at very low rates. Brick buildings; 100,000 square feet of floor space. Heaters; SPRINKLER SYSTEM; electric lights. EXCELLENT MILL PROPERTY.

Josephine & Wahneta Mills
CEDARTOWN, GA.—60 MILES FROM ATLANTA, GA.
Well located along a creek from which water for manufacturing purposes can be obtained and into which sewage can be disposed. The buildings are heavy, slow burning, mill construction; EQUIPPED WITH SPRINKLER THROUGHOUT; good power plant; steam heat; electric light; railroad sidings; about fifteen acres of ground and twenty-eight tenant houses.

East River Waterfront
On Brooklyn Shore, next to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Freight Yard, near Williamsburg Bridge, foot of North Fourth St. Plot about one acre, with 110 feet frontage on East River.

Bronx Factory Site
ENTIRE BLOCK ON EAST 138TH ST., between Mott Av., Walton Av., and Cheever St. One block from Mott Haven Station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; 8 blocks from Harlem River; RIGHT AT SUBWAY STATION.

NOTE:—I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING FACTORY PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. IF IN THE MARKET FOR A FACTORY SEND ME YOUR REQUIREMENTS. IF YOU HAVE ONE TO SELL, SEND FOR MY SELLING PLAN.
For further particulars address

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. 'Phone 744—Cort.
Joseph P. Day
Industrial Department

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at Auction,
TO-DAY
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.
Settlement in Foreclosure Sale
THE PARK INN
(FURNISHED),
Occupying Entire Atlantic Ocean Front, Between Fifth Ave. and Fourth Ave.
AT ROCKAWAY PARK,
New York City (Borough of Queens).
The magnificent plot of 22 lots, with 200 feet Ocean Beach Frontage, 220 feet on Fifth Ave. and 220 feet on Fourth Ave., with the three story, basement, and cellar FURNISHED Summer hotel, containing about 68 rooms and about 20 baths; main restaurant seating 400, billiard parlor, basement grill room, small dining rooms seating 20 persons and upward; only licensed hotel on this ocean front with the exception of one other; one block from railroad depot.
Fifth Ave. is the main business street in Rockaway Park, and this property is situated on its most attractive block and avenue.
70% may remain on mortgages.
TITLE HAS BEEN GUARANTEED.
THOROUGHLY C. H. KENNELLY, Esq., Atty., Library Bldg., Boulevard corner Oceanus Av., ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
Illustrated booklet with attorney or at Auctioneer's office, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Be the Owner
of the handsomest 7-room home in Brooklyn. Superior to any $75 a month apartment. 20 minutes to Park Row. One-family brick. All improvements, including tiled bath, steam heat, automatic hot water, parquet floors, hardwood trim, gas, electricity. Porch, lawn, garden. All street improvements. Delightful community life. Value $6,500. Price $6,000. $750 cash. Balance averages $35.89 a month. Ready for possession; open for inspection. Come today or write for photograph album No. 25.
Also Building Co.
22nd Ave. and 66th St.
Opposite 22nd Ave. Station.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22nd Ave.

$4,650 Terms
7 Rooms **BUNGALOW** Arranged
Up to date, all latest improvements, new, inclosed porch, screens, near new subway, Flatbush section. Occupied by owner. Call or write J. P. DENLINGER, 1048 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$200 cash buys my 7-room modern cottage; bath, gas, electricity; large plot for garden, fruit and poultry; 30 minutes from city; responsible party can take possession for $200 cash, balance $18 per month. B Bargain, 849 East 14th St.

IDEAL HOME
of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once, balance as rent. B. Floral, 243 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Two houses, both new—stucco—one furnished—at Orienta, Mamaroneck, New York. Directly on deep water, L. I. Sound; all water privileges. Furnished house has garage, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 3 toilets, and is on a plot 75 x 135'. Unfurnished house has 10 rooms, 2 baths, servants' toilet and lavatory, and is on a plot 100 x 118'. Both bargains. For further particulars apply to E. M. HYDE, 120 Broadway, Room 1447. Tel. 8890 Rector.

FOR RENT AT RYE BY THE YEAR
Sixty ($60.00) Dollars Per Month.
HOUSE with large living room, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath; garage.
NEAR THE WATER.
Address Harry J. Robinson, Jr., Tel. 7687 Murray Hill. 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

"WHERE WILL I MOVE?"
The answer is
MOUNT VERNON The Beautiful City of Beautiful Homes.
Write the Chamber of Commerce, Mount Vernon, N. Y., for a free copy of "The Mount Vernonite."

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An exceptional opportunity is offered to buy or rent unfurnished
A Shore Front AT Larchmont, N.Y.
With an expansive view of Long Island Sound, facing the Park, with beautiful old shade trees, within a block of the Manor trolley and bathing beach; COOLEST LOCATION IN LARCHMONT; new house, with stucco finish and perfect appointments; eleven large rooms, three bathrooms and two lavatories, luxurious plumbing fixtures, hot water heat, also hardwood trim and floors, open fireplaces, two sleeping porches and extensive verandas; easy terms.
Apply to
E. M. HYDE,
120 Broadway, Suite 1,747.
'Phone, 8390—Rector.

Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.
Edgemont Estate AT SCARSDALE STATION
Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 5 minutes' walk of station
For Particulars Apply
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., N. Y. Scarsdale Offices STATION PARK.

Pelham Manor
Desirable restricted residential plots, 75x100; 20 minutes from Grand Central.
John T. Brook Co., 120 W. 42nd St. Tel. 2456 Bryant.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

At Marathon Park, Little Neck, L.I.

For Sale—This comfortable, up-to-date 6-room house, 3 bedrooms, bath; porches, furnace heat, lot 40x100. 3 blocks from station; view of sound. 26 minutes from Penn. station, via Long Island Railroad. Will sacrifice at $5,000; $500 down, balance as rent.
John M. Riehle, 68 William St., N. Y.

At Little Neck, Long Island

For Sale—This fine 9-room modern home. Six bedrooms, bath, elect. light, steam heat; lot 40x100; 3 blocks from station; overlooking bay; 26 minutes from Broadway; Long Island electric trains. Bargain price $6,000; only $600 down, balance like rent.
John M. Riehle, 68 William St., N. Y.

FISHERMAN'S BUNGALOW.
Needs few repairs. 5 rooms; one minute to water; greatest fishing and boating point on Long Island; plot 40 x 100; ideal location for summer home; worth $3,000, will sell for $2,200; must have $350 cash, balance on easy terms; 45 minutes out. B. JOSEPH, 349 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 5056.

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW
Five rooms and bath, within two minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas, sidewalks, etc.; full price $2,700; terms $200 cash, balance easy monthly payments. B. SHORE, 340 West 34th Street.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$1,800 on Easy Terms
AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $4,200 BUYS THIS
New Italian Villa Near the Water.
48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sts. High and Healthy. 800 Ft. Elev.

Schools. Churches. Country Club. Golf. Ice Boating. Skating. Tobogganing. Large Grounds.
After the $1,800 Is Paid, **$33.21 Monthly** *Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance, and Water Rate.*
A fine, well-built, livable house of 9 rooms and 3 baths. Beautiful interior. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.
Full Information and Appointment to See House from
RAYMOND F. BARNES, 170 Broadway. Telephone 1521 Cortlandt.

NUTLEY, N. J.
(12 miles from Jersey City on Erie R. R.)
Artistic house of nine rooms and garage, modern in every respect, on a corner plot 102 ft. front by about 115 ft. deep, situated on a hill in the Prospect Street section at 300 ft. altitude, four minutes' walk from station. Grounds laid out by a landscape gardener, with an abundance of fine shrubbery and trees.
First floor consists of: entrance hall, reception room, living room, large dining room (panelled and beamed ceiling) and kitchen, and pantry. Second floor: four large bedrooms and tiled bathroom. Third floor: storage space, open attic and maid's room. Laundry and extra toilet in cellar.
Heated by steam; lighted by gas and electricity. Modern gas kitchen, (no coal range,) hot water attachment on boiler. Copper screens for windows, doors and porch; also glass enclosed porch for Winter. Full equipment of awnings for front porch and first floor where needed. Garage has cement floor and washstand and accommodates two cars; is heated by protected garage stove and well ventilated; also protected by burglar proof doors and windows. Full cement roadway to street from garage.
Price $10,000. This house can be bought with a small cash payment; balance on mortgage to suit. Telephone Mrs. S. Bird, Jr., owner, 4009 Montclair; or real estate agents A. L. Van Winkle & Co., Nutley, N. J.

$5,000 REDUCTION TO SELL NOW
This New, Superb Moorish Manor, WITH TWO-CAR GARAGE.
You May Buy It on Your Own Terms. Price $15,500.
Extensive grounds. Near lakes; commanding magnificent view of lakes and surrounding country. Easy commutation to N. Y. C. Golf and country club near by.
House is roomy, contains seven bedchambers, three bathrooms, library, living, dining rooms, three open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch and porte-cochere.
Tel. 6900 Audubon
Photo and particulars from
GEO. R. PEARE,
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HOW TO BEAT WALL STREET
Take your profits now and buy this wonderful Fruit Farm, where income is immense, sure and lifelong. Equal to cutting coupons.
160 acres; near Red Bank; in heart of richest fruit and melon land in United States. One hour New York.
140 acres in superb young fruit.
4,000 apple trees, mainly four to ten years old, very choicest varieties.
2,200 young pears in bearing.
1,860 young peaches in bearing.
400 bearing plums; 6 acres currants and gooseberries; 2 acres grapes; 2 acres peach.
2,500 fruitful very large musk melons, between rows, pay interest and wages.
This remarkable property will produce a fortune.
Fruit fully sprayed, cultivated, nurtured; just entering heavy bearing period. Two houses.
Price $28,000. Very reasonable terms.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

THIS IS A CHALLENGE HOUSE
MADISON, N. J. LACKAWANNA R. R. 70 TRAINS.
In the hills with lots of ground for play or work, and yet right in town of 6,000 population; offers every best side of social community life. 30 min. Manhattan. Beautiful new house (see photos), 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; every best improvement; parquet floors, expensive decorations, fixtures; non-freezing conservatory, living porch, and two other porches; living room 18x25; dining room is a dream. Extra large grounds; garage; 50 feet grape arbor; scenery, artistic summer house; immense trees. $9,500. In every detail high-class property in choice district.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

IF YOU LOVE THE COUNTRY
See this 75-acre, Easy Commuting Farm; half very productive land; balance would yield large profits for building sites; elevation 550 feet; hour New York; eight minutes' walk station; 50 daily trains; never-failing brook; quantities fruits; four large lakes ½ mile to 2 miles distant; easy walking distance churches, stores, good school, country club, trolley.
See photos, fine large house; steam heat, bathroom, electricity, hardwood floors; tenant house; modern stable, garage, ice house, large poultry plant.
$16,000; easy terms; a wondrous opportunity.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Beautiful Country Home
at a sacrifice; 16 rooms, 3 baths, (built for owner's use,) on large corner plot running into golf grounds; unobstructed view for miles; in best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000; 13 miles from Manhattan, 3 minutes' walk from 2 express stations and trolley.
J. C. CLARKE, 50 CHURCH ST., ROOM 179, N. Y. TEL. 8749 CORTLANDT.

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N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 61 B'way.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE

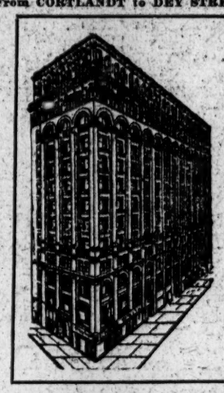
6 rooms and bath; in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; ½ hour out; close to Golf Course and Club House.
TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY.

CEDAR GROVE BUNGALOW
Ideal 5-room semi-bungalow, with full cellar; built for all-year home; plot 200x350; rich soil for vegetables, fruit, and poultry; shaded with fine old cedar trees; 10 minutes' walk to station; trolley and beautiful harbor; boating, bathing, and fishing; large town 6,000; church, school, stores, &c.; one hour and ten minutes to city; owner must sell at once; full price $2,000; will take $300 cash, balance $10 per month; free tickets to investigate. J. B. Cedars, 349 East 14th St.

FOR SALE OR RENT
Furnished Cottages Deal and Allenhurst.
Full particulars telephone Allenhurst 1820. J. C. CONOVER, ALLENHURST, N. J.

LINCOLN PARK SECTION
CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,900; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 70 Warren St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Offices for Rent in the
Best and most conveniently located office building downtown.
Havemeyer Building
26 Cortlandt Street, 25 Church Street, and 25 Dey Street, occupying the
Entire Church Street Block Front
From CORTLANDT to DEY STREETS

Two "L" stations, Hudson Tubes, subway station and two more nearing completion, all within one block distant.
Of the 11 floors vacated by the N. Y. Telephone Co. 60% of the offices have been leased to a high standard of tenants.
Why Not Inspect NOW These
Single Offices and Suites
While the Choicest Remain?
Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown.
Six passenger and freight elevators. Service of the highest standard. Booklet and Floor Plan on Request.
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 107. Tel. 5516 Cort.

SELECT OFFICES
At 160 Broadway in the well managed fireproof building of the Lawyers' Title & Trust Co.
Good Light, Good Service, Superior Location.
Rents $360 to $6500
Lawyers especially solicited.
Ask for Mr. Nee at the building or
CHAS. F. NOYES CO.
Phone 2000 John 92 William St.

DON'T DELAY
Secure Your Office NOW in the
Barclay Building
299 Broadway
"The Practical High-Class Office Building."
Also Broadway Corner Store
Wm. C. Walker's Sons } Agents on
Wright Barclay } Premises

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on Premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park.)

Lofts To Let
202-204 East 29th Street
LOWEST RENT SECTION
New building; light and airy; steam heat; passenger and freight elevators.
GREENWALD BROS.
3d Av. and 87th St. Phone Lenox 8100.

147 E. 42d Street
TWO FLOORS 50 x 60
$90 and $100
Less Than 1 Block from { Grand Central Sta. Subways, New and Old. 3d Ave. L. Queensboro Bridge.
R. W. REALTY CO., 121 Duane St. Worth 2586.

Fifth Avenue Show Rooms
$1200-$1500
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria
25 x 60
very desirable
Elevators, steam heat, etc.
J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street

Light on all sides
6-story manufacturing building
25 x 80
Electric elevator, steam heat
13th St. near 3rd Ave.
J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90
LOFTS—Unusual light; low insurance; 72x90 and 50x90.
EAST 23D STREET, NEAR 2D AV.

PRINTING—MANUFACTURING
E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23D ST.

STORE FOR RENT
1,677 2d Av., Near 87th St.
APPLY
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125—Cortlandt.
Or 244 East 86th St.

46th St., near Broadway,
Times Square
4 story & basement—28 rooms to lease for business or dwelling. Immediate possession
J. EDGAR LEACRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street

OWNER WILL BUILD GARAGE
Or Other Building to Suit Tenant.
AMSTERDAM AVE., near 167TH ST.
PLOT 50 x 100.
PHILLIPS, 72d St. & Col. Ave.

A "BETTER BUILDING."
Little Money for Big Space.
15,000 Square Feet; Below Astor Place.
A Stone's Throw from Broadway.
R 801, 10 EAST 43D STREET.
Telephone 1628 Murray Hill.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.
DESIRABLE COTTAGES.
REASONABLE RENTS.
MARTIN D. MURRAY
Auto at Station. Write for List.

Record to Keep.
The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Graphic pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers and selections of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $3 a year. Ten issues, bound in handsome cover, for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

DWELLINGS TO LET | $720 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.
PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets..$1,200
7 " " " ..$1,000
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3998.

7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Exceptional apartments and arrangement of rooms, all large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect.
ELEVATOR. ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
805 St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 150th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,573 B'way, 147th St.

46—FT. WASHINGTON AVE.—47
'CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA
Corner 161st St., Near Subway.
4-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
All Improvements—Concessions.
LOUIS SCHLECHTER, Agent, 217 W. 110th

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE MANHATTAN,
244 East 86th St.
Apartment of 5 rooms and bath for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
OR ON PREMISES.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38
JUST COMPLETED
University Heights Apartments,
1913-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Ave; trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

Fordham Heights, Bronx
3-4-5-6 Rooms & bath; Every conceivable improvement.
$21 to $48
NEAR 182D ST.
2250 Grand Boulevard Concourse
Agent on premises. Phone 1432 Fordham.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.

Bachelor apartment, 3 rooms, bath; new furniture; 80th-Madison Av. Lenox 6905.

Two large rooms and bath with hotel service. Apt. 42, 615 5th Av.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
160 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 915. 5th Ave. bus stops at door.

West End Av., 777.—8 rooms, 3 baths, outside, overlooking Hudson, 10th floor; Oriental rugs, mahogany furniture; April-Oct.; cool, delightful for Summer; seen by appointment. Telephone Adair, Bryant 5442.

5-ROOM FRONT APARTMENT.
Sublet a charmingly furnished, delightful apartment in high-class elevator house; rent $100. Inquire superintendent on premises.
517 WEST 113TH ST.

IRVING PLACE 74, (Gramercy Park Neighborhood.)—Unusual, quaint apartment, six rooms, bath; large French windows, mahogany furniture; $75 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

151st, 855 West.—Sublet, six room apartment, completely furnished, player piano; high-class elevator apartment; $70 monthly. Phone Audubon 4450, apartment 43, Nathan.

"Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, new building, facing Broadway; bargain; sublet October. Keller, 500 West 163th. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished apartments sublet. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 239 West 73d. Columbus 3074.

Furnished—West Side.

Beautifully furnished, sunlight, five-room apartment; reasonable. 40 St., Nicholas Terrace, corner 150th-St. Apt. 55.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

150th, 575 West.—Beautiful sunny apartment of seven rooms, furnished. Apartment 32.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, fully furnished; light, airy; elevator, telephone; West Forties; $800 to Oct. 1. N 94 Times.

10th, 60 West.—Sublet, cosy 4-room elevator housekeeping apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Bishop.

To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 7 outside, airy rooms; ideal for Summer. Davis, 506 West 114th.

Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished. 34 West 56th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

To Rent—Unfurnished apartment, top floor, private house; 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, good closet space; East Fifties. N 174 Times.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 120th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $35; light outside rooms.

Madison Av., 539, (near 54th.)—Two, three, four extra large, light rooms and bath; every improvement; moderate. N 130 Times.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Apartment, seven rooms, outside windows, elevator, telephone, electricity, $80. Reitmayer, 331 Amsterdam.

I specialize leasing apartments of every description; state your requirements. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d. Columbus 8881.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

130th, 202 West.—Desirable modern apartments; seven large, light room; $45, $50.

9th, 19 West.—Apartment, all conveniences; private bath; furnished or unfurnished.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

CITY PROPERTY
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

For Sale.—$25,000 second mortgage, 1% years, to run over bank mortgage of $115,000 on corner elevator apartment, Manhattan. J. B., 110 Times Downtown.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Harry S. Shapter, 7 East 42d St.
Efficient Management of Real Estate.

JERF JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 194 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BROKERS.
Builders will sell 12-story loft building, all rented; yearly profit $16,000 net; mortgage to run 8 years 5%. Write to H. Matz, 752 West End Av.

At a Great Bargain.
Vacant lots, Brook Av. and 137th St. 100 feet from subway station.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.

FACTORY SITE, 75x100.
Convenient to all shipping; bargain; investigate. Montgomery, 135th St., E. of 3d Av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 West 121st; 3-story dwelling; sacrifice, Owner, Room 70, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

No. 329 Madison St., between Marcy and Tompkins, 2-story and basement Colonial front brick dwelling; splendid yard; 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; furnace; modern plumbing. Apply on premises.

A semi-detached, high-class private house, with garage, on one of the finest streets in Brooklyn, at less than the cost of its construction. B 167 Times Downtown.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Corner lots Southern Boulevard 182d St., exchange for improved. Bores, 128 Broadway.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., two minutes from trolley only forty minutes out, complete, for $1,800, easy terms, answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B, Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Will sacrifice large plot, fully improved, all assessments paid; sewer, water, gas, electricity, &c.; bathing privilege; small cash payment, balance easy payments. B North Shore, Box 116, Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,060; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

Corner loft, modern, fireproof, 50x100, two Otis elevators, $2,000 per annum; near Broadway and Canal. Owner, Laue, 38 Fulton.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service, Apply 203 Broadway, Suite 807.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D STREET,
Nicely furnished private office.
J. W. Buckley, 1,476 Broadway.

Ground floor and basement, $45; lofts, 20x43, $30. Kelly, 219 East 39th.

64th, (606 Park Av.,) $40; parlor floor, or will divide or furnish.

Completely furnished offices, centrally located, to sublet; immediate occupancy; quick action; sacrifice. N 124 Times.

Vacant lots and one-story buildings, 19th St. and Avenue B. Apply Estate of John U. Brookman, Owner, 88 Wall St.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

3,800 feet, light as day; live steam. Brackett Realty Co., 137 East 25th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, about 20,000 square feet of floor space for light manufacturing in a modern fireproof building located in upper Manhattan, the Bronx, or on the Hudson River; answer at once, giving full particulars. Telephone Circle 370.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Four attractive and especially WELL-BUILT houses for sale in LANGDON TERRACE, Mount Vernon.
This restricted section offers the best in suburban life; within five minutes of excellent schools and markets; also street cars and railroad station; wide, well-paved streets. Over fifty houses already sold. WILLIAM R. LUCE, 336 East Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, New York. Phone 2818.

Manufacturer desiring financial assistance and willing to locate in suburbs can find desirable location siding adjoining N. Y. Central R. R.; owner offers liberal terms to desirable industry, employing skilled labor. Y 262 Times Annex.

Restricted nine-room dwelling; all modern improvements; large porches; near Mount Vernon station; all large rooms; open fireplaces, &c.; plot 50x100; $7,500; worth $9,000. Wolfe-Douglas, Harlem Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Mount Vernon and vicinities; best houses for sale or rent. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 5400.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 2 baths. R. W. H., 2 Rector St., Room 1,807.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots, Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Harksdale, N. Y.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

One of the most desirable locations in Richmond Hill, corner of Division Av. and Oak St., at the base of the hill; large house built and occupied by the owner; cottage in the rear for servants' sleeping rooms; standing on an acre of ground; laid out in lawn, shrubbery, carriage road and walks, and vegetable garden. Call and see the property. A 291 Times Downtown.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900, on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, 137 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated, ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town, where there is a demand for poultry and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. B. Kuch, 139 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS & HOUSES, 5, 6, 7, and 9 rooms; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; also waterfront plot, 80x100; cheap; easy terms. Address Box D, 121 Times.

Three-room Bungalow for $700.—Large front and back porch, open fireplace; now being built on a fine plot of ground; ready for occupancy May 1; easy terms. B. Bungalow, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SUBURBAN HOMES.—Restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,000 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring List." QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Elegant plot fronting on bay, fine sandy beach, 40 minutes out; refined, restricted, gas, electricity; $75 cash, balance small payments; will arrange to build. 608 Century Bldg., 1 W. 34th St.

A stucco house for sale, 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, running water, gas, and electricity; lot 40x100; within 40 minutes of Penn. station and Brooklyn. Box 325, New Hyde Park, L. I.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin, Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

An unusual bona fide bargain: 11-room house; all improvements; plot 60x100; near station at Valley Stream, L. I.; write for particulars. W. Ries, 1,278 Fulton Av., Bronx.

Good houses at low prices and easy terms, direct from builder. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Unfurnished—West Side.

$40.—Georgette Court, 815 West 113th St.; 5-room apartment, all modern improvements; elevator service day, night; centrally located; subway, elevated, cars, bus; parks within block. "Supt."

Broadway, s e cor. 52d St., (

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Ohio Valley disturbance of the last three or four days is finally moving off the North Carolina Coast, but local rains still continue as far west as Indiana. A plateau disturbance of well-defined character is central tonight over Eastern Colorado, followed by rapidly rising pressure, light local rains and snows, and lower temperatures to the northward.

Eastward of the disturbance as far as the Missouri Valley and southeastward through the West Gulf States the weather was fair, with high temperatures, while east of the Mississippi River temperatures are low, and light frost occurred Tuesday morning as far south as Southern Georgia.

There will be local rains Wednesday in the eastern portion of the South Atlantic districts and in Southern New England, followed by generally fair weather Thursday.

Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Wednesday, and also on Thursday, except in the south upper lake region, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, where rains are probable.

It will be warmre Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and the East Gulf States, and warmer Thursday in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to fresh and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy in north, local rains in south, Wednesday. Thursday, fair and warmer.

Southern New England and New Jersey—Local rains Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, with rain in the morning in east. Thursday, fair and warmer.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	33	40	4 P. M.	47	43
9 A. M.	32	39	6 P. M.	44	43
9 A. M.	30	38	8 P. M.	43	43
12 M.	48	41	11 P. M.	40	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 45 degrees at 5:50 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 8:15 A. M. Humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.86 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M	Loss.
1:50—127 Mott St., Anthony Benduci & Co.	$1,000
3:45—Brook Av., and 151 St., W'chester Freight Yards	$100
10:45—445 W. 49 St.; not given	Slight
11:10—540 5 St., Samuel Brandler	Slight
11:35—205 Grand St., R. Mazona	Slight
P. M.	
12:35—130 W. 30 St., Josephine Adason	Slight
2:30—106 E. 29 St., Rothman & Pidgeon	$200
4:05—29-33 W. 38 St., Emily A. L. Inderman	$25
5:00—1,501 So. B'vard, Arthur Hoeflich	None
6:25—208 West B'way, Dudley Carpet Sweeper Co.	$200
6:35—450 Grand St., ... Seigel	Slight
6:40—255 W. 44 St., John McCann	Slight
7:15—652 W. 51 St., Kohler & Campbell	Slight
7:40—502 W. 45 St.; U. T. P. Chemical Co.	$500
7:50—86 Av. D; J. Joskovitz	Slight
7:50—255 Bowery; Ignatz Weisberg	Slight
8:00—30 Morningside Av.; G. Shriver	Slight
8:40—70 Cortlandt St.; Star Brass Mfg. Co.	$500
9:20—85 University Place; D. Seigel & Weis, Eng.	Not given
10:20—85 Union Sq.; Jacob Barsky	$150
10:45—87 Jackson St.; Sam Lipeet	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Lt. Col. H. Deakyne, Corps of Engrs., relieved from station at Kansas City and duty at the Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and will repair to this city, reporting to Chief of Engrs.

1st Lt. J. W. Hart, M. R. C., to active duty Washington Barracks, D. C.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for examination of officers of Corps and Engrs., is dissolved.

1st Lt. L. Hart, M. R. C., resigned, effective March 28, 1916.

Captain T. W. Hollyday, Q. M. C., to El Paso, Tex., for duty in charge of Motor Truck Co. No. 6.

1st Lt. J. M. Wheate, M. R. C., to active duty, and will proceed to Ft. Miley, Cal.

1st Lt. L. F. Schiff, M. R. C., to active duty, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

1st Lt. H. S. Naylor, 5th F. A., relieved, and will report to commanding officer, Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty at School of Fire for Field Artillery.

1st Lt. W. A. Capron, F. A., assigned to 5th F. A.

1st Lt. F. Thorp, Jr., F. A. assigned to 2d F. A., effective June 3, and 1st Lt. D. C. Cubbison, 2d F. A., relieved from assignment to that regiment. Lt. Thorp will take first transport leaving San Francisco for Philippine Islands.

Capt. B. F. Browne, Q. M. C., to Ft. Reno, Okla., for duty in connection with purchase of public animals, upon completion of which he will return to his station.

Capt. P. W. Huntington, M. C., detailed as member of examining board at Army Building, New York City, during temporary absence of Capt. G. H. Scott, M. C.

Major R. G. Paxton, retired, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Myer, Va., for duty with Q. M. C., relieving Capt. T. W. Hollyday, Q. M. C.

Leaves: Maj. J. E. Woodward, 15th Inf., 2 months; Brig. Gen. J. P. Wisser, 2 months; Capt. W. A. Carleton, Q. M. C., 3 days.

Navy.

Lt. Comdr. W. H. Reynolds, from Virginia to the Delaware.

Lts. R. C. Needham, from command of the G-2 to Naval Academy; R. A. White, from 3d Div. Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, to command G-2.

Jr. Grade Lts. C. H. Maddox, from Fleet Radio Officer, Pacific Fleet, to District Radio Superintendent, San Francisco, and R. Fay, from Navy Yard, New York, to Maine.

Ensign M. C. Partello from the Virginia to receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection with the crew of the Oklahoma, and on board when commissioned.

Paym. G. C. Schafer, from Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, to assistant to Supply Officer, New York Navy Yard.

Chief Boatswain H. J. Duffy, from Naval Station, Hawaii, to Naval Station, Guam.

Boatswains J. C. Homes, to Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard; J. H. MacDonald, from receiving ship at Boston, Mass., to Naval Station, Honolulu, and James Reilly, the Colorado to home, await orders.

Mach. J. W. Boldt from the Buffalo to Mare Island (Cal.) Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Celtic at Boston Yard, Cyclops at Hampton Roads, D-3 at Newport, Celtic at Newport, Kanawha at Hampton Roads, Kentucky at Vera Cruz, Mars at Washington, Nereus at Cavite, Nero at San Diego, Warrington at Santiago de Cuba, Washington at New York Yard, Wheeling at Carmen, Mexico, and the Proteus at Cavite.

Sailed: Ajax, Hongkong for Manila; Arethusa, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Baltimore, Guantanamo for Pensacola; Glacier, San Diego for Topolobampo; Marietta, Vera Cruz for Tampico; Prairie, Port au Prince for Guantanamo; San Francisco, Guantanamo for Pensacola; Sterling, Gibraltar for Naples, and the Wilmington, Hongkong for Swatow.

No Government transportation will be available from the Atlantic Coast to the Atlantic Fleet, now based on Guantanamo Bay, until its return North to home yards, about April 15.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Faculty of Evening School 15, Brooklyn, gave a dinner to the Principal, Mrs. Kate R. Miller, on Monday, at the Kaiser Hof, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan.

There will be a mass meeting, at 8 P. M. on March 31, in the De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, to oppose the Compromise Pension bill. It will be under the auspices of the Teachers' Union.

Miss Ruth Schimek has been elected President of the general organization of the Julia Richman High School; Miss Josephine Scherer, Vice President; Miss Frances Cohen, Secretary, and Mrs. A. Topper, Treasurer. Miss Hyde of the French department is Honorary President.

There will be a debate on the Gary system at the meeting of the College Women's Club at 3:30 P. M. today at the Professional Women's League, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway.

The Federation of Teachers Association has sent a warning to the public school teachers against signing any petition relative to pension legislation.

The High School of Commerce will hold a "Three R Contest" at 8 P. M. on April 11.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—Suits, overcoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway. (Enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M. April 1: Patrol., from prects. indicated to Bridge—J. F. McLaughlin, 62; W. J. Regan, 152; C. W. Linkletter, Highbridge; H. W. Jarrell, 156; D. P. Murphy, 167; J. F. Cantrell, 169. (Mutual) A. E. Esselborn, 81, to 90, bicycle to motor cycle duty; C. J. Kaltenmeier, 99, to 81, motor cycle to bicycle duty; R. E. Gonoude, 81, assign. to bicycle duty discontinued; W. T. De Young, 81, to bicycle duty; D. L. Falkenbury, 86, motor cycle to bicycle duty; L. A. Nielsen, 89, bicycle to motor cycle duty; W. Searby, 153, to 283, mounted duty; C. O. Dannhauser, 283, to 153, assign. to mounted duty discontinued.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. T. F. Diskin, 14, to 3 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 1. To 3d I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, from 4 P. M. Mar. 31: L. F. Costuma, 5; D. O'Connor, 6; T. F. Malone, 10; F. Nesbitt, 14; H. Wagner, 18; F. B. Burdick, 23; J. McCormack, 25; F. F. Mallon, 42; J. Adams, 42; J. Dugan, 68; H. Bestmann, 159; E. J. Karcher, 165; M. J. Cullen, 168; W. G. Armstrong, 275; J. J. Conway, 275; R. G. Dunham, 276. To 6 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, from 4 P. M. Mar. 31: T. E. Carmody, 5; J. J. Fitzgerald, 10; L. Nannery, 35; B. McLaughlin, 36; A. Hanover, 36; T. Collins, 36; E. Crook, 36; T. Fleming, 38; O. M. Whitney, 42; W. H. Pfeiffer, 42; C. Boldemann, 164; C. Lang, 167; J. J. Dufty, 172.

Leaves of absence without pay: Capt. H. W. Burfeind, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, 1 day, from 8 A. M. Apr. 5. Patrol. T. J. Fitzpatrick, 2, 1 day, 8 P. M. Apr. 1; T. Manning, 5 days, from Apr. 8; E. C. Stiehr, 143, 1 day, 8 A. M. Mar. 29.

Full pay while on sick report: Capt. E. P. Hughes, 168, 1 A. M. Feb. 29, to 12:01 A. M. Mar. 21. Patrol. J. Duffy, 38, 9:20 P. M. Feb. 27, to noon Mar. 24; C. F. Mandt, 153, 8 A. M. Mar. 22, during disability; C. J. Kemmer, 160, 2 P. M. Feb. 8, during disability; P. McLaughlin, 165, 6 A. M. Mar. 15, during disability; T. F. Lynch, 6 I. D., 12:30 P. M. Mar. 3, during disability.

Fire Department.

Louis Borner, Jr., has been appointed as an Electrical Inspector in the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Division of Inspection, for a probationary period of three months at the rate of $1,140 a year, to take effect at 9 A. M., April 3.

Hon. W. Holden Weeks, Deputy Fire Commissioner, has been specially designated to conduct trials of charges against members of the uniformed force in and for the Borough of Brooklyn today.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified:

2d to 1st grade, April 4, (number of engine after fireman's name): J. J. Murphy, No. 4, Eng. 1; J. F. Leddy, 4; J. D. Burke, 6; C. Kelly, 4; M. Burger, 18; Henry J. Stadler, 14; V. M. Stiefel, 18; F. R. McCaffrey, 19; J. McFarland, 21; T. Foy, 21; S. J. Datz, 25; G. Marks, 27; J. Roig, 27; L. A. D. Soracco, 30; R. V. Thomsuhn, 31; J. Horacek, 55; J. J. Delaney, 56; R. L. Montgomery, 59; J. L. McCarroll, 60; J. C. Middelsorth, 72; E. J. Donovan, 76; H. Holster, 83; C. Sprinka, 91; H. Batlan, 92; E. F. Conway, 94; W. A. Walsh, 151; G. W. Kelley, 154; W. R. Trubshaw, 160. F. 2d to 3d grade, April 29, B. F. Kiernan, H. & L. 104.

Retired: Capt. J. Sullivan, No. 1, Eng. 61, on his own application,) annual pension of $1,250, 8 A. M., April 1; Capt. J. F. Shea, H. & L. 77, (on his own application,) an an annual pension of $1,250, 9 A. M., April 1.

Retired on their own applications, 8 A. M., April 1, on $700 a year: Fire, 1st Gr. J. Hilger, Eng. 247; J. C. Dey, Eng. 258; W. Tilley, H. & L. 19.

The following will report to Fir. 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; T. Poote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; A. Borngolh, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 96; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Erpenbinger, Eng. 227; W. T. Sands, Eng. 12; 2d to 1st grade, April 14, J. Kaufman, H. & L. 108; R. B. Gann, Eng. 278.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for master mechanic, Street Cleaning Department, has been ordered. Candidates must have had a technical education in civil and mechanical engineering. Business training is also desired. The appointee will have supervision over the work of the foremen of mechanics and over the inspection of equipment and repairs.

United States.

The commission announces for May 2 an examination for blacksmith and horseshoer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Indian Service, at Blackfeet Agency, Mont., at $720 per annum. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have served an apprenticeship or the equivalent both as blacksmiths and as horseshoers. They must have reached their twentieth year, but not their fiftieth birthday, on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

THOMAS, RICHARD H., (Jan. 24, 1911;) net estate, $23,448. Martha, widow, and Richard W., son, were beneficiaries. Assets: Received by estate from condemnation proceeds, 51-83 Centre Street, after payment of mortgages and dower, $10,921; bank, $4,294; life insurance, $1,500; personalty, $250; stocks $1,730; value of White-Middleton Gas Engine Company, $10,716.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BESIG, JOSEPHINE, (March 17;) left $7,000 realty and $17,000 personalty to her mother, Josephine A.

ROGERS, MARY E., (Jan. 15;) left about $83,000 personalty. Her sons, Edwin M., James S., and Andrew B., receive $20,000 each, and her sister, Fannie M. Hamlin, receives $5,000.

SMITH, CATHERINE H. B., (March 16;) left about $10,000 personalty to her brother, William Leverich Bower.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Family house; spacious rooms; modern convenience; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large double, single rooms; open fire; excellent table; refined surroundings.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms with and without bath; table board; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 80 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and adjoining small room, with private bathroom on 2d floor; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Desirable medium room; steam; first-class board and house.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones: booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large front room with board and private bath; high grade.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

43D, 11 EAST.—Two large rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen; telephone, electric light.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house. Owner.

West Side.

16TH, 89 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

58TH ST., 844 WEST.—Large, light parlor floor, well furnished; suitable for business purposes.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Desirable single furnished rooms for business women only; centrally located; kitchen privileges; hotel service; elevator; $3.75 per week up; double, $3.50 up; reference required.

66TH ST, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, suite, with private bath, or will divide; references.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; also parlor; convenient transportation; telephone.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny back parlor, with bath; living or business; gentlemen.

72D.—Subway; attractive large front room, opposite bath; high-class apartment; gentleman; references; reasonable. Columbus 684. Apt. 1C.

72D, WEST.—Two good size, connecting; shower; closet; electricity; elevator. Columbus 2051.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, elegant room; private bath; board; near subway; Riverside.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; suitable one, two gentlemen. $6.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room with dressing room; all conveniences.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath; references; select.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright and cheerful rooms; reception room; $4 up; meals optional.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory; facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; private bath; small, all conveniences; breakfast.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012. Croker.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with bath; good situation; reasonable.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, connecting bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone; $6.

West Side.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room, with lavatory; private family; $7. Dickinson.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet; bath adjoining. Apt. 41.

98TH, 10 WEST.—Light hall room; pleasant home; business women preferred. Velie.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; attractive furnished room; bath; telephone.

106TH, 213 WEST.—Front room, suitable two; constant hot water; $5. Scott.

112TH ST, 605 WEST, Apt. 52.—Attractively furnished room; private family.

113TH, 31 WEST.—Parlor floor and furnished room in private house.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Apt. 37.)—Large, nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; evenings.

171ST, 105 Audubon Av., Washington Heights.—Healthiest, finest locality in New York; attractive light; opposite shower; suitable one or two; all conveniences; reasonable. Hart.

207TH ST.—Large, sunny room, or two adjoining; quiet; shower; phone; use of kitchen and piano; reasonable. Phone Audubon—9183, Apt. 55.

WEST END AV., 344, (near 76th.)—Attractive double, single rooms; baths; electricity.

Rooms Wanted

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman and wife want one large or two medium size rooms, with bath and toilet; perfectly private, or convenient; privilege preparing light breakfast; references given and required; only such replies as furnish full details will receive attention; Washington Square or Gramercy Park locations preferred. Y 261 Times Annex.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants furnished bedroom; about $3 weekly. Permanent. 2 020½ Amsterdam Av.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

NEWS PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED.

We wish to secure a reliable correspondent in every large city in the United States to furnish us with new, exclusive feature photographs of prominent people, interesting events, and strong human-interest subjects; good prices for first-class material. Write Universal Press Syndicate, 23 West 42d St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,850 B'way. Phone Col. 6521.
1914 Twin Six, New Packard, 7-pass.
1915 Packard, 3-38, 7 and 5 pass.
1914 Touring, Packard, 1-38, 5-pass.
1915 Tour. Locomobile, 7 and 5 pass.

Hupmobile 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, and guaranteed same as new; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Very high-class Peerless for sale; Brewster limousine body; Westinghouse shock absorber; fully equipped; must sell at once. Inquire Private Garage, 248 West 69th St.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe, overhauled, high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

BROOKS-OSTRUCK CO., 250 West 54th St. AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

OVERLAND 1914 touring car, in excellent condition throughout; $375. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

1915 MARMON 6-cylinder, 41, 5-passenger touring; used little; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Scripps-Booth, 1916; cream color; fine shape; about 1,500 miles. Hess, 252 West 40th. 9254 Bryant.

1915 3-38 Packard, 5-passenger; driven 3,000 miles; fully equipped. W. C., 127 Times.

Scripps-Booth, 1915; 1,100 miles. Hess, 252 West 40th. 9254 Bryant.

National Newport, 1915; 7,000 miles; fine condition. Hess, 252 West 40th St.

White, 1914, seven-passenger, overhauled, painted, cheap. Hess, 252 West 40th.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard 1915 Rolls-Royce Landaulet for rental; owner drives in uniform. Mr. Davis, 333 5th Av., care Martin & Martin.

Beautiful Packard touring, smart appearing outfit; satisfactory service guaranteed. 9086 Columbus. Taggart.

18 Packard limousine to rent; good condition; careful owner drives. Call Greene, 211 West 52d St. 4860 Schuyler.

Packard limousine or touring car; reasonable rates; excellent service. Gifford, 8,021 Columbus.

Late Pierce-Arrow limousine or touring, $300 monthly; livery chauffeur. 8963 Columbus.

High-grade automobiles to hire by hour, day, or month. 8767 Lenox. Young.

Packard landaulet; hour, month; owner drives. Curran, 12 East 85th. Lenox 8176.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 58th St. and Broadway.

Marmon or Mercer Speedster wanted; not older than 1914 model; dealers need not answer. M 107 Times.

Wanted—Peerless touring car body; style No. 648; in perfect condition. A 250 Times Downtown.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Largest and best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A., Pass to Visit School, Tel. 7920 902 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Larger Classes. Ladies' Classes. 225 W. 57th St.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; A1; 15 years' experience; thorough business woman; exceptional recommendations former employers; executive ability. P 62 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, making change April 15, desires to connect with reputable concern. N 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Double entry; thoroughly competent; experienced; refined; American. A 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Neat, energetic; conscientious worker; competent; 4 years' experience. A 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; 3½ years' experience; neat appearance; $12. A 273 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Supervisor, competent, seeks position with reputable house; $18. N 71 Times.

CLEANING.—One day a week cleaning in private family. North of Ireland Protestant woman. Telephone 604 Academy.

DRESSMAKER, exclusive designs, wishes customers; will go out by day. N 181 Times.

DRESSMAKING.—A capable cutter, fitter, and designer wishes first-class dressmaking; $4 day. Exclusive. N 114 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class, home or out; best reference. Box 76, 1,385 3d Av.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish graduate; doctor's reference; treatment ladies' residences. Ring manicurist's bell, 49 West 63d St. Telephone 8904 Columbus.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; hand sewing, mending and tacking; out. 247 East 71st.

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B. R. T. BRIBE TALE TO BE FOLLOWED UP

Thompson Committee Hears Man Now Living Knew of $500,000 Suggeston.

IF SO, CROPSEY MAY ACT

P. S. Commissioner Whitney Says There Is No Need for a New City Rapid Transit Board.

When the Thompson Legislative Committee holds its next session here the aid of District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn may be asked in an endeavor to find out more about the suggestion of a messenger, now dead, to Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, that in consideration of the payment of $500,000 a city official, also now dead, would vote in the Board of Estimate in favor of the dual subway contracts going to the B. R. T.

Colonel Williams has consistently refused to divulge the names of either individual, and this week Senator Thompson, Chairman of the investigating committee, will appeal to the Legislature for more power to punish recalcitrant witnesses. Should he fail to enlist aid in Albany the committee may appeal to District Attorney Cropsey.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, said yesterday that the committee had no intention of dropping the matter. He said he had received information that a man now alive had something to do with the transaction. The lawyer would not tell the name of this man nor reveal any of the circumstances.

"I believe I know the man who visited Colonel Williams, and I believe a man now living had some connection with the matter," said Mr. Moss. "The fact that I think a living person was connected with the attempted hold-up is one of the reasons why we will not and cannot permit the matter to drop."

Senator Thompson believes that Colonel Williams will yet tell more about the suggestion that was made to him. When the Senator returns from Albany at the end of the week he will have a conference with Colonel Williams and will try to convince him that it is necessary for the committee to know the names of the men involved.

Cropsey Sees No Crime.

District Attorney Cropsey said yesterday that the matter had not yet been brought to his attention.

"I do not see that there is anything for me to do," he said. "I cannot see that a crime has been committed, for the people spoken of are dead, according to Mr. Williams. If it should be developed that a man now living went to Colonel Williams with an offer we will take immediate action."

The Thompson Committee is prepared to meet strenuous opposition to the bill to transfer jurisdiction over subway construction from the Public Service Commission to a Rapid Transit Commission of seven members, to be appointed by the Mayor. Mayor Mitchel has already gone on record as opposing any such change during his administration. Other city officials are expected to fight the bill as soon as it comes up. Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney said yesterday that such a change was unnecessary.

"The report," he said, "makes no mention of the fact that at present all contracts for subways and construction work before they are finally awarded by the Public Service Commission must be approved by the Board of Estimate. In addition to this it is the Board of Estimate which decides just what amount of city money can be expended by the Public Service Commission in subway matters.

City Controls Expenditures.

"Finally, all expenditures of city money for subway purposes made by this commission must be audited and approved by the Controller of the City of New York. Thus it is apparent that the city administration has perfect control over the expenditures of the Public Service Commission at all times. The report states that it is illogical for the commission, which is charged with the duty of regulating railways, also to have the power of constructing and maintaining them. As a matter of fact this commission only constructs the rapid transit lines. It does not maintain them.

"The Thompson committee's recommendations give complete control over rapid transit matters to the city administration. That is such tremendous power that the people of the city have indicated they think their rights will be much better protected by a balance of power between the two boards such as we have now, each one acting as a check on the actions and work of the other."

The Thompson sub-committee is now going over the accounts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to prepare them for the next session of the main committee. It was said yesterday that Perley Morse, the expert accountant, has completed his examination of the brokerage accounts in two of the five firms of brokers with which President T. P. Shonts of the Interborough had dealings.

TAKES UP BRIBERY CHARGES.

District Attorney Will Confer with Controller Prendergast.

In response to Controller Prendergast's letter resenting charges of graft made against city officials in The Evening Journal in connection with the dual subway contracts, District Attorney Swann yesterday detailed Assistant District Attorney Leslie G. Tompkins to confer with the Controller. Mr. Tompkins said he would see Mr. Prendergast this week and decide just what steps ought to be taken to meet the Controller's demand that the District Attorney's office either show The Evening Journal's charges to have been based on fact or prosecute the newspaper.

District Attorney Swann also sent a letter yesterday notifying Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein that he had detailed Assistant District Attorney William H. Black to investigate charges against eight men in the Department of Licenses, who are alleged to have used their jobs to obtain petty graft from persons doing business with the department. Mr. Black will begin his inquiry today.

AUSTRIA AIDS POLISH RELIEF

Shipments for War Sufferers Will Be Immune from Seizure.

The Austrian Government has agreed to recognize the American Committee as mediator for the reception and distribution of food supplies sent from this country for the relief of Polish war sufferers, it was announced here yesterday at the Austrian Consulate General.

The Ministry of the Exterior at Vienna, it was said, had sent a cablegram to Baron von Zwiedinek, Chargé d'Affaires of the Austrian Embassy at Washington, saying that no requisitions of food shipments from America for the use of the army would be made in districts where the supplies were being distributed.

The German Government recently made similar reply to an inquiry addressed to the German authorities on behalf of the organizations in this country which have been sending food for the relief of the Poles.

POTTER, NOT PRIEST, DEALT WITH PRINTER

Agent of M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Co. So Testifies at Charities Inquiry.

'TOLD TO KEEP IT QUIET'

Mgr. Dunn Refuses to Answer Questions About Aiding Former Baptist Pastor Financially.

Dr. Daniel C. Potter, a former Director of the Ambulance Board, ordered the printing of the four pamphlets issued by the Rev. Father William B. Farrell of Brooklyn, denouncing the investigation of the State Board of Charities, according to the testimony given yesterday before Commissioner Charles H. Strong at the Bar Association by Frank Leber, a representative of the M. B. Brown Printing and Binding Company of 37 Chambers Street, who printed the pamphlet.

Dr. Potter, who was charged by Charities Commissioner Kingsbury in a speech Saturday with being the author of the pamphlets, could not be found by the subpoena servers representing Commissioner Strong. His son, Sterling Potter, testified that he would not know where to send for his father if there were a death in the family.

William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the City Department of Charities, introduced into the record a report made by former Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick on an inquiry into the circumstances relating to payments alleged to have been made by Catholic institutions into a fund "to take the Rev. Dr. Potter out of his financial troubles." Commissioner Fosdick reported to Mayor Gaynor that "the Dr. Potter named was evidently the man who had been Chief Examiner of the Bureau of Charitable Institutions of the Department of Finance."

Mgr. J. J. Dunn was asked by Mr. Hotchkiss during yesterday afternoon's session of the inquiry: "Why did you place $100 in an envelope for Dr. Potter to enable him to leave town?"

"That is an assumption of yours," Mgr. Dunn replied.

Mr. Leber testified that Dr. Potter ordered the pamphlets and corrected the proofs and that the bills were paid by William F. Plunkett, who was employed in the chancery office of the Catholic diocese at 23 East Fifty-first Street.

"Did you receive manuscript from Father Farrell?" he was asked.

"No," was the reply. "The only person from whom such matter was received was Dr. Potter." He added that he received a list of the places to which he was to deliver copies of the pamphlets, and that they included, besides the various Catholic institutions, "500 to Dr. Potter at 51 Chambers Street."

"What was the conversation you had with Dr. Potter about the printing?"

"He told me to keep it quiet."

"What did you say to him?"

"I told him I would so far as I could."

Mgr. Dunn was asked when he had last seen Dr. Potter. He refused to answer.

"It is reported that there is a committee that has been in charge of the publication of these Farrell pamphlets and that you are a member of it," Mr. Hotchkiss said. Mgr. Dunn again refused to answer.

W. E. Butler, Mgr. Dunn's counsel, interrupted the proceedings by a complaint that Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, a sister of former Gov. Higgins, was trying to stop him from consulting with his client. Mrs. Smith said that the way in which she interfered with Mr. Butler was to ask him to get off her dress, when the lawyer kicked his client to signify that the witness was to refuse to answer.

Rev. Father Joseph P. Dineen, Secretary to Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, took the stand after Mgr. Dunn. He announced that he would answer no questions.

"I have no knowledge in connection with this controversy," he said. "As Secretary to the Bishop, I see and hear many things and consider it my duty not to say anything that might incriminate any person."

Sterling Potter, son of Dr. D. C. Potter, testified that his father had gone out of town Sunday on some business, and that he had slept at his father's house the night before, but did not know where his father was.

Dean Potter, who refused to answer most questions Monday, was recalled to the stand.

"Do you know where any of the manuscripts of the Farrell pamphlets are?" he was asked.

"I could answer that 'No' and be technically correct," the witness said, "but I decline to answer."

The investigation will be continued this morning.

ST. PAUL ALUMNI DINE.

Men Prominent in Affairs Tell of School Days.

The old boys of St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., celebrated with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the school. Graduates from all over the United States and Canada, as well as from abroad, were present and recalled school days of years ago.

Dr. Charles D. Hart of Philadelphia, President of the St. Paul's School Alumni Association, presided, and among the speakers were Congressman Augustus Peabody Gardner of Massachusetts, Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, son of the founder; Dr. Samuel S. Drury, the present rector, and Malcolm Kenneth Gordon.

Congressman Gardner spoke on "Practical Idealism, Not Preparedness." Mr. Gordon exhibited photographs and moving pictures of the new buildings and the various athletic teams of the school in action.

Among those present were, Paul Rainey, Percy Pyne, Richard Stevens of Hoboken, B. B. Keyser, Waldo Newcomer of Baltimore, L. H. Greenwood, Speaker of the Massachusetts House; A. J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sir George Talsey Perley, High Commissioner of Canada; Herbert Parsons, Robert G. Monroe, Dr. E. H. Pool, Dr. F. W. Murray, Dr. E. H. Bishop, Dr. J. G. Mumford, Dr. J. P. Hutchinson, Dr. W. Reynolds Wilson, Right Rev. Bishop P. M. Rhinelander of Philadelphia; Right Rev. E. M. Parker, Bishop of New Hampshire; Right Rev. Paul Matthews, Bishop of New Jersey; Right Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock, Bishop of Oregon; Right Rev. Theodore Irving Reese, Bishop of Ohio, and the Rev. Hugh Bercckhead of Baltimore.

Among prominent men enrolled in the alumni are J. P. Morgan. Several members of the Astor, Vandebilt, sands, Potter, Riggs, Biddle, Cadwalader, and Rooseevlt families.

Bankers Celebrate Anniversary.

Te banking house of John Nemeth celebrated its 35th anniversary last night with a dinner at the Café Boulevard, and was attended by many friends of Mr. Nemeth, including representatives of American-German-Austrian and Hungarian newspapers. Mr. Nemeth was at one time Consular Agent in this city for the Austria-Hungarian Empire.

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DROPS STEEL INDICTMENTS.

Federal Court Holds Youngstown Charges Too Indefinite.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 28.—Judge W. S. Anderson today granted the motion to quash the indictments recently returned here against five steel companies, charging them with conspiring to fix the price of labor and steel products. The indictments against the United States Steel Corporation and E. H. Gary still stand, as the motion to quash did not include these two defendants, on whom service has not been secured. The steel company attorneys attacked the indictments as being too indefinite and uncertain, depriving the defendants of their constitutional rights.

The companies in whose behalf the motion to quash was made are the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, the Youngstown Iron and Steel Company, the Brier Hill Steel Company, and the Carnegie Steel Company. The latter is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, and, with the indictments returned against the corporation and Gary identical in form and intent with those against the others, it is assumed by lawyers that the Gary and United States Steel indictments will be dropped.

The indictments which were returned March 8 charged the defendants with violating the "anti-trust" law of Ohio in conspiring to fix the wages of common labor here and the price of steel. The offenses charged were alleged to have been committed during a strike of steel workers in this city in January.

In announcing his decision today, Judge Anderson held that the wording of the indictments was too uncertain, and that there was an obvious conflict of State and Federal authority in the anti-trust laws. Judge Anderson said that the decision applied equally to the indictments returned against the United States Steel Corporation and Judge Gary. He said three other Judges here supported his opinion concerning the indictments. Prosecutor Henderson intimated late today that he would carry the matter to the State Supreme Court.

Hat Sale Nets St. Mary's $1,000.

A hat sale in aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William H. Lefferts of 308 Lexington Avenue, under the auspices of St. Mary's Guild, which is associated with the hospital work. The proceeds amounted to more than $1,000.

The committee in charge of the sale included Mrs. William B. Haight, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. Eric P. Swenson, Miss Mary Bangs, Mrs. James H. Carll, Mrs. Charles Betterley, Mrs. William D. Harper, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Falls, Miss Geraldine Frost, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Jr., and Mrs. Charles H. Simonds.

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